


REPUBLIC OF KENYA



Enhancing Accountability

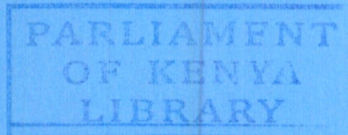
REPORT

 THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY PAPERS LAID	
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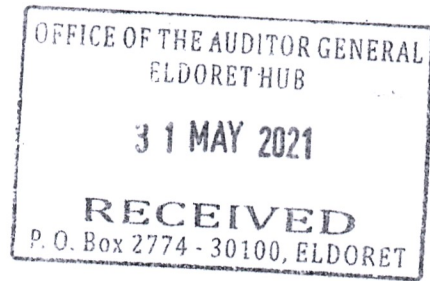
THE AUDITOR-GENERAL

ON



**EMSOS TECHNICAL AND VOCATIONAL
COLLEGE**

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



EMSOS TECHNICAL AND VOCATIONAL COLLEGE

ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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

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

EMSOS TECHNICAL AND VOCATIONAL COLLEGE-ANNUAL REPORTS AND FINANCIAL STATEMENT FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 30TH JUNE 2020

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EMSOS TECHNICAL AND VOCATIONAL COLLEGE-ANNUAL REPORTS AND FINANCIAL STATEMENT FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 30TH JUNE 2020

KEY ENTITY INFORMATION AND MANAGEMENT

(a) Background information

Emsos Technical & Vocational College(ETVC) is one of the sixty(60) technical colleges. It opened its gates for admission of students in September 2018, with a batch of thirty two students(32). It is located in Chesumei Sub-County, 10 kilometers from Mosoriot trading centre along Mosoriot –Kabiyet- Kaiboi road. It is situated in scenic rural road setting in the heart of Nandi county renown for dairy and crop farming.

ETVC is a public government sponsored Technical and Vocational Education and Training (TVET) Institution offering Artisan, Craft Certificate and Diploma courses in Technical and Business fields. Our mandate as a TVET Institution is to enable learners acquire valuable hands on skills, experience and knowledge which are key components for specialized labour market. We built successful careers and take pride in being part of Sustained Development Goals (SDGs) in Kenya through the Big Four Agenda and Vision 2030 blue print

ETVC is a centre of excellence in Value Addition in Agriculture with state of art equipment. The Institution is ear marked for processing of raw agricultural products such as milk, meat and fruits into finished products like Ultra- High Temperature (UHT), milk, yoghurt etc

The specialized courses offered at ETVC are facilitated through six course departments providing KNEC accredited examinations and gradually transiting to CBET-CDDAC

(b) Principal Activities

Vision Statement

To produce globally competitive graduates through technical training, innovation and research

Mission Statement

To provide quality and sustainable skills to meet the needs of industrialization and society

**EMSOS TECHNICAL AND VOCATIONA COLLEGE
FINANCIAL REPORTS AND STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE, 2020**

(c) Fiduciary Management

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

No.	Designation	Name
1.	Principal	Mrs.Sawe Getrude
2.	Ag.Head of Finance	Ms.Kisang Judith
3.	Ag.Head of Procurement	Ms.Jerop Viola
4.	Deputy Principal	Mr.Ketter Cyprian
5.	Ag.Registrar	Mrs.Chirchir Abigael
6.	Ag.Dean of Students	Mr. Kitur Nelson

KEY ENTITY INFORMATION AND MANAGEMENT

(d) Entity Headquarters

P.O BOX 300-30100
ELDORET,
KENYA

(e) Entity Contacts

Telephone: (254)0796376783
E-Mail:info@etti.ac.ke
Website: www.etti.ac.ke

(f) Entity Bankers

Kenya Commercial Bank
Eldoret East Branch
A/C NO:
➤ 1159400792
➤ 1252707681...

(g) Independent Auditors



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

EMSOS TECHNICAL AND VOCATIONA COLLEGE
FINANCIAL REPORTS AND STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE, 2020

(h) Principal Legal Adviser

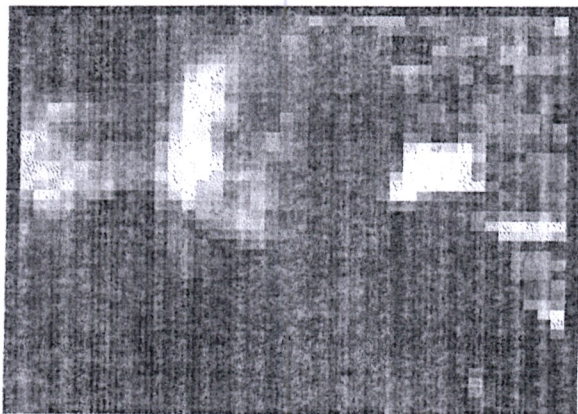
The Attorney General
State Law Office
Harambee Avenue
P.O. Box 40112
City Square 00200
Nairobi, Kenya

THE COUNCIL/BOARD OF GOVERNORS

1. Name, Photo and position	Qualification.
 <p>MRS.KOECH PERIS-CHAIRMAN</p>	<p>Currently the branch manager Kenya seed Narok branch. She holds a Bachelor of Science in Agricultural Economics from Egerton University, pursuing a Masters Degree in Agricultural Resource Economics and Management. . She previously worked as a Food Security Manager, at Solidarities Kenya Attended a Gender mainstreaming course in Arusha Tanzania among other courses, workshops and seminars She has instrumental understanding in Public and Private sector operations /skills which are all transferable and applicable to other sectors.</p>
<p>2.</p>  <p>MRS. SAWE GETRUDE-PRINCIPAL/BOG SECRETARY</p>	<p>Mrs. Sawe Gertrude, was born 1964. She holds a bachelors degree in Education (science) from Kampala International University, Diploma in Agriculture and Home-Economics from Egerton University. Currently pursuing a Masters degree in counseling psychology at Egerton University. On upward mobility she gradually graduated from being a course tutor in 2008, Deputy Head of department 2009-2010, Head of department 2010-2018, Deputy Principal in charge of Academic 2018 then current rank as Principal Emsos Technical and vocational college. She has attended several workshops on leadership. She is the secretary to the board Emsos TVC</p>

**EMSOS TECHNICAL AND VOCATIONA COLLEGE
FINANCIAL REPORTS AND STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE, 2020**

3.



DR. Omutange ELIJAH-VICE CHAIRMAN

Born in 1969. Holds a Doctor of philosophy in Environmental Earth sciences in Moi University, masters of philosophy in education, Moi University, Bachelors of education, Moi University. Currently works as a senior lecturer head of department, Technology education in Moi University. He participated in curriculum review in Moi University. He was appointed as the member of board Emsos Technical and vocational college October 2018



4.



**MR. TUM ELIAZER-CHAIRPERSON
FINANCE AND GENERAL PURPOSE
COMMITTEE**






Currently works as County budget Coordinator Bomet County. Born in the year 1965, Holds masters of Arts in Economics, Bachelor of Business Administration and Post graduate Diploma in financial management. He has attended various workshops and seminars. He previously worked with multimedia university college as a senior financial accountant, Agro-chemical and food company as head of internal audit, Moi Teaching and referral Hospital as Head of Audit, risk and compliance /Audit committee. He was appointed as the member of Board in Emsos Technical and Vocational College in October 2018

EMSOS TECHNICAL AND VOCATIONA COLLEGE
 FINANCIAL REPORTS AND STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE, 2020


<p>DR.MANGIRA ROSELYNE- CHAIRMAN AUDIT AND RISK COMMITTEEE</p> 	<p>Currently she is the Librarian in Jomo Kenyatta university University of Agriculture and Technology (JKUAT).She holds Doctor of Philosophy in Library and Information Studies and Masters of philosophy in Library and Information Studies.She has published several articles in information related field in peer reviewed journals both in print and electronically.She has been involved in developing and reviewing several university teaching programemes among them is Information Literacy and curriculum that has recently been approved by the University counsel. She was appointed member to the board of Emsos Technical and vocational college October 2018</p>
<p>5. MR.WANJALA FREDRICK</p> 	<p>He is currently an Agribusiness officer /land development officer at Nandi North District. He was a farm manager in Irrigation Scheme Isiolo District under the ministry of Agriculture.He was a district crops manager in Isiolo District.He was appointed Member to the Emsos Technical and Vocational college October 2018</p>
<p>6. ENG.MUTAI ALICE</p>	<p>Currently she is the registrar of Kenya Engineering Technology registration Board. She holds a master's of Science in Engineering System Management. She is also an assistant registrar Technical University of Kenya. She was a lecturer at Rift Valley Institute of Science and Technology. She was also a dean of academic affairs in Rift Valley Institute of Science and Technology. She was a deputy principal at Rift Valley Institute of Science and Technology</p>

EMSOS TECHNICAL AND VOCATIONA COLLEGE
 FINANCIAL REPORTS AND STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE, 2020

MANAGEMENT TEAM

Name and photo	Responsibility
 MRS.SAWE GETRUDE	-Chief Executive Officer/ Principal -Secretary BOG - Accounting Officer
 MR.KETTER CYPRIAN	-D/Principal Academics -Head Of Academic Matters -Chairperson Of Academic Committee -Chairperson Disciplinary Committee -Human Resource Function
 JUDITH KISANG	-Ag.Accountant -Financial Management -Budgeting And Control -Financial Reporting
 ABIGAEL CHIRCHIR	-Ag. Registrar -Examination
 -Ag. Dean Of Students -Students Welfare	

EMSOS TECHNICAL AND VOCATIONA COLLEGE
FINANCIAL REPORTS AND STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE, 2020

 VIOLA JEROP	-Ag. Procuremen -Advisor In Procurement Matters

CHAIRMAN'S STATEMENT

Financial year 2019/20 was quite a unique successful year with a lot of activities happening at Emsos TVC (Technical and Vocational College). As present I our financial documents for the year ending June 2020, I would like to commend the entire Emsos fraternity for the work well done amid the challenging operational environment that we had. Being one of the new TVCs in the republic of Kenya.

The board was new in office during the financial year, having constituted its committees, to enhance efficiency and oversight.

The board has had various sittings both full and committee to approve and deliberate on various projects and issues.

Among the major milestones of the financial year are

- 1 .Recruitment of staff _Trainers and support staff
- 2 Various marketing activities
- 3 Developing a strategic plan which is near completion
- 4 Construction of Food and Beverage classrooms
- 5Liasing with other stakeholders to source water for the institution

Among other activities as stipulated in the financial statements here with.

On behalf of the board of management we strive to ensure prudent management of resources and to provide guidance and feedback at all times. We always uphold the values of professionalism, integrity and teamwork, as we, embrace the motto of KAIZEN meaning continuous improvement.

SIGNATURE:.....DATE: 31/05/21.....

MRS.KOECH PERIS

CHAIRMAN BOARD OF GOVERNORS

EMSOS TVC

REPORT OF THE PRINCIPAL/CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER


During the FY 2019/2020 the college is about to complete the strategic plan and execute its mandate and Core Functions as outlined in the stated strategic plan. One of the key ingredients of the plan is a system of academic commitment by fostering a climate of productivity, professionalism, excellence, accountability, transparency, equity and innovation in order to be competitive.

Although the college is on the upward trend in progress, It still has a myriad of challenges which include inadequate land for development and expansion , in adequate infrastructure , inadequate funding, unreliable source of water ; the institute is served by septic tank with few pit latrines; most of the time the college is also affected by power outage due to lack of power backup therefore it requires a stand by generator or any other alternative source of power, these challenges is as a result of low funding from the exchequer.

I would like to thank the Government of Kenya and other stake holders for their continued financial support during the year under consideration.

The college enrolment has increased from 110 students to 150 students in the FY ending 30th June 2020 and more facilities both Human and Material resources are required on the increase especially on the teaching staff we hope the government will employ more trainers in the FY 2020/2021.

Finally, I like to acknowledge the support of Board of Governors, Staff, Students, Local leaders and other stake holders for their overwhelming cooperation in running the college during the year under review.

SIGNATURE:  DATE: 31/06/2021.

**MRS.SAWE GETRUDE
PRINCIPAL/ SECRETARY BOG
EMSOS TVC**

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE STATEMENT

Our full board meetings and committee meetings are normally held once in every quarter unless of an urgent matter the board can convene a meeting, attendances are always 100%.

Roles and functions of board

BOARD RESPONSIBILITIES

The College Board undertakes the following responsibilities

1. The board is the governing body of the college through which the college acts and undertakes the following
 - a. Administers the property and funds of the college in a manner and for the purpose which promotes the interest of the college, but the board does not charge or dispose of immovable property of the exchanger except in accordance with the procedures laid down by the government of Kenya.
 - b. Receives on behalf of the college donations, gifts, grants or other moneys and make disbursement there from the college or other bodies or persons.
 - c. Provides for the welfare of the staff and students on the college.
 - d. May enter into association with other colleges, training colleges or other institutions of learning within Kenya.
 - e. May, after consultation with academic board make regulations governing the conduct discipline of the student of the college
2. All documents, other than those required by law to be under seal, made on behalf of the board and all the decisions of the board may be signed under the hand of the chairman, principal or other members of the board generally or specifically authorised by the board on that behalf.
3. Ensure that proper management structure is in a place and that the structure functions to maintain corporate integrity, reputation and responsibility.
4. Monitors and evaluate the implementations of strategies, policies and management criteria plans of the college.
5. Constantly review the viability and financial sustainability of the college and does so once every year.
6. Ensures that the college comply with all the relevant laws, regulations, governance practice accounting and auditing standards.

MANAGEMENT DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

The Management of the college meets as stipulated by the TVET Act with the view of getting reports from the management on its operation and finance performance. Currently the college is running with the small skeleton of staff and the limited resources . Due to limited resource the entity is focusing on the provision of basic requirements. The entity is compliant with all statutory requirements to mitigate any major risks

REPORT OF THE COUNCIL/BOARD OF GOVERNORS

The Board members submit their report together with the audited financial statements for the year ended June 30, 2020 which show the state of the Emsos Technical and Vocational college affairs.

Principal activities

The principal activities of the Emsos Technical and Vocational College is to provide technical and vocational training

Results

The results of the entity for the year ended June 30th 2020 are set out on page 2-8

COUNCIL/BOARD OF GOVERNORS

The members of the Board /Council who served during the year are shown on page v-vii. The term for the Board members expires in year 2021.

Auditors

The Auditor General is responsible for the statutory audit of the Emsos technical and vocational college in accordance with Article 229 of the Constitution of Kenya and the Public Audit Act 2015 and TVET Act,2013 or Certified Public Accountants were nominated by the Auditor General to carry out the audit of the Emsos technical and vocational college for the year/period ended June 30, 2019 in accordance to section 23 of the Public Audit Act, 2015 which empowers the Auditor General to appoint an auditor to audit on his behalf.

STATEMENT OF BOARD OF GOVERNORS/COUNCIL MEMBERS' RESPONSIBILITIES

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

The council members are responsible for the preparation and presentation of Emsos TVC financial statements, which give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the college for and as at the end of the financial year ended on June 30, 2020. This responsibility includes:

- (i) maintaining adequate financial management arrangements and ensuring that these continue to be effective throughout the reporting period;
- (ii) maintaining proper accounting records, which disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the entity;
- (iii) designing, implementing and maintaining internal controls relevant to the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements, and ensuring that they are free from material misstatements, whether due to error or fraud;
- (iv) safeguarding the assets of the Emsos Technical College;
- (v) selecting and applying appropriate accounting policies; and
- (vi) Making accounting estimates that are reasonable in the circumstances.

The council members accept responsibility for Emsos Technical and Vocational College financial statements, which have been prepared using appropriate accounting policies supported by reasonable and prudent judgements and estimates, in conformity with International Public Sector Accounting Standards (IPSAS), and in the manner required by the PFM Act, 2012 and . The council members are of the opinion that Emsos TVC financial statements give a true and fair view of the state of Emsos Technical and Vocational College transactions during the financial year ended June 30, 2020, and Emsos TVC financial position as at 30TH June 2020. The council members further confirm the completeness of the accounting records maintained for the College, which have been relied upon in the preparation of the College financial statements as well as the adequacy of the systems of internal financial control.

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

EMSOS TECHNICAL AND VOCATIONA COLLEGE
FINANCIAL REPORTS AND STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE, 2020

Approval of the financial statements

Emsos Technical and Vocational College financial statements were approved by the Board on 30 September 2020, and signed on its behalf by:

Name..... PERW KOTZAT Date..... 31/05/21 Sign..... .....

CHAIRMAN BOARD OF GOVERNORS

EMSOS TVC

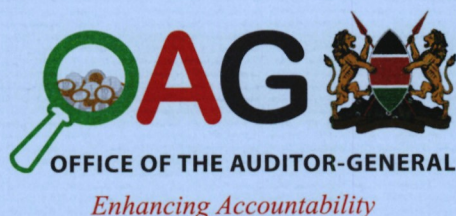
Name..... PETRUDE J. SANE Date..... 31/05/2021 Sign..... .....

ACCOUNTING OFFICER/PRINCIPAL

EMSOS TVC

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 EMSOS TECHNICAL AND VOCATIONAL COLLEGE FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE, 2020

REPORT ON THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Adverse Opinion

I have audited the accompanying financial statements of Emsos Technical and Vocational College set out on pages 2 to 52, which comprise the statement of financial position as at 30 June, 2020, 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, because of the significance of the matters discussed in the Basis for Adverse Opinion section of my report, the financial statements do not present fairly, the financial position of the Emsos Technical and Vocational College as at 30 June, 2020, and of its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended, in accordance with International Public Sector Accounting Standards (Accrual Basis) and do not comply with the Technical and Vocational Education and Training Act, 2013.

Basis for Adverse Opinion

1. Inaccuracies in the Statement of Financial Position

The statement of financial position reflects property, plant and equipment balance of Kshs.163,240,582 while Note 33 to the financial statements shows Kshs.165,240,582 resulting to unreconciled variance of Kshs.2,000,000. The statement also reflects receivables from exchange transactions balance of Kshs.1,503,280 and comparative balance Kshs.1,240,438 while Note 29 to the financial statements reflects a balance of Kshs.1,560,000 and the audit certificate for 2018/2019 reflects a balance of Kshs.1,838,188 respectively resulting in unreconciled balances of Kshs.56,720 and Kshs.597,750.

Further, the statement reflects accumulated surplus figure of Kshs.4,248,507 which vary with the computed figure of Kshs.6,573,740 resulting to unexplained variance of Kshs.2,325,233. The statement also reflects nil balance for payments received in advance while the audit certificate for 2018/2019 reflects a balance of Kshs.597,750 resulting in unreconciled balance of Kshs.597,750.

In addition, the statement reflects total capital and reserves figure of Kshs.167,489,089 which vary with the figure of Kshs.169,814,322 reflected in the statement of changes in net assets resulting to unexplained variance of Kshs.2,325,233.

In the circumstances, accuracy of the statement of financial position as at 30 June, 2021 could not be confirmed.

2. Inaccuracy in the Statement of Financial Performance

The statement of financial performance for the year ended 30 June, 2020 reflects general expenses balance of Kshs.2,710,429 which vary with the supporting schedules figure of Kshs.3,076,058 resulting to unreconciled variance of Kshs.365,629.

In the circumstance, accuracy of general expenses balance of Kshs.2,710,429 reflected in the statement of financial performance could not be confirmed.

3. Inaccuracies in the Statement of Cash Flows

The statement of cash flows reflects transfer from other government entities balance of Kshs.3,560,000 which varies with the balance of Kshs.5,120,000 reflected in the statement of financial performance resulting to unexplained variance of Kshs.1,560,000. The balance also differs with amount of Kshs.1,560,000 reflected in the statement of comparison of budget and actual resulting to unexplained variance of Kshs.2,000,000.

Further, the statement of cash flows reflects rendering of services - fees from students balance of Kshs.1,917,670 which varies with the balance of Kshs.3,756,532 reflected in the statement of financial performance resulting to unexplained variance of Kshs.1,838,862.

Consequently, accuracy of the statement of cash flows for the year ended 30 June, 2020 could not be confirmed.

4. Ownership and Valuation of Property, Plant and Equipment

The statement of financial position reflects property, plant and equipment balance of Kshs.165,240,582 as disclosed in Note 33 to the financial statements. However, as previously reported, the balance was not supported by assets register, title deeds for land, valuation reports, completion certificates or supplier invoices for the elements property, plant and equipment. Further, the property, plant and equipment have not been depreciated and the depreciation policy has not been disclosed in the financial statements note. In addition, the balance of Kshs.165,240,582 include the value of land of Kshs.6,000,000 which is an increase of Kshs.2,000,000 from the balance of Kshs.4,000,000 reported in 2018/2019 financial year. The increase of Kshs.2,000,000 has not been supported by land valuation report.

Under the circumstances, the validity, accuracy, completeness and existence of property, plant and equipment of Kshs.165,240,582 as at 30 June, 2020 could not be confirmed.

5. Presentation and Disclosure of Financial Statements

A review of financial statements availed for audit review revealed that the page number for the statement of financial performance has not been reflected in the table of contents

and the report of the council/board of governors under auditors erroneously indicate that Certified Public Accountants were nominated by the Auditor-General to carry out the audit of the Emsos Technical and Vocational College for the year ended 30 June, 2019.

Further, the statement of financial performance reflects sale of goods is at Note 11 to the financial statements yet it is at Note 12 to the financial statements. Creditors and finance costs are indicated as disclosed in Note 21 and Note 24 respectively yet the Notes relate to contracted services and gain on sale of assets. In addition, the statement of cash flow reflects cash and cash equivalents balance of Kshs.2,745,227 as at 1 July, 2018 and 30 June, 2019 instead of 1 July, 2019 and 30 June, 2020 respectively which are not supported.

Under the circumstances, the financial statements are not presented in accordance with International Public Sector Accounting Standards template of June, 2020.

The audit was conducted in accordance with International Standards of Supreme Audit Institutions (ISSAIs). I am independent of the Emsos Technical and Vocational College Management in accordance with ISSAI 130 on Code of Ethics. I have fulfilled other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the ISSAI and in accordance with other ethical requirements applicable to performing audits of financial statements in Kenya. I believe that the audit evidence I have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for my adverse 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, because of the significance of the matters discussed in the Basis for Adverse Opinion and Conclusion on Lawfulness and Effectiveness in Use of Public Resources sections of my report, based on the audit procedures performed, I confirm that public resources have not been applied lawfully and in an effective way.

Basis for Conclusion

1. Payment of Salaries Below Minimum Wage

Review of the staff payroll provided for audit verification revealed thirteen (13) members of staff are paid basic salaries below the basic minimum monthly wages as previously reported against the first schedule of the Regulation of Wages (General) (Amendment) Order, 2018 which provide that basic minimum monthly wages (Exclusive of Housing Allowance) is Kshs.13,573.

The Management is therefore in breach of the law.

2. Non-Compliance with the Law on Ethnic Composition

As previously reported, an audit review of personnel records availed for audit revealed that as at 30 June, 2020 Emsos Technical Training Institute had a staff establishment of thirteen (13) member of staff out of which 11 representing (85%) are from the same ethnic community contrary to Section 7(1) & (2) of the National Cohesion and Integration Act, 2008.

The Management is in breach of the law.

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, because of the significance of the matters discussed in the Basis for Adverse Opinion and Conclusion on Effectiveness of Internal Controls, Risk Management and Governance sections of my report, based on the audit procedures performed, I confirm that internal controls, risk management and governance were not effective.

Basis for Conclusion

Lack of Risk Management Policy

During the year ended 30 June, 2020, the Management of Emsos Technical Training Institute did not have in place a risk management policy, risk management strategies and a system of risk management to enable them develop appropriate risk strategies in order to improve on effective and efficient management of public resources. Further, the Management has not instituted policies and procedures to guide key financial processes and controls for the management such as human resource policies and procedures, code of conduct, organization structure, revenue policy and debtor's policies.

The Management is not likely to respond appropriately to the risks that the Institute is exposed to.

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

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

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

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

Those charged with governance are responsible for overseeing the Emsos Technical and Vocational College financial reporting process, reviewing the effectiveness of how the entity 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 College 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 College's ability to continue to sustain its services. If I conclude that a material uncertainty exists, I am required to draw attention in the auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify my opinion. My conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of my audit report. However, future events or conditions may cause the College to cease to continue to sustain its services.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.
- Obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information and business activities of the College to express an opinion on the financial statements.
- Perform such other procedures as I consider necessary in the circumstances.

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


CPA Nancy Gathungu, CBS
AUDITOR-GENERAL

Nairobi

10 February, 2022

EMSOS TECHNICAL AND VOCATIONA COLLEGE
 FINANCIAL REPORTS AND STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE, 2020

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2020	Notes	2019/2020	2018/2019
		Kshs	Kshs
Revenue from non-exchange transactions			
Transfers from the National Government – grants/ gifts in kind	6	5,120,000	5,090,000
Total Revenue from non-exchange transactions		5,120,000	5,090,000
Revenue from exchange transactions			
Rendering of services- Fees from students	10	3,756,532	3,207,780
Sale of goods	11		
Revenue from exchange transactions		3,756,532	3,207,780
Total revenue		8,876,532	8,297,780
Expenses			
Use of goods and services	16	135,452	171,221
Employee costs	17	1,142,294	934,710
Remuneration of directors	18	488,800	485,000
Depreciation and amortization expense	19	-	
Repairs and maintenance	20	151,050	158,447
Creditors	21	-	1,068,750
Grants and subsidies	22	-	
General expenses	23	2,710,429	3,154,419
Finance costs	24	-	
Total expenses		4,628,025	5,972,547
Other gains/(losses)			
Impairment loss	27	-	-
Total other gains/(losses)		-	-
Net Surplus for the year		4,248,507	2,325,233
Attributable to:			
Surplus/(deficit) attributable to minority interest			
Surplus attributable to owners of the controlling entity			

The notes set out on pages 23 to 42 form an integral part of the Annual Financial Statements.

EMSOS TECHNICAL AND VOCATIONA COLLEGE
FINANCIAL REPORTS AND STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE, 2020

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITIONAS AT 30TH JUNE 2020

	Notes	2019/2020 Kshs	2018/2019 Kshs
Assets			
Current assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	28	2,745,227	1,153,545
Receivables from exchange transactions	29	1,503,280	1,240,438
Receivables from non-exchange transactions	30		1,000,000
Total Current Assets		4,248,507	3,393,983
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	33	163,240,582	163,240,582
Total Non-current Assets		163,240,582	163,240,582
Total assets		167,489,089	166,634,565
Liabilities			
Current liabilities			
Trade and other payables from exchange transactions	36		1,068,750
Payments received in advance	42		
Total Current Liabilities		-	1,068,750
Non-current liabilities			
Non-current employee benefit obligation	41		
Total Non-current liabilities			-
Total liabilities		-	1,068,750
Capital and Reserves			
Reserves			
Accumulated surplus		4,248,507	2,325,233
Capital Fund		163,240,582	163,240,582
Total Capital and Reserves		167,489,089	165,565,815
Total Liabilities and Capital & Reserves		167,489,089	166,634,565

The Financial Statements set out on pages 6 to 8 were signed on behalf of the Institute Council/ Board of Governors by:

Chairman of Council/Board of Governors

Date: 31/05/2021

JUDITH KILANGI

Finance Officer

ICPAK No AS50013183
Date

Principal

Date: 31/05/2021

EMSOS TECHNICAL AND VOCATIONAL COLLEGE
 FINANCIAL REPORTS AND STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE, 2020

I. STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN NET ASSET FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2020

	Revaluation reserve	Fair value adjustment reserve	Retained earnings	Capital/Development Grants/Fund	Total
Balance b/f at July 1, 2018				163,240,582	163,240,582
Revaluation gain					-
Fair value adjustment on quoted investments					-
Total comprehensive income			2,325,233		2,325,233
Capital/Development grants received during the year					-
Transfer of depreciation/amortisation from capital fund to retained earnings					-
Balance c/d as at June 30, 2019	-	-	2,325,233	163,240,582	165,565,815
Balance b/f as at July 1, 2019					
Revaluation gain					-
Fair value adjustment on quoted investments					-
Total comprehensive income			4,248,507		4,248,507
Capital/Development grants received during the year					-
Transfer of depreciation/amortisation from capital fund to retained earnings					-
Balance c/d as at June 30, 2020	-	-	6,573,740	163,240,582	169,814,322

II. STATEMENT OF CASHFLOWS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2020

	Note	2019/2020 K.shs	2018/2019 K.shs
Cash flows from operating activities			
Receipts			
Transfers from other Government entities/Govt. grants		3,560,000	2,545,000
Public contributions and donations			
Rendering of services- Fees from students		1,917,670	2,823,516
Other income, rentals and agency fees			
Total Receipts		5,477,670	5,368,516
Payments			
Compensation of employees	17	1,142,294	934,710
Use of goods and services	16	135,452	171,221
General expense	23	2,710,429	3,154,419
Repairs and maintenance	20	151,050	158,447
Taxation paid			
Other payments		-	
Grants and subsidies paid			
Total Payments		4,139,225	4,418,797
Net cash flows from operating activities	45	1,338,445	949,719
Cash flows from investing activities			
Purchase of property, plant, equipment and intangible assets			
Net cash flows used in investing activities		-	-
Cash flows from financing activities			
Proceeds from borrowings			
Repayment of borrowings			
Increase in deposits			
Net cash flows used in financing activities		-	-
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		1,338,445	949,719
Cash and cash equivalents at 1 July 2018		2,745,227	264,952
Cash and cash equivalents at 30 June 2019	28	2,745,227	1,214,671
Cash and cash equivalents as per the Balance Sheet		2,745,227	1,214,671

**EMSOS TECHNICAL AND VOCATIONA COLLEGE
FINANCIAL REPORTS AND STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE, 2020**

Budget notes

- i. The difference is due to late release of capitation from government*
- ii. The difference was caused by late remission of recurrent grants*
- iii.. Students were unable to clear their fees in time causing arrears*
- iv. Being a new institution employees were few and the it operated for only nine months*
- v, vi,&vii. Being new institution operations and activities were minimal*

IV. NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

1. GENERAL INFORMATION

Emsos Technical and Vocational College entity is established by and derives its authority and accountability from TVETAct 2013. The entity is wholly owned by the Government of Kenya and is domiciled in Kenya. The entity's principal activity is to provide technical training.

2. STATEMENT OF COMPLIANCE AND BASIS OF PREPARATION

The financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis. 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 accounting policies. The areas involving a higher degree of judgment or complexity, or where assumptions and estimates are significant to the financial statements.

The financial statements have been prepared and presented in Kenya Shillings, which is the functional and reporting currency of the Emsos Technical and Vocational College

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

3. ADOPTION OF NEW AND REVISED STANDARDS

i. Relevant new standards and amendments to published standards effective for the year ended 30 June 2020

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

3 ADOPTION OF NEW AND REVISED STANDARDS (Continued)

<p>Other Improvements to IPSAS</p>	<p>Applicable: 1st January 2021:</p> <p>a) Amendments to IPSAS 13, to include the appropriate references to IPSAS on impairment, in place of the current references to other international and/or national accounting frameworks</p> <p>b) IPSAS 13, Leases and IPSAS 17, Property, Plant, and Equipment. Amendments to remove transitional provisions which should have been deleted when IPSAS 33, First Time Adoption of Accrual Basis International Public Sector Accounting Standards (IPSASs) was approved</p> <p>c) IPSAS 21, Impairment of Non-Cash-Generating Assets and IPSAS 26, Impairment of Cash Generating Assets. Amendments to ensure consistency of impairment guidance to account for revalued assets in the scope of IPSAS 17, Property, Plant, and Equipment and IPSAS 31, Intangible Assets.</p> <p>d) IPSAS 33, First-time Adoption of Accrual Basis International Public Sector Accounting Standards (IPSASs).Amendments to the implementation guidance on deemed cost in IPSAS 33 to make it consistent with the core principles in the Standard.</p>
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ii. Early adoption of standards

The entity did not early – adopt any new or amended standards in year 2020.

4 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

a) Revenue recognition

i) Revenue 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. Recurrent grants are recognized in the statement of comprehensive income. Development/capital grants are recognized in the statement of financial position and realised in the statement of comprehensive income over the useful life of the assets that has been acquired using such funds

ii) Revenue from exchange transactions

Rendering of services

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

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

Sale of goods

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

Interest income

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

Dividends

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

ii) Revenue from exchange transactions

Rental income

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

b) Budget information

The original budget for FY 2019/2020 was approved by the Board. Subsequent revisions or additional appropriations were made to the approved budget in accordance with specific approvals from the appropriate authorities. The additional appropriations are added to the original budget by the entity upon receiving the respective approvals in order to conclude the final budget.

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

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

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

c) Taxes

Current income tax

.Emsos Technical and Vocational College is exempted from paying taxes as per the Income Tax Act 2019

c) Taxes (continued)

Sales tax/ Value Added Tax

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

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

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

d) Investment property

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

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

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

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

e) Property, plant and equipment

International public sector Accounting Standards (IPSAS)33 grant transitional exemptions to entities adopting accrual basis IPSAS for the first time, providing a major tool to help entities a long their journey to implement IPSASs. It allows first time adopters three years to recognize specified assets and liabilities. This provision allows sufficient time to develop reliable models for recognizing and measuring assets and liabilities during the transition period.

f) Leases

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

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

An asset held under a finance lease is depreciated over the useful life of the asset. However, if there is no reasonable certainty that the Entity will obtain ownership of the asset by the end of the lease term, the asset is depreciated over the shorter of the estimated useful life of the asset and the lease term.

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

g) Intangible assets

Intangible assets acquired separately are initially recognized at cost. The cost of intangible assets acquired in a non-exchange transaction is their fair value at the date of the exchange. Following initial recognition, intangible assets are carried at cost less any accumulated amortization and

accumulated impairment losses. Internally generated intangible assets, excluding capitalized development costs, are not capitalized and expenditure is reflected in surplus or deficit in the period in which the expenditure is incurred. The useful life of the intangible assets is assessed as either finite or indefinite

h) Research and development costs

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

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

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

4 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

i) Financial instruments

Financial assets

Initial recognition and measurement

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

Loans and receivables

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

Held-to-maturity

Non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments and fixed maturities are classified as held to maturity when the Entity has the positive intention and ability to hold it to maturity. After initial measurement, held-to-maturity investments are measured at amortized cost using costs that are an integral part of the effective interest rate. The losses arising from impairment are recognized in surplus or deficit.

Impairment of financial assets

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

i) Financial instruments)

Impairment of financial assets (Continued)

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

Financial liabilities

Initial recognition and measurement

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

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

Loans and borrowing

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

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

i) Inventories

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

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

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

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

i) Inventories (Continued)

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

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

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

j) Provisions

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

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

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

Contingent liabilities

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

Contingent assets

ETVC 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 ETVC in the notes to the financial statements. Contingent assets are assessed continually to ensure that developments are appropriately reflected in the financial statements. If it has become virtually certain that an inflow of economic benefits or service potential will arise and the asset's value can be measured reliably, the asset and the related revenue are recognized in the financial statements of the period in which the change occurs.

k) Nature and purpose of reserves

ETVC does not creates and maintains reserves in terms of specific requirements..

l) Changes in accounting policies and estimates

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

m) Employee benefits

Retirement benefit plans

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

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

contributions and lump sum payments reduce the post-employment benefit obligation.

n) Foreign currency transactions

Transactions in foreign currencies are initially accounted for at the ruling rate of exchange on the date of the transaction. Trade creditors or debtors denominated in foreign currency are reported at the statement of financial position reporting date by applying the exchange rate on that date. Exchange differences arising from the settlement of creditors, or from the reporting of creditors at rates different from those at which they were initially recorded during the period, are recognized as income or expenses in the period in which they arise.

o) Borrowing costs

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

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

p) Cash and cash equivalents

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

q) Comparative figures

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

r) Subsequent events

There have been no events subsequent to the financial year end with a significant impact on the financial statements for the year ended June 30, 2020

5 SIGNIFICANT JUDGMENTS AND SOURCES OF ESTIMATION UNCERTAINTY

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

Estimates and assumptions

The key assumptions concerning the future and other key sources of estimation uncertainty at the reporting date, that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year, are described below. The Entity based its assumptions and estimates on parameters available when the consolidated financial statements were prepared. However, existing circumstances and assumptions about future developments may change due to market changes or circumstances arising beyond the control of the Entity. Such changes are reflected in the assumptions when they occur IPSAS 1.140

Useful lives and residual values

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

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

6a) TRANSFERS FROM NATIONAL GOVERNMENT MINISTRIES

Unconditional grants	2019/2020 KSH	2018/2019 KSH
CAPITATION	3,120,000	3,090,000
Other grants	2,000,000	2,000,000
Total Government grants and subsidies	5,120,000	5,090,000

6b) TRANSFERS FROM MINISTRIES, DEPARTMENTS AND AGENCIES

Name of the Entity sending the grant	Amount recognized to Statement of Comprehensive Income KShs	Amount deferred under deferred income KShs	Amount	Total	2019-2020
			recognized in capital fund KShs	grant income during the year KShs	KShs
Ministry/State Department		0	0	0	
Ministry		0	0	0	
Total		0	0	0	

7. GRANTS FROM DONORS AND DEVELOPMENT PARTNERS

Description	2019-2020 KShs	2018-2019 KShs
JICA- Research grant	0	0
World Bank grants	0	0
Other grants	0	0
Total grants from development partners	0	0

8. Reconciliations of grants from donors and development partners

Description	2019-2020 KShs	2018-2019 KShs
Balance unspent at beginning of year	0	0
Current year receipts	00	0
Conditions met - transferred to revenue	0	0
Conditions to be met - remain liabilities	0	0

9. TRANSFERS FROM OTHER LEVELS OF GOVERNMENT

Description	2019-2020 KShs	2018-2019 KShs
Transfer from County xxx	0	0
Transfer from xxx University	0	0
Transfer from xxx institute	0	0
Total Transfers	0	0

10. RENDERING OF SERVICES

Description	2019/2020 KSH	2018/2019 KSH
Tuition fees	3,216,067	3,207,780
Activity fees		
Examination fees	411,465	
Library fees		
Facilities and materials		
Registration fees	129,000	
Rendering Of Services	3,756,532	3,207,780

11.PUBLIC CONTRIBUTIONS AND DONATIONS

Description	2020-2019 KShs	2018-2019 KShs
Public donations	0	0
Donations from local leadership	0	0
Donations from religious institutions	0	0
Donations from alumni	0	0
Other donations	0	0
Total donations and sponsorships	0	0

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12. SALE OF GOODS

Description	2019-2020	2018-2019
	KShs	KShs
Sale of goods		
Sale of books	0	0
Sale of publications	0	0
Sale of farm produce	0	0
Other(include in line with your organisation)	0	0
Total revenue from the sale of goods	0	0

13. RENTAL REVENUE FROM FACILITIES AND EQUIPMENT

Description	2019-2020	2018-2019
	KShs	KShs
Straight-lined operating lease receipts	0	0
Contingent rentals	0	0
Total rentals	0	0

14. FINANCE INCOME

Description	2019-2020	2018-2019
	KShs	KShs
Cash investments and fixed deposits	0	0
Interest income from Treasury Bills	0	0
Interest income from Treasury Bonds	0	0
Interest from outstanding debtors	0	0
Total finance income	0	0

15. OTHER INCOME

Description	2019-2020	2018-2019
	Ksh	Ksh
Insurancerecoveries	0	0
Consultancy fees	0	0
Income from sale of tender	0	0
Servicesconcessionincome	0	0
Skillsdevelopmentlevy	0	0
Income from disposal of assets	0	0
Totalotherincome	0	0

16. USE OF GOODS AND SERVICES

Description	2019-2020	2018-2019
	Ksh	Ksh
Electricity and water	135,452	171,221
Security		
Professional services		
Subscriptions		
Total good and services	135,452	171,221

17. EMPLOYEE COSTS

Description	2019-2020	2018-2019
	Ksh	Ksh
Salaries and wages	1,142,294	934,710
Employee related costs - contributions to pensions and medical aids		
Travel, motor car, accommodation, subsistence and other allowances		
Housing benefits and allowances		
Overtime payments		
Total employee cost	1,142,294	934,710

18.REMUNERATION OF DIRECTORS

Description	2019-2020 K Shs	2018-2019 K Shs
Chairman's Honoraria		
Directors emoluments	488,800	485,000
Other allowances		
Total director emoluments	488,800	485,000

19.DEPRECIATION AND AMORTIZATION EXPENSE

Description	2019-2020 K Shs	2018-2019 K Shs
Property,plantandequipment	0	0
Intangibleassets	0	0
Investmentpropertycarriedatcost	0	0
Totaldepreciationandamortization	0	0

20. REPAIRS AND MAINTENANCE

Description	2020-2019 K Shs	2019-2018 K Shs
Repairs	151,050	158,447
Property		
Investment property – earning rentals		
Equipment and machinery		
Vehicles		
Furniture and fittings		
Computers and accessories		
Other		
Total Repairs and Maintenance	151,050	158,447

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

21.CONTRACTED SERVICES

Description	2019-2020	2018-2019
	KShs	KShs
Actuarial valuations	0	0
Investment valuations	0	0
Property valuations	0	0
Total contracted services	0	0

22.GRANTS AND SUBSIDIES

Description	2020-2019	2018-2019
	KShs	KShs
Community development	0	0
Education initiativesand programs	0	0
Social development	0	0
Community trust	0	0
Sporting bodies	0	0
Total grantsandsubsidies	0	0

23. GENERAL EXPENSES

Description	2019-2020	2018-2019
	KShs	KShs
Tution	1,724,329	2,067,822.00
Admin		486,367.00
Local transport and travel	986,100	600,230.00
Total general expenses	2,710,429	3,154,419

24. GAIN ON SALE OF ASSETS

Description	2019-2020 KShs	2018-2019 KShs
	0	0
Property, plant and equipment	0	0
Intangible assets	0	0
Other assets not capitalised	0	0
Total gain on sale of assets	0	0

25. UNREALIZED GAIN ON FAIR VALUE INVESTMENTS

Description	2019-2020 KShs	2018-2019 KShs
Investments at fairvalue	0	0
Total gain	0	0

26. IMPAIRMENT LOSS

Description	2019-2020 KShs	2018-2019 KShs
Property, plant and equipment	0	0
Intangible assets	0	0
Total impairment loss	0	0

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

28.CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

Description	2019-2020 KShs	2018-2019 KShs
Cash and Cash Equivalents		
KCB-1159400792	229,230,40	686,841 40
KCB-1252707681	2,515,816	431,514
Cash at hand	181	35,190
Total cash and cash equivalents	2,745,227 .40	1,153,545 .40

28(a).DETAILED ANALYSIS OF CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

Financial institution	Account number	2019-2020 KShs	2018-2019 KShs
a) Current account			
Kenya Commercial bank	1159400792	229,230.40	699,842.40
Kenya Commercial Bank	1252707681	2,515,816	431,514
b)On - call deposits			
Kenya Commercial bank			
Equity Bank –etc			
Sub- total			
c) Fixed deposits account			
Kenya Commercial bank			
Bank B			
Sub- total			
d)Others(specify)			
Cash in transit			
cash in hand		181	35,19
M pesa			
Sub- total			
Grand total		2,745,227 .40	1,153,545 .40

29. RECEIVABLES FROM EXCHANGE TRANSACTIONS

Description	2019-2020 KShs	2018-2019 KShs
Currentreceivables		
Student debtors	1560000	1,298480
Rent debtors	0	0
Consultancy debtors	0	0
Other exchange debtors	0	0
Less:impairmentallowance	0	0
Totalcurrentreceivables	1560000	1,298,480

29(b)

Description	2019-2020 KShs	2018-2019 KShs
Non-currentreceivables		
Refundable deposits	0	0
Advance payments	0	0
Publicorganizations	0	0
Less:impairmentallowance	0	0
Total	0	0
Currentportiontransferredtocurrentreceivables	0	0
Totalnon-currentreceivables	0	0
Totalreceivables	0	0

30. RECEIVABLES FROM NON-EXCHANGE TRANSACTIONS

Description	2019-2020 KShs	2018-2019 KShs
Currentreceivables		
Current receivables		1,545,000
Transfers from other govt. entities	780,000	1,000,000
Recurrent Grants		
Other debtors (non-exchange transactions)		
Less: impairment allowance		
Total current receivables	780,000	2,545,000

31. INVENTORIES

Description	2019-2020 KShs	2018-2019 KShs
Consumable stores	0	0
Maintenance stores	0	0
Health Unit stores	0	0
Electrical stores	0	0
Cleaning materials stores	0	0
Catering stores	0	0
Total inventories at the lower of cost and net realizable value	0	0

32. INVESTMENTS

Description	2019-2020 KShs	2018-2019 KShs
a) Investment in Treasury bills and bonds		
Financial institution		
CBK	0	0
CBK	0	0
Sub- total	0	0
b) Investment with Financial Institutions/ Banks		
Bank x	0	0
Bank y	0	0
Sub- total	0	0
c) Equity investments (specify)		
Equity/ shares in company xxx	0	0
Sub- total		
Grand total		

d) Shareholding in other entities

Name of entity where investment is held	No of shares			Nominal value of shares	Fair value of shares	Fair value of shares
	Direct shareholding	Indirect shareholding	Effective shareholding			
	%	%	%	Shs	Shs	Shs
Entity A	0	0	0	0	0	0
Entity B	0	0	0	0	0	0
Entity C	0	0	0	0	0	0
Entity D	0	0	0	0	0	0
	0	0	0	0	0	0

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

34.INTANGIBLE ASSETS-SOFTWARE

Description	2019-2020	2018-2019
	KShs	KShs
Cost		
At beginning of the year	0	0
Additions	0	0
At end of the year	0	0
Additions–internal development	0	0
At end of the year		
Amortization and impairment		
At beginning of theyear	0	0
Amortization	0	0
At end of the year	0	0
Impairment loss	0	0
At end of the year	0	0
NBV	0	0

35.INVESTMENT PROPERTY

Description	2019-2020	2018-2019
	KShs	KShs
At beginning of the year	0	0
Additions	0	0
Fair value gain	0	0
Depreciation(where investment property is at cost)	0	0
At end of the year	0	0

36. TRADE AND OTHER PAYABLES FROM EXCHANGE TRANSACTIONS

Description	2019-2020	2018-2019
	KShs	KShs
Trade payables	xxx	471000
Fees paid in advance	0	0
Employee advances	0	0
Third-party payments	0	0
Other payables	0	0
Total trade and other payables	0	471000

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

37. REFUNDABLE DEPOSITS FROM CUSTOMERS/STUDENTS

Description	2018-2019	2019-2020
	KShs	KShs
Consumer deposits	0	0
Caution money	0	0
Other refundable deposits	0	0
Total deposits	0	0

38. CURRENT PROVISIONS

Description	Leave provision	Bonus provision	Other provision	Total
	KShs	KShs	KShs	KShs
Balance at the beginning of the year	0	0	0	0
Additional Provisions	0	0	0	0
Provision utilised	0	0	0	0
Change due to discount and time value for money	0	0	0	0
Transfers from non-current provisions	0	0	0	0
Total provisions	0	0	0	0

39. FINANCE LEASE OBLIGATION

Description	Minimum lease payments	Future finance charges	Present value of minimum lease payments	20xx-20xx
	KShs	KShs	KShs	KShs
Within current year	0	0	0	0
Long term portion of lease payments	0	0	0	0
Total provisions	0	0	0	0

40.DEFERRED INCOME

Description	2019-2020	2018-2019
	KShs	KShs
Nationalgovernment	0	0
Internationalfunders	0	0
Publiccontributionsanddonations	0	0
Totaldeferredincome	0	0

The deferred income movement is as follows:

	Nationalgover- nment	Internationalfu- nders/ donors	Publiccontributionsand donations	Tot- al
Balance brought forward	0	0	0	0
Additions during the year	0	0	0	0
Transfers to Capital fund	0	0	0	0
Transfers to income statement	0	0	0	0
Other transfers	0	0	0	0
Balance carried forward	0	0	0	0

41. EMPLOYEE BENEFIT OBLIGATIONS

Description	Defined benefit plan	Post-employment medical benefits	Other provisions	2019-2020	2018-2019
	KShs	KShs	KShs	KShs	KShs
Current benefit obligation	0	0	0	0	0
Non-current benefit obligation	0	0	0	0	0
Total employee benefits obligation	0	0	0	0	0

:

	2019-2020	2018-2019
	KShs	KShs
Valuation at the beginning of the year	0	0
Changes in valuation during the year	0	0
Valuation at end of the year	0	0
	=====	=====

42. NON-CURRENT PROVISIONS

Description	Long service leave KShs	Gratuity KShs	Other Provisions KShs	Total KShs
Balance at the beginning of the year	0	0	0	0
Additional Provisions	0	0	0	0
Provision utilised	0	0	0	0
Change due to discount and time value for money	0	0	0	0
Less: Current portion	0	0	0	0
Total deferred income	0	0	0	0

43. BORROWINGS

Description	2019-2020 KShs	2018-2019 KShs
Balance at beginning of the period	0	0
External borrowings during the year	0	0
Domestic borrowings during the year	0	0
Repayments of external borrowings during the year	0	0
Repayments of domestic borrowings during the year	0	0
Balance at end of the period	0	0

43a) ANALYSIS OF EXTERNAL AND DOMESTIC BORROWINGS

	2019-2020	2018-2019
	KShs	KShs
External Borrowings		
Dollar denominated loan from 'xxx organisation'	0	0
Sterling Pound denominated loan from 'yyyorganisation'	0	0
Euro denominated loan from zzzorganisation'	0	0
Domestic Borrowings	0	0
Kenya Shilling loan from KCB	0	0
Kenya Shilling loan from Barclays Bank	0	0
Kenya Shilling loan from Consolidated Bank	0	0
Total balance at end of the year	0	0

43b) BREAKDOWN OF LONG AND SHORT TERM BORROWINGS

Description	2019-2020	2018-2019
	KShs	KShs
Short term borrowings(current portion)	0	0
Long term borrowings	0	0
Total	0	0

44. SERVICE CONCESSION ARRANGEMENTS

Description	2019-2020	2018-2019
	KShs	KShs
Fair value of service concession assets recognized under PPE	0	0
Accumulated depreciation to date	0	0
Net carrying amount	0	0
Service concession liability at beginning of the year	0	0
Service concession revenue recognized	0	0
Service concession liability at end of the year	0	0

45. CASH GENERATED FROM OPERATIONS

	2019-2020	2018-2019
Surplus for the year before tax	ESs	ESs
Adjusted for:		
Depreciation	0	0
Non-cash grants received	0	0
Contributed assets	0	0
Impairment	0	0
Gains and losses on disposal of assets	0	0
Contribution to provisions	0	0
Contribution to impairment allowance	0	0
Finance income	0	0
Finance cost	0	0
Working Capital adjustments	0	0
Increase in inventory	0	0
Increase in receivables	0	0
Increase in deferred income	0	0
Increase in payables	0	0
Increase in payments received in advance	0	0
Net cash flow from operating activities	0	0

46. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT

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

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

(i) Credit risk

The entity has exposure to credit risk, which is the risk that a counterparty will be unable to pay amounts in full when due. Credit risk arises from student fees arrears

Management assesses the credit quality of each customer, taking into account its financial position, past experience and other factors. Individual risk limits are set based on internal or external assessment in accordance with limits set by the directors. The amounts presented in the statement of financial position

are net of allowances for doubtful receivables, estimated by the company's management based on prior experience and their assessment of the current economic environment.

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

	Total amount Kshs	Fully performing Kshs	Past due Kshs	Impaired Kshs
At 30 June 2019				
Receivables from exchange transactions	1,298,480	0	0	0
Receivables from non exchange transactions	2,545,000	0	0	0
Bank balances	1,214,671	0	0	0
Total	5,058,151	0	0	0
At 30 June 2020		0	0	0
Receivables from exchange transactions	1,560,000	0	0	0
Receivables from non exchange transactions	780,000	0	0	0
Bank balances	2,549,397	0	0	0
Total	4,889,397	0	0	0

46.FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (Continued)

(i) Credit risk (continued)

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

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

(ii) Liquidity risk management

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

The table below represents cash flows payable by the company 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 Kshs	Between 1- 3 months Kshs	Over 5 months Kshs	Total Kshs
At 30 June 19				
Trade payables			0	471,000
Current portion of borrowings	0	0	0	0
Provisions	0	0	0	0
Deferred income	0	0	0	0
Employee benefit obligation	0	0	0	0
Total				471,000
At 30 June 20xx				
Trade payables	0	0	0	0
Current portion of borrowings	0	0	0	0
Provisions	0	0	0	0
Deferred income	0	0	0	0
Employee benefit obligation	0	0	0	0
Total	0	0	0	0

46. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT

(iii) Market risk

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

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

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

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

a) Foreign currency risk

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

The carrying amount of the entity's foreign currency denominated monetary assets and monetary liabilities at the end of the reporting period are as follows:

	Ksh	Other currencies	Total
	Kshs	Kshs	Kshs
At 30 June 20xx			
Financial assets(investments, cash ,debtors)	0	0	0
	0	0	0
Liabilities	0	0	0

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Trade and other payables	0	0	0
Borrowings	0	0	0
	0	0	0
Net foreign currency asset/(liability)	0	0	0

The entity manages foreign exchange risk form future commercial transactions and recognised assets and liabilities by projecting for expected sales proceeds and matching the same with expected payments.

46.FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (Continued)

(iii) Market risk (Continued)

a) Foreign currency risk (Continued)

	Ksh	Other currencies	Total
	Kshs	Kshs	Kshs
At 30 June 2019			
Financial assets(investments, cash ,debtors)	0	0	0
Liabilities	0	0	0
Trade and other payables	0	0	0
Borrowings	0	0	0
Net foreign currency asset/(liability)	0	0	0

Foreign currency sensitivity analysis

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

	Change in currency rate	Effect on Profit before tax	Effect on equity
	Kshs	Kshs	Kshs
20xx			
Euro	10%	0	0
USD	10%	0	0
20xx		0	0
Euro	10%	0	0
USD	10%	0	0

b) Interest rate risk

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

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

Management of interest rate risk

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

(iii) Market risk

b) Interest rate risk

Sensitivity analysis

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

iv) Capital Risk Management

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

	2019-2020	2018-2019
	KShs	KShs
Revaluation reserve	0	0
Retained earnings	0	0
Capital reserve	0	0
	0	0
Total funds	0	0
Total borrowings	0	0
Less: cash and bank balances	0	0
Net debt/(excess cash and cash equivalents)	0	0
Gearing	0	0

47. RELATED PARTY BALANCES

Nature of related party relationships

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

Government of Kenya

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

- i) The National Government;
- ii) The Parent Ministry;
- iii) Key management;
- iv) Board of directors;

	2019-2020	2018-2019
	Kshs	Kshs
Transactions with related parties		
a) Sales to related parties		
Sales of goods to xxx	0	0
Sales of services xxx	0	0
Total	0	0
b) Grants from the Government		
Grants from National Govt	2,560,000	2,545,000
Grants from County Government	0	0
Donations in kind	0	0
Total	2,560,000	2,545,000

11. EVENTS AFTER THE REPORTING PERIOD

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

12. ULTIMATE AND HOLDING ENTITY

The entity is a Semi- Autonomous Government Agency under the Ministry of Education under the state department of technical training. Its ultimate parent is the Government of Kenya.

13. Currency

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

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)

Guidance Notes:

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

Director General/C.E.O/M.D)
 Chairman of the Board

Date.....

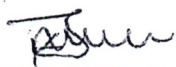
APPENDIX III: INTER-ENTITY TRANSFERS

ENTITY NAME:		EMSOS TECHNICAL AND VOCATIONAL COLLEGE		
Break down of Transfers from the State Department of Technical and Vocational training				
FY 2019/2020				
a. Recurrent Grants				
		<u>Bank Statement Date</u>	<u>Amount (KShs)</u>	<u>Indicate the FY to which the amounts relate</u>
	Capitation		1,560,000	FY 2019/2020
	Recurrent		1,000,000	FY 2019/2020
		Total	2,545,000	

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

Finance Manager
 Emsos TVC

Head of Accounting Unit
 Ministry of Education

Sign  -----

Sign-----

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APPENDIX IV: RECORDING OF TRANSFERS FROM OTHER GOVERNMENT ENTITIES

Name of the MDA/Donor Transferring the funds	Date received	Nature: Recurrent/Development/Others	Total Amount - KES	Where Recorded/recognized				Total Transfers during the Year
				Statement of Financial Performance	Capital Fund	Deferred Income	Receivables	
Ministry of Education		capitation	67,500	0	0	0	0	67,500
Ministry of Education	27 th april 2020	Recurrent	1,000,000	0	0	0	0	1,000,000
Ministry of Education	6 th May 2020	capitation	1,492,500					1,492,500
Total			2,560,000					2,560,000