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**ANNUAL REPORT AND
FINACIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED
30TH JUNE 2019**



KENYA 
VISION 2030
*Towards a globally competitive
and prosperous nation*

**TVET CURRICULUM DEVELOPMENT, ASSESSMENT AND CERTIFICATION COUNCIL
(TVET CDACC)**



**TVET CURRICULUM DEVELOPMENT ASSESSMENT
AND CERTIFICATION COUNCIL (TVET CDACC)
ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2019**

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

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1. KEY ENTITY INFORMATION AND MANAGEMENT

a. Background Information

TVET Curriculum Development, Assessment and Certification Council (TVET ECACC) is a body corporate established under Section 44 (I) of the Technical and Vocational Education and Training (TVET) Act No. 29 of 2013. The Sessional Paper No. 2 of 2015 emphasizes on the paradigm shift to embrace Competency Based Education and Training (CBET) especially in TVET system, hence the creation of the Certification Council.

TVET CDACC started its operations in the year 2014 with the appointment of the chairman, members and acting Council Secretary/CEO by the Cabinet Secretary in charge of Education. It was categorized operating with a lean secretariat of officers deployed from the ministry. However, TVET CDACC recruited a substantive CEO/Council Secretary on 26th March, 2017 and later recruited 22 council staff in the FY 2018/2019 after the approval by Head of Public Service.

The Council was operating under the financial, accounting and procurement platforms of the ministry since its establishment, In the financial year, FY2016/2017, the National Treasury allowed the Council to open a commercial bank account for its operations. The ministry deployed an accountant to assist in maintaining books of accounts.

Vision

A centre of excellence in TVET curriculum development, assessment and certification for a globally competitive labour force

Mission

To provide demand driven curricula, competence assessment and certification of TVET graduates for the global labour market.

Core Values

- Integrity
- Professionalism
- Teamwork
- Efficiency
- Transparency
- Good governance
- Accountability

b. Principal Activities

The functions of the Council as stipulated under the TVET Act No. 29 of 2013 are to:

- i. Undertake, design and develop curricula for the training institutions' examination, assessment and competence certification;
- ii. Make rules with respect to such examinations and competence assessments;

- (iii) Issue certificates to candidates who satisfy national TVET examination and competence assessment requirements;
- (iv) Promotes recognition of its qualifications in foreign systems;
- (v) Investigate and determine cases involving indiscipline by candidates registered with it;
- (vi) Promote and carry out research relating to its examinations; and
- (vii) Promote the publication of books and other materials relevant to its examinations.

c. Key Management

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

- (i) Council
- (ii) CEO/Council Secretary
- (vii) Secretariat

d. Fiduciary Management

The key management personnel who held office during the financial year ending 30th June, 2019 and who had direct fiduciary responsibility were:

No	Designation	Name
1.	Council Secretary/CEO	Dr. Lawrence Guantai M'itonga

e. Fiduciary Oversight Arrangements

The Council provides oversight arrangements through the following Council Committees:

(i) The Finance and General Purpose Committee

The committee advises the Council on all matters related to finances, human resources, procurement and other general issues. The committee makes recommendations for considerations by the full Council.

(ii) The Technical Committee

The committee advises the Council on all technical matters.

(iii) The Risk and Compliance Committee

The committee plays an oversight role and advises the Council on all issues of audit, risk and compliance.

f. Independent Auditors

Auditor-General
 Office of the Auditor General
 Anniversary Towers, University Way
 P.O. Box 30084 - 00100
 Nairobi, Kenya

g. Principal Legal Adviser

The Attorney-General

State Law Office

Harambee Avenue

P.O. Box 40112

City Square 00200

Nairobi, Kenya

h. Council Contacts

Telephone: (+254) 0777 172002 202217210 Ext 2503/2506/2521

E-mail: cdacc.tvet@gmail.com, info@tvetcdacc.go.ke

Website: www.tvetcdacc.go.ke

i. Council Headquarters

P.O. Box 15745 - 00100

Absa Towers 9th, 10th Floor

Loita Street

Nairobi, Kenya

j. Council Bankers

a). Kenya Commercial Bank

Acc. 1183760809

Kipande House

Nairobi

b). Appropriation in Aid (A.I.A) Account

Kenya Commercial Bank

Acc. 1236735323

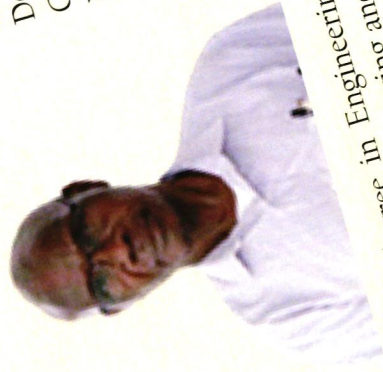
Kipande House

Nairobi

KEY MEMBERS

CHAIRMAN, CHARLES MANASSEH M. ONDIEKI
PROF. CHARLES MANASSEH M. ONDIEKI (1952) is the Chairperson of the Technical Education and Training Council (TVET) of Kenya. He holds a PhD in Mechanical Engineering from the University of Nairobi. He is also an adjunct professor at Moi University, Eldoret. He has worked in various capacities in the TVET sector, including as a member of the National Council for Technical Education and Training (NCTET) and as a member of the Technical Education and Training Council (TVET) of Kenya. He has worked in various capacities in the TVET sector, including as a member of the National Council for Technical Education and Training (NCTET) and as a member of the Technical Education and Training Council (TVET) of Kenya.

PROF. CHARLES M. M. ONDIEKI is the Chairperson of the Technical Education and Training Council (TVET) of Kenya. He holds a PhD in Mechanical Engineering from the University of Nairobi. He is also an adjunct professor at Moi University, Eldoret. He has worked in various capacities in the TVET sector, including as a member of the National Council for Technical Education and Training (NCTET) and as a member of the Technical Education and Training Council (TVET) of Kenya.



DR. LAWRENCE GUANTAI M'ITONGA, Chief Executive Officer of TVET CDACC. He has worked in various capacities in the TVET sector, including as a member of the National Council for Technical Education and Training (NCTET) and as a member of the Technical Education and Training Council (TVET) of Kenya.

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DR. KIPKIRUI LANGAT - DIRECTOR GENERAL OF TVET AUTHORITY

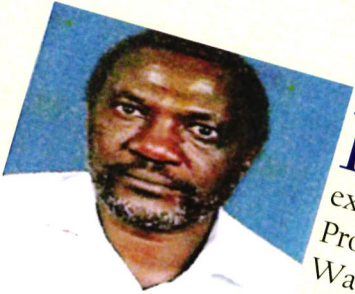
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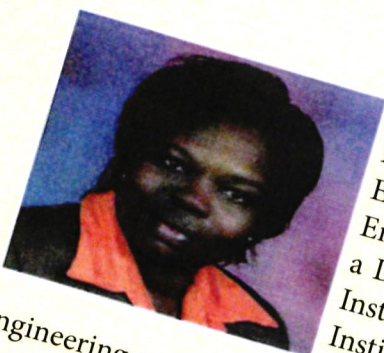
Training And Assessment 2019
 Education Development Year Ended JUNE
 Vocational Development Year Ended JUNE
 CDACC The Year Ended JUNE
 Technical Curriculum (TVET) Council for Certification
 Assistant Lecturer, and Head of Department, Automotive Engineering at Rift Valley

...ing Institute. He has also worked as a lecturer in the Department of Mechanical Engineering and a Deputy Dean of student at Eldoret Polytechnic Dr. Langat worked at Egerton University as a Lecturer in the Department of Industrial and Energy Engineering. He was a programme coordinator for Twinning Programme between Western Michigan University, USA and Egerton University of Kenya. He was also among a team of experts who developed Bachelor of Technology in Mechanical Engineering and Bachelor of Philosophy in Mechanical Engineering at the Technical University of Kenya. Since 2014, he has been for Diploma and Higher National Diploma in Mechanical Engineering between 1999 and 2004 at Kenya Institute of Education. Dr. Langat has also been working with United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) in developing policies and guidelines for transport emissions in East Africa Region. He has been instrumental in the training of motor vehicle inspectors in Kenya and Rwanda. Since 2014, he has been advising East African Community in harmonization of standards for importation of used motor vehicles in the region. He is a member of Technical Committee on Road Transport Standards at the Kenya Bureau of Standards and a consultant for Boston Garage Equipment UK since 2007. He is a fellow member of Institution of Engineering Technologists and Technicians (TET) of Kenya.



PROF. GEORGE MUTURI THUMB: INDUSTRIAL REPRESENTATIVE

Prof. George Muturi Thumbi (Born 1953) is a Professor in Civil Engineering Technology at the Technical University of Kenya. He has a wide experience in the Ministry, TVET institutions as well as in the universities. Prof. Thumbi has worked as an inspector of water supply in the Ministry of Water, tutor at Kenya Water Institute, worked with TSC as Senior Lecturer at Jomo Kenyatta College of Agriculture and Technology (JKCAT) and later lecturer and Senior Lecturer at JKUAT. Currently, he is a full Professor at the Department of Civil an Construction Engineering, Technical University of Kenya. He is a Director, School of Infrastructure and Resources Engineering and his professional affiliations include: Lead expert, Environmental Impact Assessment and Audit (NEMA) and fellow with Institute of Engineering Technologists.



MS AGNES NALIKA WACHIE: INDUSTRIAL REPRESENTATIVE

Ms Agnes Naliaka Wachie (Born 1966), DIP (PM), BPhil (Elect/Elect Eng.), HND (Elect/Elect Eng.) (DIP (Ed Elect/Elect) Senior Tech Officer, Energy Regulatory Commission. She holds a Bachelor's Degree in Electrical Engineering, Diploma in Technical Education Electrical and Electronics and a Diploma in Project Management from Galilee International Management Institute - Israel. She is a Graduate Engineer-EBK, a registered member of the Institute of Technologists and Technicians now KTTB. Council Member of the TVET CDACC since November 2014 and has a wide experience in Power engineering and Assessment and Management of licensing of Power Undertakings in the energy sector. She worked for Kenya Power from 1988 to 1995 and later Energy Regulatory Commission from 1999 to date.

DR. KEVIT DESAI: PRINCIPAL SECRETARY VOCATIONAL & TECHNICAL TRAINING



Dr Kevit Desai (Born 1968) is the owner and founder of Centurion Systems Limited and holds a Ph. D in Robotics Systems Engineering. Kevit served as an Industrial Automaton Development Engineer at Nippon ABS LTD IN Tochigi Japan. He is also a master trainer in automation and drives technologies

He is the founder and chairman of Linking Industry with Academia (LIWA). Kevit has been a member of the steering Committee in JICA master's degree and internship program of the Africa Business Education Initiative for the youths. He is also the chairman of the permanent working group on vocational training. He also serves as a trustee at the

United States International University Africa (USIU).

He served as a Pan African University Trustee, Board of Director AIESEC, Standing Committee on Investment of Renewable Energy (MOE), Asian Foundation, Task Force on Alignment of Higher Education with the Constitution, TAHEST, Task Force for Research and Development, National Council for Science & Technology Council, University of Nairobi South Eastern University and National Higher Education Reform Task (Ministry of Education). He also served as a former Commissioner of the commission of Higher Education. Dr. Desai has chaired and directed various organizations such as Kenya Markets Authority Trust, Regional Mega Projects Coordination Council, and Regional Mega Project Coordinating Council (RMPCC), Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineer East Africa (IEEE) (Kenya, Uganda, Tanzania, Sudan, Kenya ICT Federation (KIF), General co-chair AFRICON 2009, Mahatma Gandhi Academy Society, Kenya Private Sector Alliance (KEPSA), Kenya ICT Board, Engineering Students Exhibition and the University Grants Committee. He has been awarded Honorary Doctor of Science honoris causa of KCA University. He has also been knighted Moran of the Order of the Burning Spear (MBS) for Engineering contribution (2008) citation by the professional society of Kenya. He is professionally affiliated to the Institute of Electrical and Electronics engineers (IEEE), Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers, Kenya Section, Kenya ICT Federation (KIF) and the Kenya Science, Technology and Innovation Steering Committee,

MS. PRISCILLA N. MUTUA: REPRESENTATIVE OF PRINCIPALS OF TECHNICAL TRAINING INSTITUTIONS



Ms Priscilla N. Mutua (Born 1967) is a representative of Kenya Technical Training Institutes (KATTI) and is currently the Principal Machakos Technical Institute for the Blind. Priscilla Nduku Mutua is a trained teacher and a PhD student in curriculum studies. Professionally and administratively, she has risen from a secondary school graduate teacher in 1991 to a Principal in the MTIB. Within the TVET framework, she has attended, participated and contributed in eight conferences four of their global in scope.

Within this, she has achieved the coveted position of KATTI'S Vice Sec. General and the Ministerial appointment in 2017 to the membership of TVET CDACC. Priscilla has demonstrated very commendable competencies in teaching, programme administration, management, analytical assessment, partnership, collaboration and linkages and strategic management. Her ability to adapt, integrity, innovativeness and personal drive have enabled her to grow MTIB into a modern and indeed the best special needs institution for the visually challenged in Kenya. She has seen to the transformation of previously helpless special needs trainees into self-acceptance, self-reliance and talent recognition and nurturing of renown world Paralympic champions including Hon. Henry Wanyoike and Henry Nzungi. This has made Priscilla a household name in the context of visual disability.

MR. OKUMU JOHN WYCLIFFE ODHIAMBO



Mr. Okumu John Wycliffe Odhiambo (born 1968) is the Principal of Siaya Institute of Technology. He has served as a Deputy Principal (Administration) of Sigalagala National Polytechnic and the Kisumu National Polytechnic. He has over 27 years of teaching experience in which he has taught Technical Education in Engineering Drawing and Metal/Mechanical Technology besides serving in various administrative positions in public institutions. He has attended and trained in several Executive Management and Corporate Governance programs. He represents National Polytechnics in the TVET Curriculum Development, Assessment and Certification Council (TVET CDACC), where he serves as the Chair of Technical Committee. He is a registered member with the Kenya Engineering

Technician and Technologies Board.

MS. JULIANA ASSER



Ms. Juliana Asser (Born 1970) works at the Registered Academic Affairs office, Technical University of Mombasa. She is Pursuing a PhD in Business Administration; Strategic Management Option (JKUAT). She holds a Master's Degree in Business Administration from Kenyatta University and Bachelor of Education from Moi University. She is a full member of Kenya Institute of Management. She previously taught in public institutions where she held various management positions. She serves as a member of TVET CDACC representing Technical University in Kenya.

NAME OF THE COMMITTEE	MEMBERS
Finance and General Purpose	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Priscilla N. Mutua-Chair2. Kevit Desai (Dr)3. John Okumu4. Juliana Asser
Technical Committee	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. John Okumu2. Kevit Desai (Dr)3. Kipkirui Langat (Dr)4. Juliana Asser5. George Thumbi (prof)
Audit and Risk Compliance	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Agnes Naliaka Wachie2. George Thumbi (Prof)3. Kipkirui Langat (Dr)

(a) Key Management

NAME OF THE STAFF	RESPONSIBILITY
Dr. Lawrence Guantai	Council Secretary/CEO
Ms Zipporah Njoroge	Head of Technical And Corporate Services
Ms Rosalind Githinji	Head of Curriculum Development and Review
Ms Hellen Murithi	Head of Material Development Coordination and Human Resource Management
David Gatimu	Head of Assessment and Investigation
David Maina	Head of Certification, Finance and ICT
Elijah Kimeto	Head of Procurement
Annastacia Mwinzi	Head of Accounts

II. CHAIRMAN'S STATEMENT



TVET CDACC is mandated to undertake design and development of curricula for the training institutions' examination, assessment and competence certification and advise the Government on matters related thereto. The Organizational objectives are to provide a dynamic curriculum responsive to the manpower needs of a dynamic economy and establish competence based assessment and certification system. During the FY 2018/19, the Council made various progress in the development of Competency Based Curriculum in collaboration with the industry.

BUDGET ALLOCATION

In the FY 2018/19, TVET CDACC had a gross budget of Kshs. 364,480,001 for recurrent vote, and was to expand the gross budget under the following five programmes:

Programme 1: Development of Competency Based Education and Training (CBET) curricula

The objective of this programme is to ensure that TVET curriculum produces TVET graduates with skills that match industry demand. It is developed in collaboration with industry and based on occupational standards. The Council undertook the following activities:

- (i) Establishment of sector skills advisory committees;
- ii) Development of occupational standards
- iii) Development of competency based curriculum;
- iv) Development of CBET training/learning material; and
- v) Sensitization of TVET stakeholders on CBET.

Programme 2: Establishment of Competence Assessment and Certification System

The objective of this programme is to ensure that trainees' achievement is outcome based and certification is based on demonstration of competencies. The Council undertook the following activities.

- i. Automation of an assessment centre;
- ii. Training of assessors and verifiers; and
- iii. Development of assessment tools.

Programme 3: Publicity of TVET CDACC

The objective of this programme is to sensitize stakeholders and the general public on the mandate of TVET CDACC and CBET approach. The Council undertook the following activities:

- I. Updating of TVET CDACC website and portal;
- ii. Implementation of a TVET CDACC communication strategy;
- iii. Participation in trade fairs conferences and seminars; and
- iv. Press statements and releases in local dailies.

Programme 4: Enhancement of Work Environment

The objective of this programme is to ensure that the TVET CDACC Secretariat work in a conducive environment and are facilitated to undertake their responsibilities. The Council undertook the following activities:

- i. Procurement of office furniture and equipment; and
- ii procurement of general supplies

Programme 5: TVET CDACC Human Resource Capacity Enhancement

The objective of this programme is to ensure that the Council is appropriately staffed with the right staff to assist in achieving its mandate. The Council undertook the following activities:

- i. Engagement of interns on Technical areas;
- ii. Capacity building of the Council members and secretariat nationally and internationally;
- iii. Conduct staff training based on the training needs; and
- iv. Hiring of 22 new staff members for TVET CDACC..

KEY ACHIEVEMENTS

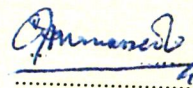
In the FY 2018/19, TVET CDACC made the following achievements:

- (i) The Council partnered with various stakeholders and industry experts to develop and package 164 occupational standards (OS) and CBET curricula;
- (ii) The Council formed 43 Sector Skills Advisory Committees (SSACs) in various sectors;
- (iii) The Council trained 4,821 assessors and verifiers on Competency Based Assessment);
- (iv) Engaged twelve (12) interns;
- (v) The Council trained 401 stakeholders on CBET approach; and
- (vi) Recruited twenty two (22) TVET CDACC officers.

CHALLENGES

In the financial year 2018/19, TVET CDACC faced the following challenges:

- (i) There are limited Occupational Standards to be used for the development of competency-based curriculum and assessment.
- (ii) Inadequate infrastructure.
- (iii) Inadequate capacity of TVET trainers to carry out competency-based assessment
- (iv) Overlaps of mandates



.....
Prof. Charles Ondieki
Chairman of the Council

Date 30/9/2019

III. REPORT OF THE CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER



TVET CDACC is a service state corporation charged with the mandate to undertake design and development of curricula for the training institutions; examination, assessment and competence certification and advise the Government on matters related thereto. The Council heavily depends on the government grant to carry out its mandate. The provision from the government has been inadequate thus making it impossible for the Council to undertake its activities.

Since its inception in; 2014, TVET CDACC has been operating with a lean secretariat deployed from the ;Ministry of Education. However the council recruited CEO/Council secretary in FY 2017/18 and later recruited 22 Council staff in FY 2018/2019.

The Council has made several milestones in the FY 2018/2019 which include:

- i) The Council partnered with various stakeholders and industry experts to develop and package 164 occupational standards (OS) and CBET curricula;
- ii.) The Council formed 43 Sector Skills Advisory Committees (SSACs) in various sectors;
- iii). The Council trained 4,821 assessors and verifiers on Competency Based Assessment);
- iv) Engaged twelve (12)interns;
- v.) The Council trained 401 stakeholders on CBET approach; and
- vi). Recruited twenty two (22) TVET CDACC officers.

The Council endeavors to continue serving the nation by providing quality services efficiently and effectively.

.....
Dr Lawrence Guantai
Council Secretary/C.E.O

Date..... 30/9/2019

IV. CORPORATE GOVERNANCE STATEMENT

TVET CDACC Council is accountable to the stakeholders and the Government for Council's performance and governance. The Council has a draft Charter that establishes its authority, responsibilities and membership of the key committees. The Charter clearly establishes the relationship between the Council and Management.

The primary roles of the Council are to provide overall strategic guidance for TVET CDACC and effective oversight on the management team. Currently the Council has established three committees to give detailed consideration to policy matters and key strategic issues with respect to corporate management without interfering with or impeding the operation of the council. These committees meet regularly and submit their reports to the full Council for adoption and approval.

The Council meets regularly and has a formal schedule of its matters. During the financial under review the Council comprised of the Chairman, ten(10) members with seven (7) being institutional/industry representatives and the Chief Executive Officer who is also the secretary to the Council.

The Council shall remain truly committed to transforming the lives of Kenyans by developing curriculum that matches the needs of the industry, carrying out competence assessment and ensuring that only competent candidates are certified.

V. STATEMENT OF RESPONSIBILITIES

Section 83 of the Public Finance Management Act, 2012 requires an Accounting Officer for a National Government owned Entity to prepare a report for each quarter of the financial year in respect of the entity

In preparing a quarterly report for an National Government Entity, the Accounting Officer shall ensure that the report:

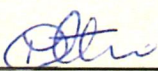
- (a) Contains information on the financial and non-financial performance of the entity ; and
- (b) Is in a form that complies with the standards prescribed and published by the Public Sector Accounting Standards Board of Kenya from time to time.

In addition, not later than fifteen days after the end of each quarter, the Accounting Officer shall submit the quarterly and annual reports to the Cabinet Secretary responsible for the entity and the National Treasury. The Cabinet Secretary responsible for an entity shall forward a copy of the report to the Cabinet Secretary and Controller of Budget.

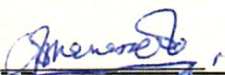
In the case of an entity that is a state corporation, the Accounting Officer for the corporation shall submit the quarterly report to the Cabinet Secretary responsible for the corporation who shall, upon approving it, forward a copy to the Cabinet Secretary.

Approval of the annual financial statements

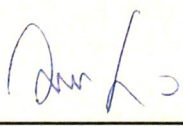
The TVET CDACC's annual financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Section 83 of the PPM Act and were approved by the Council on 30th Sep 2019 and signed on its behalf by:



Council member



Council member



Council member

VI. MANAGEMENT DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

The Entity's Operational and Financial Performance

TVET CDACC is mandated to undertake design and development of curricula for the training institutions' examination, assessment and competence certification and advise the Government on matters related thereto. The Organizational objectives are to provide a dynamic curriculum responsible to the major needs of a dynamic economy and establish competence based assessment and certification system. During the FY 2018/19, the Council made various progress in the development of Competency Based Curriculum in collaboration with the industry.

In the FY 2018/19, TVET CDACC had a gross budget of Kshs, 364,480,001 for recurrent vote, and the following achievements were realized.

- I) The Council partnered with various stakeholders and industry experts to develop and package 164 occupational standards(OS) and CBET curricula;
- (ii) The Council formed 43 Sector Skills Advisory Committees(SSACs) in various sectors;
- (iii) The Council trained 4,821 assessors and verifiers on Competency Based Assessment);
- (iv) Engaged twelve(12 interns:
- (v) The Council trained 401 stakeholders on CBET approach, and
- (vi) Recruited twenty-two (22) TVET CDACC officers

TVET CDACC faced the following challenges in the FY 2018/19:

- (vii) There are limited Occupational Standards to be used for the development of competency-based curriculum and assessment.
- (viii) Inadequate infrastructure.
- (ix) Inadequate capacity of TVET trainers to carry out competency-based assessment
- (x) overlaps of mandates
- xi) Low industry participation.

REPUBLIC OF KENYA

Telephone: +254-(20) 3214000
Email: 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 TECHNICAL AND VOCATIONAL EDUCATION AND TRAINING CURRICULUM DEVELOPMENT, ASSESSMENT AND CERTIFICATION COUNCIL FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2019

REPORT ON THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Opinion

I have audited the accompanying financial statements of the technical and Vocational Education and Training Curriculum Development, assessment and Certification Council set out on pages 1 to 18 which comprise the statement of financial position as at 30 June, 2019 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 provision 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 Technical and Vocational Education and Training Curriculum Development Assessment and Certification Council as at 30 June, 2019 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 and the Technical and Vocational Education and Training Act 2013.

Basis for Opinion

The audit was conducted in accordance with International Standards of Supreme Audit Institutions (ISSAIs). I am independent of the Technical and Vocational Education and Training Curriculum Development, Assessment and Certification Council Management in accordance with ISSAI 130 on Code of Ethics, I have fulfilled other ethical responsibilities in accordance with 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 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, I confirm that, nothing has come to my attention to cause me to believe that internal controls risk management and overall governance were e not effective.

Basis for Conclusion

The audit was conducted in accordance with ISSAI 2315 and ISSAI 2330. The standards require that I plan and perform the audit to obtain assurance about whether effective processes and systems of internal 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.

Responsibility of Management and those Charged with Governance

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these financial statements in accordance with International Public Sector Accounting Standards (Accrual Basis) and for maintaining effective internal 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 Council's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless Management is aware of intention to terminate the Council or 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.

Those charged with governance are responsible for overseeing the Council's financial reporting process, reviewing the effectiveness of how the entity monitors compliance with relevant legislative and regulatory requirements, ensuring that effective process 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 when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonable 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 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 weakness under the ISSAIs. A material weakness is a condition in which the design or operation of one or more of the internal control components doe 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.

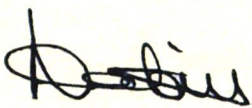
Because of its inherent limitations, internal control may not prevent or detect misstatements of non-compliance. Also, projections of any evaluation of effectiveness to future periods are subject to the risk that controls may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance 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, 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 going concern basis of accounting and based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Council's ability to continue as a going concern or to sustain services. If I conclude that a material uncertainty exists, I am required to draw attention in the auditors 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 Council to cease to continue as a going concern or 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 achieve fair presentation.
- Obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information and business activities of the Council 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 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.



Nancy Gathungu
AUDITOR-GENERAL

Nairobi

04 February, 2021

VIII. STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2019

	Notes	2018-2019	2017-2018
		Kshs	kshs
Revenue from Non-Exchange Transactions			
Grants from Ministry	5	364,480,001	76,000,000
Total		364,480,001	76,000,000
Revenue from Exchange Transactions			
Other Revenue(A.I.A)	5	708,500	
Total		708,500	
Grand Total		365,188,501	76,000,000
Expenses			
Employee Costs	6	14,704,125	10,370,881
Remuneration of Directors	7	10,570,618	11,233,633
Depreciation and Amortization Expense	8	12,153,089	4,711,183
Repairs and Maintenance	9	3,323,642	2,535,802
General Expenses	10	300,550,891	44,445,515
Total Expenses		341,302,364	73,297,015
Surplus For the Period		23,886,137	2,702,985
Surplus B/f		18,165,910	15,462,925
Transfer to Capital Grants			
Surplus/(Deficit) C/f		42,052,047	18,165,910

The notes set out on pages 6 to 17 form an integral part of these Financial Statements

IX. STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AS AT 30 JUNE 2019

	Notes	2018-2019	2017- 2018
		kshs	kshs
Assets			
Current Assets			
Cash And Cash Equivalents	11	5,350,591	2,049,742
Receivables From Exchange Transactions	12	1,888,611	682,365
Total Currents Assets		7,239,202	2,732,107
Non-Current Assets			
Property Plant And Equipment	13	35,112,845	15,733,804
Total Non Current Asset		35,112,845	15,733,804
Total Assets		42,352,047	18,465,911
Liabilities			
Current Liabilities			
Provisions	14	300,000	300,000
Total Current Liabilities		300,000	300,000
Net Assets			
Reserves (Accumulated Surplus)		18,165,910	15,462,925
Reserves For The Year		23,886,137	2,702,986
Capital Fund			
Total Liabilities		42,052,047	18,165,911
Total Net Assets And Liabilities		42,352,047	18,465,911

The Financial Statements set out on pages 1 to 5 were signed on behalf of the Board by:



Council Secretary /C.E.O

Dr. Lawrence Guantai

Date: 30/9/2019

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Head of Accounts

Annastacia Mwinzi

ICPAK No. Assoc 2884

Date: 30/9/2019



Chairman of the Council

Prof. Charles Ondieki

Date: 30/9/2019

X. STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN NET ASSETS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2019

	Accumulated Surplus	Capital Development Grant/fund	Total
At July 2016		-	-
		-	-
Surplus/(Deficit) For The Year (Restated)	15,462,925	-	15,462,925
At June 30, 2017	15,462,925	-	15,462,925
		-	0
At July 1, 2017	15,462,925	-	15,462,925
Grants During That Year		-	0
Surplus/(Deficit) For The Year	2,702,986	-	2,702,986
At June 30, 2018	18,165,911	-	18,165,911
		-	-
At July 1 2018	18,165,911	-	18,165,911
Capital/Development Grants During The Year		-	0
Surplus(Deficit) For The Year	23,886,136	-	31,446,189
At June 20 2019	42,052,047	-	49,632,100

XI. STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS AS AT 30 JUNE 2019

		2018-2019	2017-2018
	Note	Kshs	kshs
Surplus for the period		23,886,136	2,702,986
Adjusted for			
Depreciation	13	12,153,089	4,711,183
Decrease/(increase) in Receivables		-1,206,246	855,091
Increase in Payables		0	0
Net Cashflow from operating Activities		34,832,979	8,269,259
Cash flows used in Investing Activities			
Purchase of Assets	13	31,532,130	-6,249,460
Net Cash flows used in investing activities		31,532,130	-6,249,460
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		3,300,849	2,019,799
Cash and cash equivalents at 1 July		2,049,742	29,943
Cash and Cash Equivalents at 30 June 2019		5,350,591	2,049,742

XII. STATEMENT OF COMPARISON OF BUDGET AND ACTUAL AMOUNTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2019

Item	Original Budget	Adjustments	Final budget	Actual on comparable basis	performance difference
	2018-2019	2018-2019	2018-2019	2018-2019	2018-2019
Revenue	Kshs	Kshs	Kshs	Kshs	Kshs
Government Grants and Subsidies	576,000,000	-211,519,998	364,480,001	364,480,001	0
					0
					0
Total income	576,000,000	-211,519,999	364,480,001	364,480,001	0
Expenses					0
Employee Costs	24,000,000	-9,000,000	15,000,000	14,704,125	295,875
Remuneration of Directors	25,000,000	-12,500,000	12,500,000	10,570,618	1,929,382
Repairs and Maintenance	2,375,000	1,125,000	3,500,000	3,323,642	176,358
General Expenses	490,000,000	-188,770,000	301,230,000	300,550,891	679,109
	37,250,000	-5,000,000	32,250,000	31,532,130	717,870
Total Expenditure	578,625,000	-214,145,000	364,480,000	360,681,406	3,798,594

Adjustment of Kshs. 211,519,998 was due to budget cuts by the National Treasury as a result of Presidential Directive

XIII. NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

I. GENERAL INFORMATION

TVET CDACC is established by and derives its authority and accountability from TVET Act, No. 29 of 2013. The entity is wholly owned by the Government of Kenya and is domiciled in Kenya. The entity's principal activities are to undertake design and development of competency based curriculum for TVET, competence assessment and certification.

2. STATEMENT OF COMPLIANCE AND BASIS OF PREPARATION

The entity's financial statements have been prepared in accordance with and comply with International Public Sector Accounting Standards (IPSAS). The financial statements are presented in Kenya shillings, which is the functional and reporting currency of the entity. The accounting policies have been consistently applied to all the years presented. The financial statements have been prepared on the basis of historical cost, unless stated otherwise. The cash flow statement is prepared using the indirect method.

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the PFM Act, the State Corporations Acts and International Public Sector Accounting Standards (IPSAS). The financial statements are prepared on accrual basis.

3. ADOPTION OF NEW AND REVISED STANDARDS

i. Relevant new standards and amendments to published standards effective for the year ended 30 June 2019

Standard	Impact
IPSAS 40: Public Sector Combinations	TVET CDACC is an entity of its own and does not have interest of business combination with any other entity be it amalgamation, therefore the standard does not apply in the financial year 2018/2019.

XIII. NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

ii. New and amended standards and interpretations in issue but not yet effective in the year ended 30 June 2019

Standard	IMPACT
IPSAS 41: Financial Instruments	The entity does not hold any financial asset for maturity, therefore the standard does not apply in the financial year 2018/2019.
IPSAS 42: Social Benefits	TVET CDACC is an entity whose mission is to provide demand driven curricula, competence assessment and certification of TVET graduates for the global labour market. The standard does not apply in the financial year 2018/2019

iii. Early adoption of standards

TVET CDACC did not early - adopt any new or amended standards in the financial year 2018/2019

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

4. Summary Of Significant Accounting Policies

a) Revenue Recognition

i. Revenues from Non-Exchange Transactions

Transfers from Other Government Entities

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

ii. Revenues 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. TVET CDACC recognises revenue from selling of occupational standards and curricula, this is recorded under Appropriation In Aid (AIA) account, In the financial year 2018/2019 TVET CDACC collected Ksh. 708,500.00

b) Budget

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 TVET CDACC. As a result of the adoption of the accrual basis for budgeting purposes, there is no timing or 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..

c) Property Plant and Equipment

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

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

4 . Summary Of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

Depreciation of 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 attributed 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 using the straight-line method. Likewise, when a major inspection is performed, its cost is recognized in the carrying amount of the plant and equipment as a replacement if the recognition criteria are satisfied. All other repair and maintenance costs are recognized in surplus or deficit as incurred. Where an asset is acquired in a non exchange transaction for nil or nominal consideration the asset is initially measured at its fair value.

The following rates were applied for depreciation;

Motor Vehicles 25%

Furniture, Fixtures Fittings and Equipment @12.5%

Computers, Laptops and Printers@30%

Softwares 20%

d) Provisions

Provisions are recognized when TVET CDACC 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 TVET CDACC 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 reimbursements.

e) Contingent Liabilities

The TVET CDACC 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.

4. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

f) Contingent Assets

TVET CDACC 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 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.

g) Nature and Purpose of Reserves

TVET CDACC creates and maintains reserves in terms of specific requirements. Revaluation reserves are created to record increase or decrease in value of property. In fact financial year 2018-2019 no asset or property which has been revalued hence no revaluation gain or loss recorded.

h) Changes in Accounting Policies and Estimates

The TVET CDACC recognizes the effects of changes in accounting policy retrospectively.

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

i) 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 of at the end of the financial year.

For the purpose of these financial statements, cash and cash equivalents also include short term cash imprests and advances to authorised public officers which were not surrendered or accounted for at the end of the financial year.

j) Comparative Figures

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

k) Significant Judgments and Sources of Estimation Uncertainty

The preparation of the TVET CDACC's financial statements in conformity with IPSAS requires management to make judgements, 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.

4. Summary Of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)**l) Estimates and Assumptions**

The key assumptions concerning the future and other key sources of estimation uncertain at the reporting date, 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 TVET CDACC 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 TVET CDACC, Such changes are reflected in the assumptions when they occur.

m) 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 TVET CDACC
- The nature of the asset, its susceptibility and adaptability to changes in technology and process
- 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

n) Provisions

Provisions raised and management determined an estimate based on the information available.

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.

o) 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 30th June 2019.

p) Related Party

The entity regards a related party as a person or entity with the ability to exert control individually or jointly, or to exercise significant influence over the entity and vice versa Members of key management are regarded as related parties

q) Segment Reporting

The entity does not have any branches/reporting segments. All the operations of the entity are managed from the registered office. The core business of TVET CDACC continues design and development of competency based curriculum for TVET.

r) Bad Debt Provision

The entity provides 10% for debts over one year and 5% in the preceding year. If there is high probability that the debt is not recoverable it is written off. There were no bad debts in the financial year 2018-2019

s) Financial Risk Management Disclosure

The centre did not have investments in financial instruments in financial year 2018-2019.

t) Related Party Disclosures

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.

The Key management personnel receives salaries and other benefits from Council.

	2018-2019
Number of persons	38

u) Commitments and Contingencies

There were no capital commitments during the financial year-2018-2019

v) Contingencies

There were no contingent liabilities and contingent assets reported during and after Audit process.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS(CONTINUED)

5. TRANSFERS FROM MINISTRIES, DEPARTMENTS AND AGENCIES

Name of the Entity sending the grant	Amount recognized to Statement of Comprehensive Income	Amount deferred under deferred income	Total grant income during the year	2017-2018
Ministry of Education/State Department of Vocational Technical Training	364,480,001	-	364,480,001	76,000,000
Other Revenue (A.I.A)-	708,500	-	708,500	0
Total	364,480,001	708,500.00	365,188,501	76,000,000

6. EMPLOYEE COSTS

	2018-2019	2017-2018
	Kshs	Kshs
Chief Executive Officer salary and other casuals	4,176,000	6,796,901
Employee related costs - Contributions to Pensions and medical aids	8,467,701	386,638
Extraneous Allowance	1,810,424	2,723,342
Leave allowances	250,000	464,000
Employee costs	14,704,125	10,370,881

7. REMUNERATION OF DIRECTORS

Description	2018-2019	2017-2018
	Kshs	Kshs
Chairman's Honoraria	1,020,000	971,833
Council Members emoluments/Allowances	5,424,000	4,706,000
Other allowances	4,126,618	5,555,799
Total director emoluments	10,570,618	11,233,632

8. DEPRECIATION AND AMORTIZATION EXPENSE

Description	2018-2019	2017-2018
	Kshs	Kshs
Property, plant and equipment	12,153,089	4,711,183
Total depreciation and amortization	12,153,089	4,711,183

9. REPAIRS AND MAINTENANCE

Description	2018-2019	2017-2018
	Kshs	Kshs
Vehicles	2,686,192	2,535,802
Other Assets	637,450	0
Total repairs and maintenance	3,323,642	2,535,802

10. GENERAL EXPENSES

Description	2018-2019	2017-2018
	Kshs	Kshs
Audit Fees	300,000.00	300,000.00
Bank Charges	248,856.00	19,561.00
Communication Supplies and Services	1,289,550.00	750,960.00
Computer Supplies & Accessories	4,256,772.00	372,000.00
Development Of Curriculum	203,043,573.00	9,535,217.00
Domestic Travel and Subsistence	4,053,865.00	18,327,491.00
Foreign Travel and Subsistence	2,743,807.00	3,058,401.00
Fuel, Oil And Lubricant	1,253,527.00	1,300,000.00
Hospitality Supplies And Services	446,705.00	1,138,070.00
Insurance-motor Vehicle and Other Assets	927,913.00	203,954.00
Competence Assessment and Certification	68,309,109.00	
Office and General Supplies	4,181,219.00	2,904,152.00
Printing and Advertisement, Information Supplies and services	8,610,386.00	2,092,220.00
Training Expenses	885,609.00	4,443,490.00
Total General Expenses	300,550,891	44,445,516.00

II. CASH & CASH EQUIVALENTS

	2018-2019	2017-2018
	Kshs	Kshs
Current account- 118376809	4,642,091	2,049,742
Cash in Hand	-	-
Others-AIA A/C- 1236735323	708,500	0
Fixed Deposit Account	-	-
Total cash and cash equivalents	5,350,591	2,049,742

II. (a) DETAILED ANALYSIS OF THE CASH EQUIVALENTS

Financial Institution	Account Number	2018-2019	2017-2018
	Kshs	Kshs	Kshs
a) Current account			
Kenya Commercial Bank	1183760809	4,642,091	2,049,742
Sub-total		4,642,091	2,049,742
II (b) Others (Appropriation In Aid)- A.I.A a/c			
Kenya Commercial bank	1236735323	708,500	-
Sub-total		708,500	-
Grand total		5,350,591	2,049,742

12. RECEIVABLES FROM EXCHANGE TRANSACTIONS

Description	2018-2019	2017-2018
	Kshs	Kshs
Current receivables		
Prepayment, oil fuel and lubricant	658,838	682,365
Staff cost/outstanding imprest	1,229,773	-
Total current receivables	1,888,611	682,365

13. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT					
	Motor vehicles	Furniture and Fittings	Computers and Printers	Software	Total
	Kshs	Kshs	Kshs	Kshs	Kshs
Depreciation Rates	25%	12.5%	30%	20%	
COST/VALUATION:					
At 1 July 2017	5,804,000	5,045,900	4,483,850	120,000	15,453,750
Valuation/Additions		2,951,360	2,317,500	980,600	6,249,460
As at 30 June 2018	5,804,000	7,997,260	6,801,350	1,100,600	21,703,210
DEPRECIATION:					
As at 30 June 2017	604,583	188,264	465,377	0	1,258,224
Charges for the year	1,451,000	999,658	2,040,405	220,120	4,711,183
As at 30 June 2018	2,055,583	1,187,922	2,505,782	220,120	5,969,407
NET BOOK VALUE:					
At 30 June 2018	3,748,417	6,809,339	4,295,568	880,480	15,733,804
At 30 June 2017	5,199,417	4,857,636	4,018,473	120,000	14,195,526
COST/VALUATION:					
At July 2018	5,804,000	7,997,260	6,801,350	1,100,600	21,703,210
Valuation/Additions	17,612,000	5,446,930	6,634,000	1,839,200	31,532,130
As at 30 June 2019	23,416,000	13,444,190	13,435,350	2,939,800	53,235,340
DEPRECIATION:					
As at 1 July 2018	2,055,583	1,187,922	2,505,782	220,120	5,969,407
Charges for the year	5,854,000	1,680,524	4,030,605	587,960	12,153,089
As at 30 June 2019	7,909,583	2,868,445	6,536,387	808,080	18,122,495
NET BOOK VALUE:					
As at 30 June 2019	15,506,417	10,575,745	6,898,963	2,131,720	35,112,845
As at 30 June 2018	3,748,417	6,809,339	4,295,568	880,480	15,733,804

14. PROVISION FROM EXCHANGE TRANSACTIONS

Description	2018-2019	2017-2018
	Kshs	Ksh
Provision for Audit Fees	300,000	300,000
Total trade and other payables	300,000	300,000

XIV. PROGRESS ON FOLLOW UP OF AUDITOR RECOMMENDATIONS

Reference No. on the external audit Report	Focal point person to resolve the issue (Name and designation)	Status: (Resolved/Not Resolved)