




Enhancing Accountability

REPORT

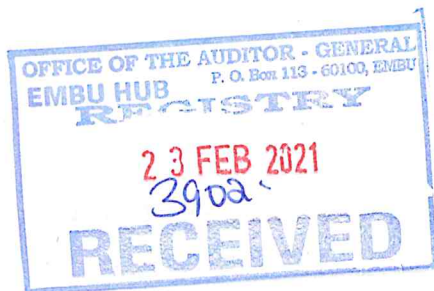

THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY OF KENYA
DATE: 03 MAR 2022 **DAY:**
TABLED BY: LDM
CLERK-AT THE-TABLE: C. Ndintu

THE AUDITOR-GENERAL

ON

**THARAKA TECHNICAL AND
VOCATIONAL COLLEGE**

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



THARAKA TECHNICAL AND VOCATIONAL COLLEGE

ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2020

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

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1. KEY COLLEGE INFORMATION AND MANAGEMENT

(a) Background information

Tharaka technical and vocational college was incorporated/ established under the TVET Act on 2013. The College is domiciled in Kenya. The institute is under the Ministry of Education. It has two departments i.e Technical and business

(b) Principal Activities

The principal activity is to enable skills acquisition through training

Vision

To be a national centre of excellence in provision of technical vocation education and training.

Mission

To develop competent technical human resource for innovation and development.

(c) Key Management

Tharaka Technical and Vocational College's day-to-day management is under the following key organs:

- Board of council members
- Accounting officer(Principal)
- Management

(d) Fiduciary Management

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

No.	Designation	Name
1.	Principal	Mr. Elias Nyaga
2.	Head of Finance	Mr. Nicholas Mutegi
3.	Head of Procurement	Ms. Brenda Komen

(e) Fiduciary Oversight Arrangements

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

1. Mr. Daniel Mugao
2. Mr. Elias Nyaga
3. Mr. Benson Mutiria
4. Ms. Purity Githinji

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FINANCE AND INFRASTRUCTURE COMMITTEE

1. Ms. Lucy Karema.....chairperson
2. Mr. Benjamin Gitonga.....vice chairperson
3. Ms. Pauline Njagi.....Member
4. Mr. Eliud Kibuchi.....Member
5. Mr. Elias Nyaga.....Secretary

(f) College Headquarters

Tharaka technical and Vocational College
P.O. Box 51-60216
Marimanti-Gatunga Road
MARIMANTI, KENYA

(g) College Contacts

Telephone: (254)746951657
E-mail: tharakatechnical@gmail.com
Website: www.tharakatechnical.ac.ke

(h) College Bankers

1. Equity Bank
Meru Makutano Branch
P.O. Box 75104-00200
Meru, Kenya
2. Trans Nation Sacco LTD
P.O Box 15- 60400
Chuka, Kenya.


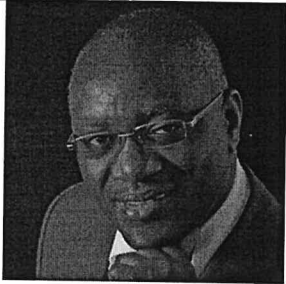


(i) Independent Auditors

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





(j) Principal Legal Adviser

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

2. BOARD OF GOVERNORS

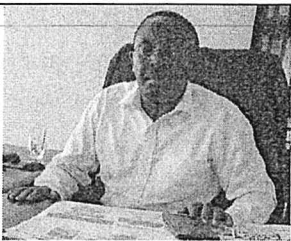


<p>1.</p>  <p>Principal</p>	<p>Mr. Elias Nyaga Nelson was born in 1961 in Embu county. He holds Master degree of science in construction project management from JKUAT, Bachelor of philosophy in construction management from University of Nairobi, Higher Diploma in Building economics from Kenya polytechnic, Diploma in Building Engineering from KTTC and Diploma in Technical Education from KTTC</p>
<p>2.</p>  <p>Chairman</p>	<p>Mr. Daniel Muriungi Mugao I.D 8075346 was born 1966. He holds Master's Degree in business administration Egerton university, bachelor of commerce from University of Nairobi. He works as a general manager (country sales) Britam general insurance company- Nairobi</p>
<p>3.</p>  <p>Member</p>	<p>Mr. Benson Mutiiria Kanuanku I. D No. 3462436 was born in 1951 Tharaka Nthi county. He holds Degree in education from university of Nairobi. He was principal of Nyeri T.T institute until august 2006</p>
<p>4.</p>  <p>Member</p>	<p>Ms. Lucy Karema Mutiiria I.D 27411812 was born in 1990 in Tharaka Nithi county. She has Degree in commerce from university of Nairobi. Works at Trans nation sacco as assistant branch manager.</p>

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<p>5.</p>  <p>Member</p>	<p>Ms. Pauline W. Njagi in 1973 in Embu county. She is a holder of Master's degree of business administration from USIU, bachelor of science in agricultural economics from Egerton university. Currently working as investment and industrialization at Embu county.</p>
<p>6.</p>  <p>Member</p>	<p>Ms. Purity Nyawira Githinji was born in 1989. She holds bachelor of computer technology from JKUAT IN 2011. She is currently working as Managing director at Tredds Garden.</p>
<p>7.</p>  <p>Member</p>	<p>Mr. Eliud Mwenda Kibichu was born in 1975. He is a holder of masters of science degree in civil engineering JKUAT, Bachelor of science degree in civil engineering JKUAT.</p>
<p>8.</p>  <p>Member</p>	<p>Mr. Benjamin Gitonga Mutugi was born in 1972 in Tharaka Nithi county. He holds masters degree in business administration executive from Moi university. Higher diploma in business administration Mombasa polytechnic. He is currently the managing director of tropical crops & commodities ltd.</p>

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3. MANAGEMENT TEAM

<p>1.</p>  <p>Mr. Elias Nyaga</p>	<p>He is the school principal and the accounting officer</p>
<p>2.</p>  <p>Deputy Principal</p>	<p>Mr. Wilfred Kimathi Kamunde was born in 1968 in Tharaka Nithi county. He holds bachelor in agriculture and human ecology extension. He was a trainer at Jeremiah Nyaga technical institute for 21 years until July 2019 when he join Tharaka TVC</p>
<p>3.</p>  <p>Finance officer</p>	<p>Mr. Nicholas Mutegi was born 1986 in Tharaka Nthi county. He is CPA K and has a degree in commerce finance option</p>

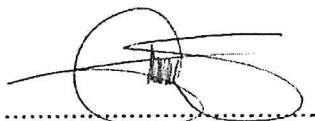
4. CHAIRMAN'S STATEMENT

Tharaka technical and vocational college operates under a board of governors and has mapped out a strategic vision in the form of a Strategic Plan. This plan guides development from year to year. The Board works closely with the administration headed by the principal in this annual "visioning" process. In the year under review, the Board approved the annual expenditure budget of Kenya shillings fifty eight million four hundred and eighty five thousand four hundred and eighty six only Kshs.58,485,486. However by the close of the financial year, only Kenya shillings twenty two million one hundred sixty eight thousand four hundred and nineteen only (22,168,419) was realized. This was due to failure of national youth service to pay fees for the trainees it has sponsored, failure to collect all fees owed by trainees due to lack of adequate rainfall among others factors. Capitation from the government was disbursed late leading to unutilized funds in the year under review

This shortfall led to some envisioned programs and projects not realized. The college continues to suffer shortage of physical facilities like workshops, tuition rooms and laboratories. Workshop equipment and tools are also inadequate

Going forward, the board will continue to put resources together in order to provide the much needed environment to offer quality skills training I continue to urge the government to disburse capitation and development grants in good time to enable to college acquire the much needed training requirements to enable it meet its mandate

The college will continue to collaborate with the county government and other stake holders for synergy and resource mobilisation



DANIEL MUGAO
BOG CHAIRMAN

5. REPORT OF THE PRINCIPAL

At the close of the year under review, the college had a current human resource combination of 32 workers in different cadres, seven employed by the public service while the rest were employed by the board

In the year under review the following key activities were carried out;

- Sporting field was graded
- purchase of 10 computers and 1 Epson printer
- Purchase additional Library books
- Purchase hair and beauty training equipment
- Purchase masonry training tools and materials
- The population of trainees grew to 410
- Purchase of Automotive training vehicle
- County women representative visited the college and gave a 10,000 litre water storage tank, 2 steamers,
- The deputy president visited the college on 13-7-2019
- 5 additional trainers were shortlisted and interviewed for employment by public service.
- A Deputy principal was posted to the college and reported for duty on 27th June 2019
- Two trainers attended a one-week training in Nairobi on Ajira digital sponsored by the ministry of education and the ministry of ICT to come and roll it out at the college
- All trainers attended a one-week training at the college on competency based training and assessment facilitated by TVET-CDACC
- 5 trainees and two trainers represented the college in TVET fair held in Murang'a February 2019
- 20 trainees and two trainers represented the college in KATTI regional athletics competitions held in Kigari teacher's college April 2019

In the year under review the following furniture was received from the ministry through Meru National Polytechnic

1. 1 boardroom table
2. 10 boardroom chairs
3. 1 principal's desk
4. 1 principals chair
5. 1 filing cabinet
6. 1 computer table
7. 1 fireproof compact safe
8. 1 book shelve
9. 6 visitor's chairs
10. 10 staffroom writing tables
11. 10 chairs
12. 10 teacher's desks with drawers
13. 80 classrooms student's chairs

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The college has embraced the competence based education and training (CBET) and is putting systems in place to commence the following CBET programmes

1. Automotive engineering level 6
2. Welding and fabrication level 3
3. Masonry level 4

Challenges

The College budgeted to spend shillings fifty eight million four hundred and eighty five thousand four hundred and eighty six only Kshs.58,485,486. However by the close of the financial year, only Kenya shillings twenty two million one hundred sixty eight thousand four hundred and nineteen only (22,168,419)

This shortfall led to some envisioned programs and projects not realized

Way forward

The following activities require to be carried out to improve on service delivery

- Construct a shed for automotive engineering and a shed for masonry training
- Install glazing on the automotive workshops to protect the equipment from dust and rain as recommended by the suppliers.
- Create Entries for vehicles for repair
- Prepare sports fields for the trainees sporting activities
- Levelling and beautification of the main college entrance including Cabro paving at the frontage
- Fence and the remaining part requires to be fenced to avoid encroachment.
- develop a master plan to guide future development
- develop an elaborate marketing plan to increase college visibility
- Equip electrical workshop

PRINCIPAL

Elias Nyaga

.....
Name



.....
Sign

6. REVIEW OF THARAKA TECHNICAL AND VOCATIONAL COLLEGE 'S PERFORMANCE FOR FY 2019/2020

The Economic Pillar: Moving the Economy up the Value Chain.

Six sectors have been identified to deliver the 10 per cent economic growth rate per annum envisaged under the economic pillar. These are tourism; agriculture; manufacturing; wholesale and retail trade; Business Process Outsourcing (BPO); and financial services. The essential goal for each sector is set out below.

1. **Tourism:** Kenya aims to be one of the top ten long-haul tourist destinations in the world, offering a high-end, diverse, and distinctive visitor experience.
2. **Agriculture:** Kenya aims to promote an innovative, commercially-oriented, and modern agricultural sector.
3. **Wholesale and retail trade:** The wholesale and retail trade will move towards raising earnings by giving Kenya's large informal sector opportunities to transform into a part of the formal sector that is efficient, multi-tiered, diversified in product range and innovative.
4. **Manufacturing:** Kenya aims to have a robust, diversified, and competitive manufacturing sector driven partly by value-added agro-processing.
5. **Business Process Outsourcing (BPO):** Kenya aims to become the top off-shoring destination in Africa. BPO will, therefore, become the sector of choice for employment among youth and young professionals.
6. **Financial Services:** Kenya aims to create a vibrant and globally competitive financial sector promoting high-levels of savings and financing for Kenya's investment needs. Kenya also intends to become a regional financial services center.

The Social Pillar: Investing in the People of Kenya.

Kenya's journey towards prosperity also involves the building of a just and cohesive society in eight key social sectors, namely: education and training; health; water and sanitation; environment; housing and urbanization; as well as gender, youth and vulnerable groups. It also makes special provisions for Kenyans with various disabilities and previously marginalized communities. The essential goal for each sector is set out below:

1. **Education and Training:** Kenya will provide globally competitive and quality education, training and research, for her development. The country aims to be a regional center of research and development in new technologies.
2. **Health:** To improve the overall livelihoods of Kenyans, the country aims to provide an efficient, integrated, high quality and affordable health care system.
3. **Water and Sanitation:** Kenya is a water-scarce country. The economic and social developments anticipated by Vision 2030 will require more high quality water supplies than at present.
4. **The Environment:** Kenya aims to be a nation with a clean, secure and sustainable environment by 2030.
5. **Housing and Urbanization:** Given current demographic trends, Kenya will be a predominantly urban country by 2030. The country must, therefore, plan for high quality urban livelihoods for

most of her people by that date. The 2030 Vision for housing and urbanization is “an adequately and decently-housed nation in a sustainable environment”.

6. **Gender, Youth and Vulnerable groups:** The 2030 Vision for gender, youth and vulnerable groups is gender equity in power and resource distribution, improved livelihoods for all vulnerable groups, and a responsible, globally competitive and prosperous youth.

The Political Pillar: Moving to the Future as one Nation

The transformation of the country’s political governance system under Vision 2030 will take place across six strategic areas, as follows:

1. **Rule of Law:** Under rule of law, the 2030 Vision is “adherence to the rule of law as applicable to a modern market-based economy in a human rights-respecting state”. Specific strategies will involve:
 - (i) aligning the national policy and legal framework with the needs of a market-based economy, human rights, and gender equity commitments;
 - (ii) increasing access and quality of services available to the public and reducing barriers to service availability and access to justice;
 - (iii) streamlining the functional capability (including professionalization) of legal and judicial institutions to enhance their inter-agency cooperation; and
 - (iv) Inculcating a culture of compliance with laws, cultivating civility and decent human behaviour between Kenyans and outsiders.
2. **Electoral and political processes:** The 2030 Vision seeks to cultivate “genuinely competitive and issue-based politics”. Specific strategies will involve:
 - (i) introducing laws and regulations covering political parties;
 - (ii) enhancing the legal and regulatory framework covering the electoral process; and
 - (iii) Conducting civic education programmes to widen knowledge and participation among citizens, leading to an informed and active citizenry.
3. **Democracy and Public Participation:** The 2030 Vision aims to create “a people-centered and politically-engaged open society”. Specific targets will involve:
 - (i) pursuing reforms necessary to devolve power and to move budgetary resources and responsibility to local governance institutions;
 - (ii) encouraging formal and informal civic education and action programmes; and
 - (iii) Promoting open engagement between government and civil society, as well as the free flow of information (for example. through better and continuous engagement with the media).
4. **Transparency and Accountability:** Vision 2030 aims to create “transparent, accountable, ethical and results-oriented government institutions”. Specific strategies will involve: (i) strengthening the legal framework for reducing corruption and enhancing ethics and integrity; (ii) promoting results-based management within the public service; (iii) encouraging public access to information and data; (iv) introducing civilian oversight around the key legal, justice and security institutions; and (v) strengthening Parliament’s legislative oversight capacity.

5. **Public administration and Service Delivery.** The 2030 vision is “policy-driven and service-focused Government institutions”. Specific strategies will involve (i) strengthening rules and processes around the policy cycle; (ii) deepening the use of citizen and service charters as accountability tools; (iii) strengthening economic governance for better macroeconomic management; and (iv) inculcating a performance culture in the public service.
6. **Security, Peace-Building and Conflict Management:** Vision 2030 aims to provide “security to all persons and property throughout the Republic”. Specific strategies will involve: (i) promoting public-private cooperation and civilian/community involvement for improved safety and security; (ii) deepening policy, legal and institutional reform for improved enforcement of law and order; (iii) promoting processes for national and inter-community dialogue in order to build harmony among ethnic, racial and other interest groups; (iv) promoting peace building and reconciliation to improve conflict management and ensure sustained peace within the country; and (v) inculcating a culture of respect for the sanctity of human life that does not result to the use of violence as an instrument of resolving personal and community disputes. This should start with the family, schools, the church and all public institutions.

7. CORPORATE GOVERNANCE STATEMENT

Appointment, removal and the principal role of the board of governors is as stipulated in the TVET act 2013 and further elaborated in “Mwongozo” state corporations governance structure and outlined in the act as follows;

Function of the Board of Governors’

The functions of the Board set out under section 28 (1) shall include

- (a) Overseeing the conduct of education and training in the institutions in accordance with the provisions of this Act and any other written law;
- (b) Promoting and maintaining standards, quality and relevance in education and training in the institutions in accordance with this Act and any other written law;
- (c) Administering and managing the property of the institutions;
- (d) Developing and implementing the institutions' strategic plan;
- (e) Preparing annual estimates of revenue and expenditure for the institution and incurring expenditure on behalf of the institutions;
- (f) Receiving, on behalf of the institution, fees, grants, subscriptions, donations, bequests or other moneys and to make disbursement to the institution or other bodies or persons;
- (g) determining the fees payable and prescribing conditions under which fees may be remitted in part or in whole in accordance with the guidelines developed under the provisions of the Act;
- (h) Mobilizing resources for the institutions;
- (i) Developing and reviewing programmes for training and to make representations thereon to the Board;
- (j) Regulating the admission and exclusion of students from the institutions, subject to a qualifications framework and the provisions of this Act;
- (k) Approving collaboration or association with other institutions and industries in and outside Kenya subject to prior approval by the Board;
- (l) Recruiting and appointing trainers from among qualified professionals and practising trades persons in relevant sectors of industry;
- (m) determining suitable terms and conditions of service for support staff, trainers and instructors and remunerating the staff of the institutions, in consultation with the Authority;
- (n) Making regulations governing organization, conduct and discipline of the staff and students;
- (o) Preparing comprehensive annual reports on all areas of their mandate, including education and training services and submit the same to the Board;
- (p) Providing for the welfare of the students and staff of the institutions;
- (q) Encouraging, nurturing and promoting democratic culture, dialogue and tolerance in the institution and
- (r) Discharging all other functions conferred upon it by this Act or any other written law

Composition of the Board

The board of governors is constituted of 9 members appointed by the cabinet secretary in the Ministry of education with the chairperson and six others as independent members while one represents the principal

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secretary ministry of education department of technical and vocational training and the other represents the county governor while the principal is the secretary to the board

Meetings held in the year under review were

- i) 23rd August 2019
- ii) 13th Dec 2019
- iii) 25th April 2020
- iv) 26th June 2020

8. MANAGEMENT DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

Tharaka Technical and Vocational College is a newly built training college which had few activities over this year. Its main activity is giving skills through training.

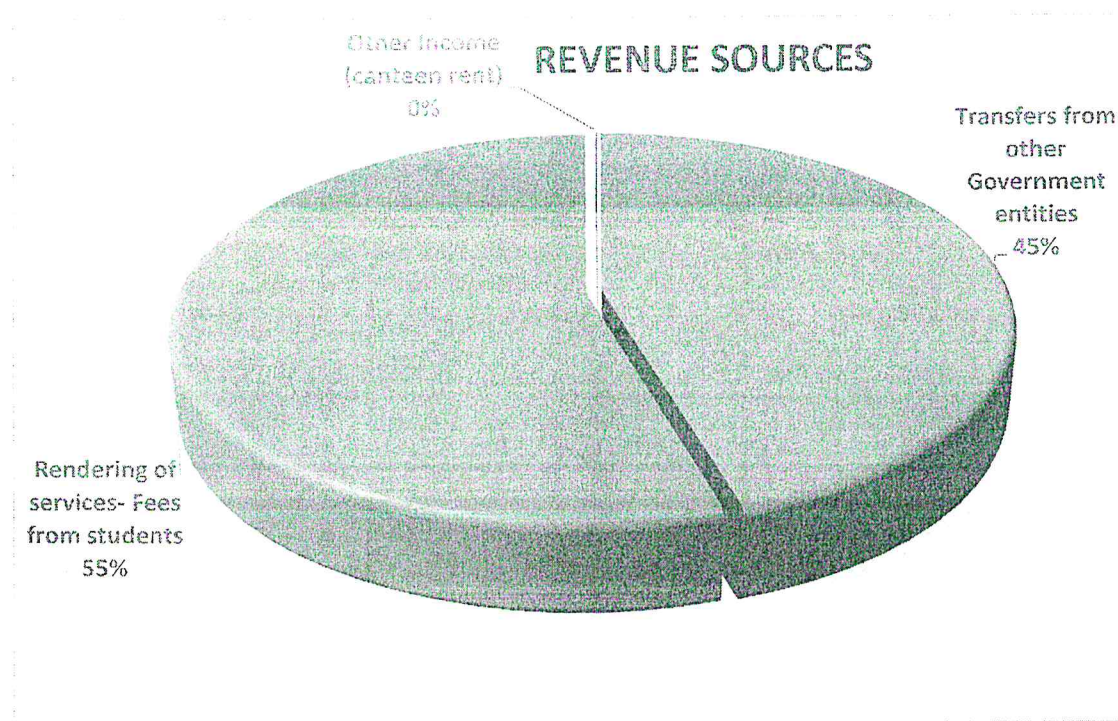
The college had no key project on 2019/2020 financial year because it was not funded by the government and the number of students were few thus no much funds were available.

The major risk the college is facing is financing, college being situated on semi-arid place where the place received little rains for the last two years now, locals here do not have any source of raising their fees thus operate on fees balances.

The college have over the year deducted and submitted to relevant authorities all statutory deductions from its employees and suppliers who qualify for these deductions.

Revenue

The College's revenue during period under review was Kshs.22,168,419 from the following revenue sources.



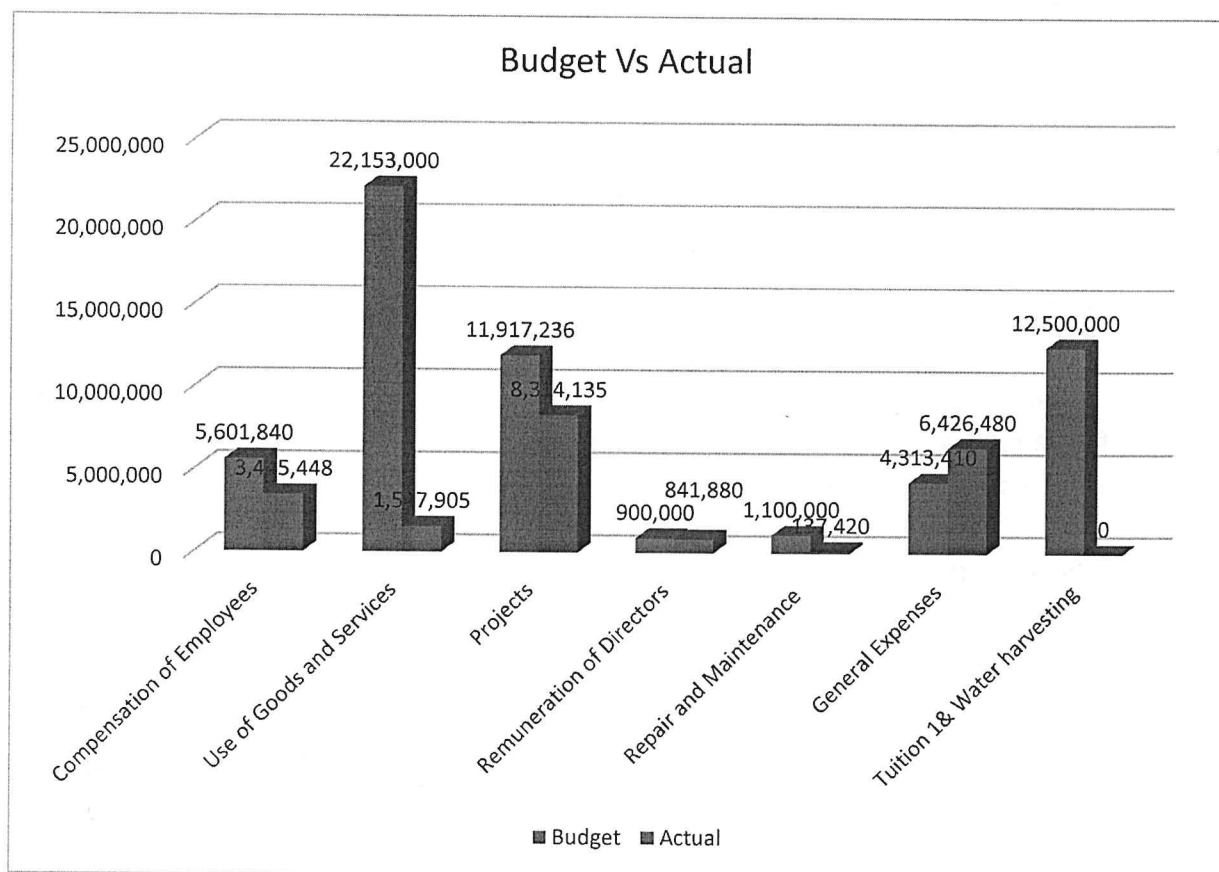
Income from rendering of services was due to increase in aggressive recruitment drive of students through advertising.

Expenditure

The College budgeted to spend Kshs.58,485,486 during the period. However, due to revenue collection challenges only Kshs.20,713,268 was spent. The low expenditure was hugely attributed to failure to start

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construction of tuition block phase 1 and water harvesting projects and on use of goods and services. These were as follows;



9. CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY STATEMENT/SUSTAINABILITY REPORTING

Tharaka Technical and Vocational College exists to develop competent technical human resource for innovation and development. The College has and is continuously developing strategies that will ensure that it becomes a national centre of excellence in provision of technical vocation education and training

1. Sustainability strategy and profile -

Tharaka Technical Training Institute in its endeavour to develop competent technical human resource for innovation and development has continued to comply with the Ministry of Education guidelines and policies. To ensure its continued operation the College is contentiously engaging and sanitizing the community on TVET courses. The College is also working with other government bodies such as Constituency Development Fund (CDF), Higher Education Loans Board (HELB), leaders, churches, community so as to support students through payment of school fees to student who are willing to join the College.

2. Environmental performance

The College is committed in ensuring that it preserves the environment and carries its activities so as to have little impact on environment destruction. The College is committed to

- a) Complying with all applicable environmental laws and regulations
- b) Train staff and student on environmental conservation and preservations
- c) Planting trees as part of restoring green environment
- d) Creating measure that will ensure reduction of pollution to the environment

In our effort preserve the environment we have planted over 200 trees within the compound and has employed a staff to take care of them. In future we intend to plant more trees within the compound and within the local community.

3. Employee welfare

The College is committed to continues improvement of staff. To ensure retention of competent staff the College has invested in training of staff in order to build their capacity and competency. Further, the College also ensures that hiring of staff is done in transparent and competitive manner. In this financial year we have paid for trainings of finance officer to train on financial report twice at Kenya school of government which was organised by The National Treasury on reporting. We also paid for procurement officer for procurement procedures. We also sent a team of ICT trainers to train on Ajira digital which they are training young and unemployed youth to seek jobs online.

During hiring we ensure adherence to gender and ethnicity. Currently the College is working closely with the government to ensure that salary structure is developed so that staff are appraised and rewarded according to skills, competency and work done. The College is in the process of developing the policy on safety and compliance with Occupational Safety and Health Act of 2007, (OSHA).

4. Market place practices-

College has embarked on marketing the courses offered to the public. We market our courses responsibly without reference to our competitions and do not engage in un fair competition. We believe in fair competition. The College does not engage in politics. However, we welcome all leaders to our College.

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We endeavour to conduct our activities ensuring that our suppliers are competitively sourced. We invite and discuss with our suppliers the process of prequalification and procurement process. By doing so we are open to criticism and this has helped us be open and transparent. We also ensure stick to commitments made to our suppliers by ensuring timely payments of their dues.

5. Community Engagements-

The College believes in giving to the community. During the period the College trained issued certificate on computer packages to students from Tharaka boys' thus promoting technology among secondary students. In the year 2019/2020 Tharaka Technical and Vocational College has involved itself on environment conversation by planting over 200 trees within the compound.

10. REPORT OF THE 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 Tharaka Technical and Vocational College's affairs.

Principal activities

The principal activity is to enable skills acquisition through training

Results

The results of the College for the year ended June 30 are set out on page 1 to 5 of this report and financial statements

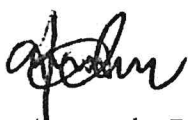
BOARD OF GOVERNORS

The members of the Board /Council who served during the year are shown on page iv to v During the year no director retired or resigned.

Auditors

The Auditor General is responsible for the statutory audit of Tharaka Technical and Vocational College in accordance with Article 229 of the Constitution of Kenya and the Public Audit Act 2015.

By Order of the Board



Secretary to the Board

11. STATEMENT OF BOARD OF GOVERNORS' RESPONSIBILITIES

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


The board members are responsible for the preparation and presentation of Tharaka Technical and Vocational College financial statements, which give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the College as at the end of the financial year ended 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 College; (iii) designing, implementing and maintaining internal controls relevant to the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements, and ensuring that they are free from material misstatements, whether due to error or fraud; (iv) safeguarding the assets of the College; (v) selecting and applying appropriate accounting policies; and (vi) making accounting estimates that are reasonable in the circumstances.

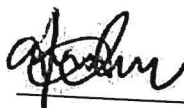
The board members accept responsibility for Tharaka Technical and Vocational College financial statements, which have been prepared using appropriate accounting policies supported by reasonable and prudent judgements and estimates, in conformity with International Public Sector Accounting Standards (IPSAS), and in the manner required by the PFM Act, 2012 and Technical and Vocational Education and Training Act, 2013. The council members are of the opinion that Tharaka Technical and Vocational College financial statements give a true and fair view of the state of the College's transactions during the financial year ended June 30, 2020, and of the College's financial position as at that date. The council members further confirm the completeness of the accounting records maintained for Tharaka Technical and Vocational College, which have been relied upon in the preparation of the College's financial statements as well as the adequacy of the systems of internal financial control.

Nothing has come to the attention of the BOG to indicate that Tharaka Technical and Vocational College will not remain a going concern for at least the next twelve months from the date of this statement.

Approval of the financial statements

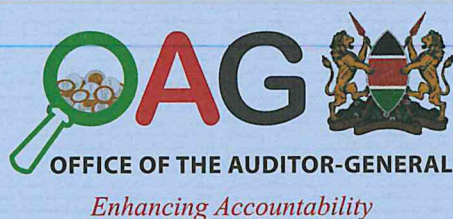
The College's financial statements were approved by the Board on 14 September 2020 and signed on its behalf by:


Chairman of the Board


The Principal

REPUBLIC OF KENYA

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



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

REPORT OF THE AUDITOR-GENERAL ON THARAKA 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 Tharaka Technical and Vocational College set out on pages 1 to 38, 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 the statement of comparison of budget and actual amounts for the year then ended, and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information in accordance with the provisions of Article 229 of the Constitution of Kenya and Section 35 of the Public Audit Act, 2015. I have obtained all the information and explanations which, to the best of my knowledge and belief, were necessary for the purpose of the audit.

In my opinion, 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 Tharaka 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 the International Public Sector Accounting Standards (Accrual Basis) and do not comply with the Technical and Vocational Education and Training Act, 2013 and the Public Finance Management Act, 2012.

Basis for Adverse Opinion

1.0 Inaccuracies in the Financial Statements

1.1 Variances Between Financial Statements and Ledgers

A review of the financial statements balances for the year under review reflects a nil balance in respect to advertising, subscription and activities expenses. However, the respective ledgers and supporting schedules reflects Kshs.642,055 on the same items resulting to an unreconciled variance of the same amount.

In the circumstances, the accuracy of the expenditure of Kshs.642,055 could not be ascertained.

2.0 Unsupported Revenue

Note 6 and 10, to the financial statements reflects Kshs.10,065,000 and Kshs.12,085,419 in respect to transfer from National Government Ministries and rendering of services respectively both totalling to Kshs.22,150,419. However, supporting documents including ledgers, receipt books, invoices, schedules, bank statements and names of students were not provided. This is contrary to

Regulation 99(3), 104(1) and 118(3) of the Public Finance Management (National Governments) Regulations, 2015 which stipulates that every entry in the accounts shall be supported by a voucher containing the full details, clear narrations and particulars of the item or items to which it relates and shall be supported by appropriate authority and documentation and the accounting officer shall ensure appropriate mechanism are put in place for safeguarding and tracking them.

In the circumstances, the accuracy and validity of the Kshs.22,150,419 in respect to revenue could not be ascertained.

3.0 Unsupported Activity Expense

The statement of financial performance and as disclosed in Note 19 to the financial statements, reflects Kshs.6,426,480, in respect to general expenses which does not include any expenditure in respect to activity expenses. However, a review records provided for audit review including ledgers and payment vouchers revealed that an amount of Kshs.300,695 was spent in respect to activities.

Further, included in the amount of Kshs.300,695 was Kshs.182,800 in respect to imprest issued to various officers for College activities. However, imprest register, respective imprest warrants, work tickets and documents showing how the imprest was surrendered were not provided.

In the circumstances, the accuracy, validity and value for money for the amount of Kshs.300,695 spent could not be ascertained.

4.0 Unaccounted for Expenditure

The statement of financial performance and as disclosed in Note 15 to the financial statements reflects an amount Kshs.1,547,905 in respect to use of goods and services. The amount includes Kshs.1,182,344 in respect to security, insurance/medical, fuel and oil (transport cost), water and internet fees.

However, supporting documents including payment vouchers, invoices, procurement documents, imprest warrants and local purchase orders were not provided.

In the circumstances, the propriety and value for money for the Kshs.1,182,344 expenditure could not be confirmed.

5.0 Irregularities in Board of Directors' Allowances

The statement of financial performance and as disclosed in Note 17 to the financial statements reflects Kshs.841,880 in respect to remuneration of directors which includes an amount of Kshs.400,000 in respect to sitting allowances which further includes an amount of Kshs.35,000 paid as sitting allowance to three Board members who were reported to be absent as per the minutes dated 13 December, 2019.

In addition, the Management did provide meeting attendance registers and there was no evidence that the allowances were approved by the Cabinet Secretary in the Ministry of Education contrary to Section 17 of the Second Schedule to the Technical and Vocational Education and Training Act, 2013 which stipulates that members of a Board

of Governors shall be paid in respect of their services such remuneration or allowances as the Board of Governors shall, with the approval of the Cabinet Secretary determine.

In the circumstance, the accuracy and value for money for the Kshs.841,880 expenditure could not be confirmed.

6.0 Unreconciled Cash and Cash Equivalents

The statement of financial position and as disclosed in Note 27 to the financial statements reflects Kshs.13,629,577 in respect to cash and cash equivalents held in two bank accounts. The balance includes Kshs.12,910,361 held in a bank account whose cash book reflects Kshs.12,733,711 resulting to unreconciled variance of Kshs.176,650. Further, review of the same cash book revealed a negative cash at hand balance of Kshs.76,655 as at 30 June, 2020. However, there is no corresponding payables of the same amount included in the financial statements for the year under review.

In the circumstances, the accuracy of cash and cash equivalents balance of Kshs.13,629,577 could not be ascertained.

7.0 Unsupported Trade and Other Payables

The statement of financial position and as disclosed in Note 35 to the financial statements reflects Kshs.4,655,595 in respect to trade and other payables from exchange transactions which relates to fees paid in advance. However, supporting documents including ledgers, student names, amount payable, amount and date paid and course registered for were not provided. Further, ageing analysis showing how long the debt has been outstanding were not provided for audit review.

In the circumstances, the accuracy and completeness of the trade and other payables from exchange transactions balance of Kshs.4,655,595 could not be ascertained.

8.0 Property, Plant and Equipment

The statement of financial position and as disclosed in Note 32 to the financial statements reflects property, plant and equipment net book value totalling to Kshs.81,009,294. However, the following matters were noted.

8.1 Incomplete Fixed Assets Register

Review of the fixed assets register provided revealed that critical information such as location of the assets, description and serial numbers were missing. Further, the assets were not tagged for ease of identification and movement.

Further, review of records revealed that the College owns a motor vehicle donated by Ministry of Education which was not included in the asset register and in the financial statements and whose details including cost and ownership documents were not provided.

In addition, Note 32 to the financial statements discloses assets with historical cost of Kshs.76,160,000 as at 30 June, 2019 that were donated to the College by the National Government through Meru National Polytechnics. However, valuation report showing

the name and qualifications of valuer, date of valuation, valuation method and how the value was arrived at was not provided.

8.2 Land Without Ownership Documents

The balance includes an amount of Kshs.25,000,000 in respect to land. However, details of the land including ownership documents were not provided.

8.3 Additions of Buildings During the Year

8.3.1 Unsupported Expenditure

The balance includes an amount of Kshs.7,414,635 in respect to additions to buildings which further includes an amount of Kshs.2,094,565 in respect to expenditures incurred on the construction of a workshop whose supporting documents including payment vouchers were not provided.

8.3.2 Irregular Procurement of Building Materials

The amount of Kshs.7,414,635 for buildings includes an amount of Kshs.440,200 paid for supply of stones and ballast for construction of a workshop. However, review of documents provided for audit revealed that, two suppliers were issued with quotation even though they were not in the list of pre-qualified.

In addition, the Management did not deduct 6% Value Added Tax (VAT) amounting to Kshs.202,977 and remit the same to Kenya Revenue Authority (KRA).

Further, the balance includes a total of Kshs.243,760 in respect to payments to casuals involved in construction of a workshop. However, documents showing how the casuals were identified, muster roll, Identification Document (ID) numbers, terms of engagement, nature of work to be done and daily reports on progress of work done were not provided for audit review.

8.3.3 Unsupported Laying of Cabro Expenditure

The amount in respect to additions to buildings further includes an amount Kshs.3,543,581 in respect to supply and laying of Cabro. However, tender advertisement, opening committee minutes, tender documents, evaluation committee minutes and professional opinion were not provided. In addition, measurements showing amount of work done duly signed by the contractor and the College's representative were not provided. Further, tender document for the winning bidder was not signed by the tender opening committee contrary to Section 78 (9) of the Public Procurement and Asset Disposal Act, 2015 which stipulates that each member of the tender opening committee shall sign each tender on one or more pages as determined by the tender opening committee.

In the circumstance, the validity and value for money of property, plant & equipment expenditure of Kshs.81,009,294 could not be ascertained.

9.0 Unsupported Capital Fund

The statement of financial position reflects Kshs.76,160,000 in respect to capital fund balance. However, documents showing sources and amount of cash and non-cash capital funds given to the College were not provided for audit review.

In the circumstances, the accuracy and propriety of the capital fund balance of Kshs.76,160,000 could not be ascertained.

10.0 Unsupported Exchequer Recurrent Grants

Note 6 to the financial statements reflects Kshs.10,065,000 in respect to transfers from National Government Ministries which relates to other grants (capitation). However, the ledgers and supporting schedules were not provided. Further, confirmation from the Ministry of Education revealed that an amount of Kshs.7,492,500 was transferred to the College in respect to the same item resulting to unexplained variance of Kshs.2,572,500.

In the circumstance, the accuracy and validity of the Kshs.10,065,000 in respect to transfers from National Government Ministries could not be ascertained.

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

Other Matter

Budgetary Control and Performance

The statement of comparison of budget and actual amounts for the year ended 30 June, 2020 reflects a budgeted revenue of Kshs.58,711,827 and actual revenue of Kshs.22,168,419 resulting to a revenue shortfall of Kshs.36,543,408 or 62% of the budget.

Similarly, the statements of comparison of budget and actual amounts reflects an expenditure budget of Kshs.58,485,486 and actual expenditure of Kshs.20,713,268 resulting to net under expenditure of Kshs.37,772,218 or 65%.

The underfunding and under expenditure indicates that the college did not achieve its planned activities.

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 Basis for 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

1.0 Unapproved Budget

Documents availed for audit review revealed that the Board of Governors approved a Kshs.58,711,827 and Kshs.58,485,486 revenue and expenditure budget respectively for the year 2019/2020 on 23 August, 2019. However, documents showing that the budget was submitted to and approved by the Cabinet Secretary in the Ministry of Education was not provided for audit review contrary to Section 22(1) and (2) of the second schedule to the Technical and Vocational Education and Training Act, 2013 which stipulates that a Board of Governors of a public institution shall prepare annual estimates of revenue and expenditure for the institution under its charge, in such form and at such times as the cabinet secretary may prescribe and the Board of Governors may incur expenditure for the purpose of the institution in accordance with estimates approved by the Cabinet Secretary, and any approved expenditure under any head of the estimates may not be exceeded without the prior written approval of the Cabinet Secretary.

In the circumstance, the Management is in breach of the law.

2.0 Irregular Appointment of Board of Directors

Note 17 of the financial statements reflects Kshs.841,880 in respect to remuneration of Directors. Documents provided for audit review revealed that the College had eight Board Members. However, appointment letters for five (5) out of the eight (8) Board members were not provided. Further, the County Governor's representative was not included in the Board of Governors. This is contrary to Section 2(c) of the second schedule to the Technical and Vocational Education Act, 2013 which states that the membership of the Board of Governors shall comprise a representative of the County Governor of the County within which the institution is located.

In the circumstances, the Management is in breach of the law.

3.0 Non-Compliance with the Reporting Template

The annual reports and financial statements provided for audit review reflects the following anomalies:

- i). Corporate governance statement did not contain information on succession plan of the Board Members, existence of a Board Charter, Board Member's appraisals and remuneration of Board Members.

- ii). Inter-entity transfers were not signed by the Head of Accounting Unit of the Ministry of Education.

This is contrary to Public Sector Accounting Standards Board (PSASB) reporting template issued in June, 2020.

In the circumstances, the College's financial statements are not in conformity with PSASB prescribed format.

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 Basis for 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

1.0 Lack of Internal Audit and the Audit Committee

As reported in the previous year, documents availed for audit review revealed that the College did not have an internal audit unit to carry out internal audit functions and an internal audit committee contrary to Section 73(1)(a) and (5) of the Public Finance Management Act, 2012 which stipulates that every national government entity shall ensure that it has appropriate arrangements for conducting internal audit and audit committee according to the guidelines issued by the Accounting Standards Board.

2.0 Lack of Approved Salary Structure

As reported in the previous year, the Management did not provide the approved salary structure and staff establishment. This is contrary to Section C2(1) of the Human Resource Policies and Procedures Manual for the Public Service, 2016 which stipulates that public service salary structure will be based on the grading levels spelt out in the various career progression guidelines. In the absence of a salary structure, the basis for determining the salaries of staff members who were employed on four months' renewable contract could not be ascertained.

3.0 Lack of Risk Management Policy

As reported in the previous year, a review of the College's Internal controls system revealed that the College did not have approved risk management policy. Further, the Management did not provide for audit review evidence of whether the College has

identified, documented, assessed risks and developed controls to respond to the risk identified contrary to Section 165 of the Public Finance Management (National Government) Regulations 2015, which stipulates that the accounting officer shall ensure that the national government entity develops risk management strategies, which include fraud prevention mechanism and system of risk management and internal control that builds robust business operations.

In the absence of risk management policy, it is not possible to determine the effectiveness of any controls implemented to control risks.

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

Responsibilities of Management and the Board of Governors

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 overall governance.

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

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

Auditor-General's Responsibilities for the Audit

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

In addition to the audit of the financial statements, a compliance audit is planned and performed to express a conclusion with limited assurance as to 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 overall 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's policies and procedures may deteriorate.

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

- 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

17 February, 2022

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

	Notes	2019-2020	Fifteen Months Ended 30 June 2019
		Kshs	Kshs
Revenue from non-exchange transactions			
Transfers from the National Government – grants/ gifts in kind	6	10,065,000	500,000
Grants from donors and development partners	7		-
Transfers from other levels of government	8	-	-
Public contributions and donations	9	-	-
Total		10,065,000	500,000
Revenue from exchange transactions			
Rendering of services- Fees from students	10	12,085,419	18,007,785
Sale of goods	11	-	-
Rental revenue from facilities and equipment (canteen)	12	18,000	18,000
Finance income - external investments	13	-	-
Other income(Training ICT to Tharaka boys)	14	-	65,180
Revenue from exchange transactions		12,103,419	18,090,965
Total revenue		22,168,419	18,590,965
Expenses			
Use of goods and services	15	1,547,905	1,216,700
Employee costs	16	3,445,448	3,384,674
Remuneration of directors	17	841,880	155,000
Repairs and maintenance	18	137,420	17,375
General Expenses	19	6,426,480	4,934,222
Depreciation		1,928,966	1,535,875
Total expenses		14,328,099	11,243,864
Other gains/(losses)			
Gain on sale of assets	23	-	-
Unrealized gain on fair value of investments	24	-	-
Impairment loss	25	-	-
Total other gains/(losses)		-	-
Net Surplus for the year		7,840,320	7,347,119

The notes set out on pages 6 to 37 form an integral part of the Annual Financial Statements.

THARAKA TECHNICAL AND VOCATIONAL COLLEGE

AN ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2020

14. STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AS AT 30TH JUNE 2020

	Notes	2019-2020	Fifteen Months Ended 30 TH June 2019
		Kshs	Kshs
Assets			
Current assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	27	13,629,577	3,136,553
Current portion of receivables from exchange	28	1,583,663	6,780,937
Receivables from non-exchange transactions	29	0	0
Inventories	30	0	0
Investments	31		
Total Current Assets		15,213,240	9,917,490
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	32	81,009,294	74,624,125
Intangible assets	33		
Investment property	34		
Receivables from non-exchange transactions	29		
Total Non Current Assets		81,009,294	74,624,125
Total assets		96,222,534	84,541,615
Liabilities			
Current liabilities			
Trade and other payables from exchange transactions	35	4,655,595	865,496
Refundable deposits from customers	36	219,500	169,000
Finance lease obligation	38		
Current portion of borrowings	42(b)		
Deferred income	39		
Total Current Liabilities		4,875,095	1,034,496
Non-current liabilities			
Non-current provisions	41	0	
Borrowings	42	0	
Service concession liability	43	0	
Total Non Current Liabilities		0	0
Total liabilities		4,875,095	1,034,496
Capital and Reserve			
Reserves		0	
Accumulated surplus		15,187,439	7,347,119
Capital Fund	40	76,160,000	76,160,000
Total Capital and Liabilities		96,222,534	84,541,615

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



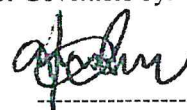
Chairman of Board of Governors

Date.....15/9/2020



Finance Officer
ICPAK No 26445

Date 15/9/20



Principal

Date.15/9/2020

THARAKA TECHNICAL AND VOCATIONAL COLLEGE
AN ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2020

15. 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
At April 1, 2018	-	-	-	-	-
Cost/Capitalized	-	-	-	76,160,000	76,160,000
Fair value adjustment on quoted investments	-	-	-	-	-
Depreciation	-	-	-	-	-
Capital/Development grants received during the year	-	-	-	-	-
Surplus (financial statement)	-	-	-	-	-
At June 30, 2019	-	-	7,347,119	76,160,000	7,347,119
	-	-	7,347,119	76,160,000	83,507,119
At July, 2019	-	-	-	-	-
Cost/Capitalized	-	-	-	-	-
Fair value adjustment on quoted investments	-	-	7,347,119	76,160,000	83,507,119
Depreciation	-	-	-	-	-
Capital/Development grants received during the year	-	-	-	-	-
Surplus (financial statement)	-	-	-	-	-
At June 30, 2020	-	-	7,840,320	76,160,000	7,840,320
	-	-	15,187,439	76,160,000	91,347,439

THARAKA TECHNICAL AND VOCATIONAL COLLEGE
AN ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2020

16. STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2020

		2019-2020	Fifteen Months Ended 30TH June 2019
	Note	Kshs	Kshs
Cash flows from operating activities			
Receipts			
Transfers from other Government entities/Govt. grants	6	10,065,000	500,000
Public contributions and donations			
Rendering of services- Fees from students	10	12,085,419	18,007,785
Sale of goods			
Rental revenue from facilities and equipment	12	18,000	18,000
Finance income			
Other income (Tharaka boys ICT training)		-	65,180
Total Receipts		22,168,419	18,590,965
Payments			
Compensation of employees	16	3,445,448	3,384,674
Use of goods and services	15	1,547,905	1,216,700
Remuneration of Directors	17	841,880	155,000
Repair and maintenance	18	137,420	17,375
General expenses	19	6,426,480	4,934,222
Total Payments		12,399,133	9,707,971
Net Surplus		9,769,286	8,882,994
Cash flows from operating activities			
(Increase)/decrease in the receivables	28	5,197,274	(6,780,937)
Increase in payables	35	3,790,099	865,496
Increase in Refundable deposits from customers	36	50,500	169,000
Net cash flows from operating activities		9,037,873	(5,746,441)
Cash flows from investing activities			
Purchase of property, plant, equipment and intangible assets	32	(8,314,135)	
Proceeds from sale of property, plant and equipment			
Decrease in non-current receivables			
Increase in investments			
Net cash flows used in investing activities		(8,314,135)	
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		10,493,024	
Cash and cash equivalents at 1 JULY 2019	27	3,136,553	0
Cash and cash equivalents at 30 JUNE 2020	27	13,629,577	3,136,553

17. STATEMENT OF COMPARISON OF BUDGET AND ACTUAL AMOUNTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2020

	Original budget	Adjustments	Final budget	Actual on comparable basis	Performance difference
Revenue	2019-2020 Kshs	2019-2020 Kshs	2019-2020 Kshs	2019-2020 Kshs	2019-2020 Kshs
Transfers from other Government entities/ Govt grants	15,000,000		15,000,000	10,065,000	4,935,000
Public contributions and donations	0		0	0	0
Rendering of services- Fees from students	19,105,000		19,105,000	12,085,419	7,019,581
Development fund (Government Fund)	12,500,000		12,500,000	0	12,500,000
Other Income (canteen rent)	348,000		348,000	18,000	330,000
Cash at Bank b/f	3,818,039		3,818,039		3,818,039
Debtors	7,940,788		7,940,788		7,940,788
Total income	58,711,827	0	58,711,827	22,168,419	36,543,408
Expenses					
Compensation of employees	5,601,840		5,601,840	3,445,448	2,156,392
Use of Goods and services	22,153,000		22,153,000	1,547,905	20,605,095
Projects	11,917,236		11,917,236	8,314,135	3,603,101
Remuneration of Directors	900,000		900,000	841,880	58,120
Repair and maintenance	1,100,000		1,100,000	137,420	962,580
General Expenses	4,313,410		4,313,410	6,426,480	(2,113,070)
Tuition phase 1 & water harvesting	12,500,000	0	12,500,000	0	12,500,000
Total expenditure	58,485,486	0	58,485,486	20,713,268	37,772,218
Surplus for the period	226,341	0	226,341	(3,002,036)	3,228,377

Budget Notes

Difference in total expenditure between statement of financial performance and statement of comparison of budget and actual amounts is due to: Depreciation of Kshs.1,928,966 is non cash and is not included in the statement of comparison of budget and actual amounts. Kshs.8,314,135 on project is a capital expenditure and is not included in the statement of financial performance

18. NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

1. GENERAL INFORMATION

Tharaka technical and vocational college is established by and derives its authority and accountability from TVET Act on 2013. The College is wholly owned by the Government of Kenya and is domiciled in Kenya. The College's principal activity is training

2. STATEMENT OF COMPLIANCE AND BASIS OF PREPARATION

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

The financial statements have been prepared and presented in Kenya Shillings, which is the functional and reporting currency of Tharaka 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. This revision had no impact in the presentation of financial statements of Tharaka Technical and Vocational College for the year ended 30 June 2020.

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

3 ADOPTION OF NEW AND REVISED STANDARDS (Continued)

ii. New and amended standards and interpretations in issue but not yet effective in the year ended 30 June 2020

Standard	Effective date and impact:
IPSAS 41: Financial Instruments	<p>Applicable: 1st January 2022:</p> <p>The objective of IPSAS 41 is to establish principles for the financial reporting of financial assets and liabilities that will present relevant and useful information to users of financial statements for their assessment of the amounts, timing and uncertainty of an College's future cash flows.</p> <p>IPSAS 41 provides users of financial statements with more useful information than IPSAS 29, by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Applying a single classification and measurement model for financial assets that considers the characteristics of the asset's cash flows and the objective for which the asset is held; • Applying a single forward-looking expected credit loss model that is applicable to all financial instruments subject to impairment testing; and • Applying an improved hedge accounting model that broadens the hedging arrangements in scope of the guidance. The model develops a strong link between an College's risk management strategies and the accounting treatment for instruments held as part of the risk management strategy. <p>This revision had no impact in the presentation of financial statements of Tharaka Technical and Vocational College for the year ended 30 June 2020.</p>
IPSAS 42: Social Benefits	<p>Applicable: 1st January 2022</p> <p>The objective of this Standard is to improve the relevance, faithful representativeness and comparability of the information that a reporting College provides in its financial statements about social benefits. The information provided should help users of the financial statements and general purpose financial reports assess:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) The nature of such social benefits provided by the College; (b) The key features of the operation of those social benefit schemes; and (c) The impact of such social benefits provided on the College's financial performance, financial position and cash flows.

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Standard	Effective date and impact:
	This revision had no impact in the presentation of financial statements of Tharaka Technical and Vocational College for the year ended 30 June 2020.
Amendments to Other IPSAS resulting from IPSAS 41, Financial Instruments	Applicable: 1st January 2022: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Amendments to IPSAS 5, to update the guidance related to the components of borrowing costs which were inadvertently omitted when IPSAS 41 was issued. b) Amendments to IPSAS 30, regarding illustrative examples on hedging and credit risk which were inadvertently omitted when IPSAS 41 was issued. c) Amendments to IPSAS 30, to update the guidance for accounting for financial guarantee contracts which were inadvertently omitted when IPSAS 41 was issued. d) Amendments to IPSAS 33, to update the guidance on classifying financial instruments on initial adoption of accrual basis IPSAS which were inadvertently omitted when IPSAS 41 was issued.
Other Improvements to IPSAS	Applicable: 1st January 2021: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Amendments to IPSAS 13, to include the appropriate references to IPSAS on impairment, in place of the current references to other international and/or national accounting frameworks b) IPSAS 13, Leases and IPSAS 17, Property, Plant, and Equipment. Amendments to remove transitional provisions which should have been deleted when IPSAS 33, First Time Adoption of Accrual Basis International Public Sector Accounting Standards (IPSASs) was approved 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. 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.

iii. Early adoption of standards

The College 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 College 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 College 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 College.

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 College's right to receive payments is established.

4 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

a) Revenue recognition (Continued)

ii) Revenue from exchange transactions (continued)

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 Council or Board on **23 August 2019**.

The College's budget is prepared on the same basis to the income and expenditure disclosed in the financial statements. Both the budget and the financial statements are prepared on accrual basis.

c) Taxes

Current income tax

The College is exempt from paying taxes.

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.

Investment properties are derecognized either when they have been disposed of or when the investment property is permanently withdrawn from use and no future

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

4 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

economic benefit or service potential is expected from its disposal. The difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset is recognized in the surplus or deficit in the period of de-recognition.

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

e) Property, plant and equipment

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

f) Leases

Finance leases are leases that transfer substantially the entire risks and benefits incidental to ownership of the leased item to the College. 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 College 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 College 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 College. Operating lease payments are recognized as an operating expense in surplus or deficit on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

4 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

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

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

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

i) **Financial instruments**

Financial assets

Initial recognition and measurement

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

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

4 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

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

Impairment of financial assets

The College assesses at each reporting date whether there is objective evidence that a financial asset or an College of financial assets is impaired. A financial asset or a College 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 College of financial assets that can be reliably estimated. Evidence of impairment may include the following indicators:
the following indicators:

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 College.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

4 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

i) Provisions

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

Contingent assets

The College 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 College 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.

j) Nature and purpose of reserves

The College creates and maintains reserves in terms of specific requirements. The College maintains revaluation reserves and any operational surplus for the year.

k) Changes in accounting policies and estimates

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

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

4 — SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

l) Employee benefits

Retirement benefit plans

The College provides retirement benefits for its employees and directors. Defined contribution plans are postemployment benefit plans under which an College pays fixed contributions into a separate College (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.

m) 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.

n) 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.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

4 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

o) Related parties

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

p) Service concession arrangements

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

q) 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.

r) Comparative figures

The comparative figures are for fifteen months as per the financial statements for the fifteen months period ended 30 June 2019. Where necessary comparative figures for the previous financial year have been amended or reconfigured to conform to the required changes in presentation.

s) 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 College'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 College 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 College. 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 College
- The nature of the asset, its susceptibility and adaptability to changes in technology and processes
- The nature of the processes in which the asset is deployed
- Availability of funding to replace the asset
- Changes in the market in relation to the asset

Provisions

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

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

6 TRANSFERS FROM NATIONAL GOVERNMENT MINISTRIES

Description	2019-2020	Fifteen Months Ended 30 June 2019
	KShs	KShs
Unconditional grants		
Operational grant		500,000
Other grants (capitation)	10,065,000	
Conditional grants		
Library grant		
Hostels grant		
Administration block grant		
Laboratory grant		
Learning facilities grant		
Other organizational grants		
Total government grants and subsidies	10,065,000	500,000

6b) TRANSFERS FROM MINISTRIES, DEPARTMENTS AND AGENCIES

Name of the College sending the grant	Amount recognized to Statement of Comprehensive Income KShs	Amount deferred under deferred income KShs	Amount recognised in capital fund KShs	Total grant income during the year KShs	2019-2020 KShs
Ministry of Education	10,065,000				
Total					

7 GRANTS FROM DONORS AND DEVELOPMENT PARTNERS

Description	2019-2020	Fifteen Months Ended 30 June 2019
	KShs	KShs
JICA- Research grant		
World Bank grants		
Other grants		
Total grants from development partners		

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

Reconciliations of grants from donors and development partners

Description	2019-2020	Fifteen Months Ended 30 June 2019
	KShs	KShs
Balance unspent at beginning of year		
Current year receipts		
Conditions met - transferred to revenue		
Conditions to be met - remain liabilities		

8 TRANSFERS FROM OTHER LEVELS OF GOVERNMENT

Description	2019-2020	Fifteen Months Ended 30 June 2019
	KShs	KShs
Transfer from County		
Transfer from University		
Transfer from institute		
Total Transfers		

9 PUBLIC CONTRIBUTIONS AND DONATIONS

Description	2019-2020	Fifteen Months Ended 30 June 2019
	KShs	KShs
Public donations		
Donations from local leadership		
Donations from religious institutions		
Donations from alumni		
Other donations		
Total donations and sponsorships		

10 RENDERING OF SERVICES

Description	2019-2020	Fifteen Months Ended 30 June 2019
	KShs	KShs
Tuition fees	8,244,000	9,077,487
Activity fees	439,680	1,014,000
Examination fees	0	0
Library fees	0	0
Facilities and materials	3,401,739	7,916,298
Registration fees		0
Total revenue from the rendering of services	12,085,419	18,007,785

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

11 SALE OF GOODS

Description	2019-2020	Fifteen Months Ended 30 June 2019
	KShs	KShs
Sale of goods		
Sale of books		
Sale of publications		
Sale of farm produce		
Other(include in line with your organisation)		
Total revenue from the sale of goods		

12 RENTAL REVENUE FROM FACILITIES AND EQUIPMENT

Description	2019-2020	Fifteen Months Ended 30 June 2019
	KShs	KShs
Straight-lined operating lease receipts(canteen)	18,000	18,000
Contingent rentals		
Total rentals	18,000	18,000

13 FINANCE INCOME

Description	2019-2020	Fifteen Months Ended 30 June 2019
	KShs	KShs
Cash investments and fixed deposits		
Interest income from Treasury Bills		
Interest income from Treasury Bonds		
Interest from outstanding debtors		
Total finance income		

14 OTHER INCOME

Description	2019-2020	Fifteen Months Ended 30 June 2019
	KShs	KShs
Insurance recoveries		
Computer training to Tharaka boys students		65,180
Income from sale of tender		
Services concession income		
Skills development levy		
Income from disposal of assets		
Total other income		65,180

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

15 USE OF GOODS AND SERVICES

Description	2019-2020	Fifteen Months Ended 30 June 2019
	KShs	KShs
Electricity	93,043	65,442
Water	24,745	90,621
Security	499,032	385,219
Professional services		
Subscriptions		
Advertising		166,545
Internet fees	265,810	179,067
Audit fees		
Conferences and delegations		
Consulting fees		
Consumables		
Fuel and oil (transport cost)	315,727	329,806
Insurance/medical	77,030	
Legal expenses		
Licenses and permits		
Postage		
Printing and stationery		
Hire charges		
Rent expenses		
Security costs		
Telecommunication		
Training expenses(Tuition)	272,518	
Other		
Total good and services	1,547,905	1,216,700

16 EMPLOYEE COSTS

	2019-2020	Fifteen Months Ended 30 June 2019
	KShs	KShs
Salaries and wages	3,275,012	3,271,474
Travel, motor car, accommodation, subsistence and other allowances		
Housing benefits and allowances		
Overtime payments		
Performance and other bonuses		
Social contributions	170,436	113,200
Employee costs	3,445,448	3,384,674

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17 REMUNERATION OF DIRECTORS

Description	2019-2020	Fifteen Months Ended 30 June 2019
	KShs	KShs
Chairman's Honoraria		
Directors emoluments	841,880	155,000
Other allowances		
Total director emoluments	841,880	155,000

18 REPAIRS AND MAINTENANCE

Description	2019-2020	Fifteen Months Ended 30 June 2019
	KShs	KShs
Stamp		900
Investment property – earning rentals		
Building, Equipment and machinery	41,500	
Vehicles	65,360	500
Furniture and fittings		7,500
Computers and accessories	30,560	8,475
Other		
Total repairs and maintenance	137,420	17,375

19 . General expenses

Description	2019-2020	Fifteen Months Ended 30 June 2019
	KShs	KShs
VAT	16,006	32,193
Hostels	379,600	271,000
NYS meals	695,350	446,480
Administration expenses	565,039	609,770
Causal workers	553,141	407,790
Stationery	314,673	470,833
Learning Materials	2,154,795	909,613
Daily subsistence allowance	724,767	468,190
Subscription	296,750	385,335
Staff tea	726,359	199,183
Travel		236,685
Examination Fees		450,190
Student Welfare		46,960
Total repairs and maintenance	6,426,480	4,934,222

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

19 CONTRACTED SERVICES

Description	2019-2020	Fifteen Months Ended 30 June 2019
	KShs	KShs
Actuarial valuations		
Investment valuations		
Property valuations		
Total contracted services		

20 GRANTS AND SUBSIDIES

Description	2019-2020	Fifteen Months Ended 30 June 2019
	KShs	KShs
Community development		
Education initiatives and programs		
Social development		
Community trust		
Sporting bodies		
Total grants and subsidies		

21 FINANCE COSTS

Description	2019-2020	Fifteen Months Ended 30 June 2019
	KShs	KShs
Borrowings (amortized cost)*		
Finance leases (amortized cost)		
Unwinding of discount		
Interest on Bank overdrafts		
Interest on loans from commercial banks		
Total finance costs		

22 GAIN ON SALE OF ASSETS

Description	2019-2020	Fifteen Months Ended 30 June 2019
	KShs	KShs
Property, plant and equipment		
Intangible assets		
Other assets not capitalised		
Total gain on sale of assets		

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23 GAIN ON SALE OF ASSETS

Description	2019-2020	Fifteen Months Ended 30 June 2019
	KShs	KShs
Property, plant and equipment		
Intangible assets		
Other assets not capitalised		
Total gain on sale of assets		

24 UNREALIZED GAIN ON FAIR VALUE INVESTMENTS

Description	2019-2020	Fifteen Months Ended 30 June 2019
	KShs	KShs
Investments at fair value		
Total gain		

25 IMPAIREMENT LOSS

Description	2019-2020	Fifteen Months Ended 30 June 2019
	KShs	KShs
Property, plant and equipment		
Intangible assets		
Total impairment loss		

26. IMPAIRMENT LOSS

Description	2019-2020	Fifteen Months Ended 30 June 2019
	KShs	KShs
Borrowings (amortized cost)		
Interest on Bank overdrafts		
Interest on loans from commercial banks		
Total finance costs		

27. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

Description	2019-2020	Fifteen Months Ended 30 June 2019
	KShs	KShs
Current account	13,629,577	3,136,553
On - call deposits		
Fixed deposits account		
Staff car loan/ mortgage		
Others(specify)		
Total cash and cash equivalents	13,629,577	3,136,553

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

		2019-2020	Fifteen Months Ended 30 June 2019
Financial institution	Account number	KShs	KShs
a) Current account			
Equity Bank	1040262403552	12,910,361	2,668,497
Trans Nation Sacco	68260900029001	719,216	459,446
Sub- total		13,629,577	3,127,943
b) Others(specify)			
Cash in transit			
cash in hand			8,610
M pesa			
Sub- total			
Grand total		13,629,577	3,136,553

28. (a) RECEIVABLES FROM EXCHANGE TRANSACTIONS

Description	2019-2020	Fifteen Months Ended 30 June 2019
	KShs	KShs
Current receivables		
Student debtors	1,583,663	6,780,937
Rent debtors		
Consultancy debtors		
Other exchange debtors		
Less: impairment allowance		
Total current receivables	1,583,663	6,780,937

29. RECEIVABLES FROM NON-EXCHANGE TRANSACTIONS

Description	2019-2020	Fifteen Months Ended 30 June 2019
	KShs	KShs
Current receivables		
Transfers from other govt. entities		
Undisbursed donor funds		
Other debtors (non-exchange transactions)		
Less: impairment allowance		
Total current receivables		

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30. INVENTORIES

Description	2019-2020	Fifteen Months Ended 30 June 2019
	KShs	KShs
Consumable stores		
Maintenance stores		
Health Unit stores		
Electrical stores		
Cleaning materials stores		
Catering stores		
Total inventories at the lower of cost and net realizable value		

31. INVESTMENTS

Description	2019-2020	Fifteen Months Ended 30 June 2019
	KShs	KShs
a) Investment in Treasury bills and bonds		
Financial institution		
CBK		
CBK		
Sub- total		
b) Investment with Financial Institutions/ Banks		
Bank		
Bank		
Sub- total		
c) Equity investments (specify)		
Equity/ shares in company		
Sub- total		
Grand total		

d) Shareholding in other entities

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For investments in equity share listed under note 30 (c) above, list down the equity investments under the following categories:

Name of College 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
None						

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

32. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

	Land	Buildings	Motor vehicles	Furniture and fittings	Computers	Plant and equipment	Capital Work in Progress	Total
	KShs	KShs	KShs	KShs	KShs	KShs	KShs	KShs
Cost								
At 1 July 2018	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cost/Capitalized	25,000,000	50,000,000		355,000	805,000			76,160,000
Additions	-		-	-	-	-	-	-
Disposals	-		-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfers/adjustments	-		-	-	-	-	-	-
At 30 June 2019	25,000,000	50,000,000	-	355,000	805,000	-	-	76,160,000
Additions		7,414,635	-	355,000	544,500	-	-	8,314,135
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfer/adjustments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
At 30 th June 2020	25,000,000	57,414,635	-	710,000	1,349,500	-	-	84,474,135
Depreciation and impairment								
At 1 July 2018	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Depreciation	-	1,250,000	-	44,375	241,500	-	-	1,535,875
Impairment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
At 30 June 2019	-	1,250,000	-	44,375	241,500	-	-	1,535,875
Depreciation	-	1,435,366	-	88,750	404,850	-	-	1,928,966
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Impairment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfer/adjustment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
At 30 June 2020	-	2,685,366	-	133,125	646,350	-	-	3,464,841
Net book values								
At 30 June 2020	25,000,000	54,729,269	-	576,875	703,150	-	-	81,009,294
At 30 June 2019	25,000,000	48,750,000	-	310,625	563,500	-	-	74,624,125

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

33. INTANGIBLE ASSETS-SOFTWARE

Description	2019-2020	Fifteen Months Ended 30 June 2019
	KShs	KShs
Cost		
At beginning of the year		
Additions		
At end of the year		
Additions-internal development		
At end of the year		
Amortization and impairment		
At beginning of the year		
Amortization		
At end of the year		
Impairment loss		
At end of the year		
NBV		

34. INVESTMENT PROPERTY

Description	2019-2020	Fifteen Months Ended 30 June 2019
	KShs	KShs
At beginning of the year		
Additions		
Fair value gain		
Depreciation(where investment property is at cost)		
At end of the year		

35. TRADE AND OTHER PAYABLES FROM EXCHANGE TRANSACTIONS

Description	2019-2020	Fifteen Months Ended 30 June 2019
	KShs	KShs
Trade payables		
Fees paid in advance	4,655,595	865,496
Employee advances		
Third-party payments		
Other payables		
Total trade and other payables	4,655,595	865,496

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

36. REFUNDABLE DEPOSITS FROM CUSTOMERS/STUDENTS

Description	2019-2020	Fifteen Months Ended 30 June 2019
	KShs	KShs
Consumer deposits		
Caution money	219,500	169,000
Other refundable deposits		
Total deposits	219,500	169,000

37. CURRENT PROVISIONS

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

38. FINANCE LEASE OBLIGATION

Description	Minimum lease payments	Future finance charges	Present value of minimum lease payments	2019-2020
	KShs	KShs	KShs	KShs
Within current year				
Long term portion of lease payments				
Total provisions				

39. DEFERRED INCOME

Description	2019-2020	2018-2019
	KShs	KShs
National government		
International funders		
Public contributions and donations		

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

The deferred income movement is as follows:

	2019/2020	2018/2019	2017/2018	2016/2017
Balance brought forward				
Additions during the year				
Transfers to Capital fund				
Transfers to income statement				
Other transfers				
Balance carried forward				

40. CAPITAL FUND

	2019/2020	2018/2019
Land (capitalized)	25,000,000	25,000,000
Buildings (capitalized)	50,000,000	50,000,000
Furniture and fittings (capitalized)	355,000	355,000
Computers (capitalized)	805,000	805,000
Total	76,160,000	76,160,000

41. NON-CURRENT PROVISIONS

Description	2019/2020	2018/2019	2017/2018	2016/2017
Balance at the beginning of the year				
Additional Provisions				
Provision utilised				
Change due to discount and time value for money				
Less: Current portion				
Total deferred income				

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

42. BORROWINGS

	2019/2020	2018/2019
Balance at beginning of the period		
External borrowings during the year		
Domestic borrowings during the year		
Repayments of external borrowings during the year		
Repayments of domestic borrowings during the year		
Balance at end of the period		

42 a) ANALYSIS OF EXTERNAL AND DOMESTIC BORROWINGS

	2019/2020	2018/2019
External Borrowings		
Dollar denominated loan		
Sterling Pound denominated loan		
Euro denominated loan		
Domestic Borrowings		
Kenya Shilling loan from KCB		
Kenya Shilling loan from Barclays Bank		
Kenya Shilling loan from Consolidated Bank		
Total balance at end of the year		

42 b) BREAKDOWN OF LONG AND SHORT TERM BORROWINGS

Description	2019/2020	2018/2019
Short term borrowings(current portion)		
Long term borrowings		
Total		

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

43. SERVICE CONCESSION ARRANGEMENTS

Description	2019-2020	Fifteen Months Ended 30 June 2019
	KShs	KShs
Fair value of service concession assets recognized under PPE		
Accumulated depreciation to date		
Net carrying amount		
Service concession liability at beginning of the year		
Service concession revenue recognized		
Service concession liability at end of the year		

44. CASH GENERATED FROM OPERATIONS

	2019-2020	Fifteen Months Ended 30 June 2019
	KShs	KShs
Surplus for the year before tax		
Adjusted for:		
Depreciation		
Non-cash grants received		
Contributed assets		
Impairment		
Gains and losses on disposal of assets		
Contribution to provisions		
Contribution to impairment allowance		
Finance income		
Finance cost		
Working Capital adjustments		
Increase in inventory		
Increase in receivables		
Increase in deferred income		
Increase in payables		
Increase in payments received in advance		
Net cash flow from operating activities		

45. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT

The College's activities expose it to a variety of financial risks including credit and liquidity risks and effects of changes in foreign currency. The College'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

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

(i) Credit risk

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

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

The carrying amount of financial assets recorded in the financial statements representing the College'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	6,780,937	6,780,937		
Receivables from non exchange transactions				
Bank balances	3,136,553	3,136,553		
Total	9,917,490	9,917,490		
At 30 June 2020				
Receivables from exchange transactions	1,583,663	1,583,663		
Receivables from non exchange transactions				
Bank balances	13,629,577	13,629,577		
Total	15,213,240	15,213,240		

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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 College's directors, who have built an appropriate liquidity risk management framework for the management of the College's short, medium and long-term funding and liquidity management requirements. The College 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	Between 1- 3 months	Over 5 months	Total
	Kshs	Kshs	Kshs	Kshs
At 30 June 2019				
Trade payables		865,496		865,496
Current portion of borrowings		-	-	-
Provisions		-	-	-
Deferred income		-	-	-
Employee benefit obligation		-	-	-
Total		865,496		865,496
At 30 June 2020				-
Trade payables		1,329,763	3,545,332	4,875,095
Current portion of borrowings				-
Provisions				-
Deferred income				-
Employee benefit obligation				-
Total		1,329,763	3,545,332	4,875,095

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iv) Capital Risk Management

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

	2019-2020	Fifteen Months Ended 30 June 2019
	Kshs	Kshs
Revaluation reserve	0	0
Retained earnings	15,187,439	7,347,119
Capital reserve	0	0
Total funds	15,187,439	7,347,119
Total borrowings	0	
Less: cash and bank balances	13,629,577	3,136,553
Net debt/(excess cash and cash equivalents)	13,629,577	3,136,553
Gearing	89.7%	42.7%

46. RELATED PARTY BALANCES

Nature of related party relationships

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

Government of Kenya

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

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

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	2019-2020	Fifteen Months Ended 30 June 2019
	Kshs	Kshs
Transactions with related parties		
a) Grants from the Government		
Grants from National Govt	10,065,000	500,000
Grants from County Government	0	0
Donations in kind	0	0
Total	10,065,000	500,000
b) Key management compensation		
Directors' emoluments	841,000	155,000
Compensation to the CEO/ Principal		
Compensation to key management	450,840	348,430
Total	1,291,840	503,430

47. SEGMENT INFORMATION

The college does not operate under other geographical areas

48. CONTINGENT ASSETS AND CONTINGENT LIABILITIES

Contingent liabilities	2019-2020	2018-2019
	Kshs	Kshs
Court case against the company		
Bank guarantees in favour of subsidiary		
Total		

49. EVENTS AFTER THE REPORTING PERIOD

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

50. ULTIMATE AND HOLDING COLLEGE

The College is a Semi- Autonomous Government Agency under the Ministry of Education . Its ultimate parent is the Government of Kenya.

51. Currency

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

THARAKA TECHNICAL AND VOCATIONAL COLLEGE

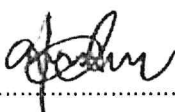
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19. APPENDICES**APPENDIX 1: PROGRESS ON FOLLOW UP OF AUDITOR RECOMMENDATIONS**

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

Reference No. on the external audit Report	Issue / Observations from Auditor	Management comments	Focal Point person to resolve the issue (Name and designation)	Status: (Resolved / Not Resolved)	Timeframe: (Put a date when you expect the issue to be resolved)
		This is the first audit hence no previous year audit reports			

The Principal

Date.....

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APPENDIX II: PROJECTS IMPLEMENTED BY THE COLLEGE

Projects

Projects implemented by College Funded by development partners

Project title	Project Number	Donor	Period/duration	Donor commitment	Separate donor reporting required as per the donor agreement (Yes/No)	Consolidated in these financial statements (Yes/No)
1.	None					
2.						

Status of Projects completion

	Project	Total project Cost	Total expended to date	Completion % to date	Budget	Actual	Sources of funds
1	Construction of workshop	3,808,865	3,808,865	100 %	4,000,000	3,808,865	AIA
2	Laying of cabro	3,605,770	3,605,770	100%	3,500,000	3,605,770	AIA
3							

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APPENDIX III: INTER-COLLEGE TRANSFERS

	COLLEGE NAME:	Tharaka Technical and Vocational College		
	Break down of Transfers from the State Department of Education			
	FY 2019/2020			
a.	Recurrent Grants			
		Bank Statement Date	Amount (KShs)	Indicate the FY to which the amounts relate
		10/7/2019	5,070,000	2019/2020
		24/10/2019	1,965,000	2019/2020
		7/5/2020	3,030,000	2019/2020
		Total	10,065,000	

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

Finance Officer
Tharaka Technical and Vocational College

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 as per bank statement	Nature: Recurrent/Development/Others	Total Amount - KES	Where Recorded/recognized					Total Transfers during the Year
				Statement of Financial Performance	Capital Fund	Deferred Income	Receivables	Others - must be specific	
Ministry of Education	10/7/2019	Recurrent	5,070,000	5,070,000	0	0	0	0	5,070,000
Ministry of Education	24/10/2019	Recurrent	1,965,000	1,965,000	0	0	0	0	1,965,000
Ministry of Education	7/5/2020	Recurrent	3,030,000	3,030,000	0	0	0	0	3,030,000
			10,065,000	10,065,000	0	0	0	0	10,065,000
Total									

