

Enhancing Accountability

REPORT

OF

THE AUDITOR-GENERAL

ON

KENYA TRADE NETWORK AGENCY (KENTRADE)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE, 2021



KENYA TRADE NETWORK AGENCY (KENTRADE)

ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDING 30TH JUNE 2021

Prepared in accordance with the accrual Basis of Accounting method under the International Public Sector Accounting Standards.

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

AIA - Appropriation in Aid

CEO - Chief Executive Officer-KenTrade

GOK - Government of Kenya

ICT - Information Communication Technology

ICD - Inland Container Depot

ICF - Investment Climate Facility for Africa (Development Partners)

ICMS - IDF

IPSAS - International Public Sector Accounting Standards

KENTRADE - Kenya Trade Network agency

KRA - Kenya Revenue Authority

KWATOS - Kilindini Waterfront Automated Terminal Operating Systems for KPA

KPA - Kenya Ports Authority

KNESWS - Kenya National Electronic Single Window System

MMS - Manifests Management Systems

NSSF - National Social Security Fund

PFM - Public Finance Management

SIMBA - Customs Management Systems for KRA

Single Window Systems (otherwise referred to as the TradeNet

SWS - ,

system)

TFP - Trade facilitation platform

KEY ENTITY INFORMATION AND MANAGEMENT

a. Background information

The Kenya Trade Network Agency (KenTrade) is established under the Legal Notice No.6 of 2011 and the State Corporations Act, Cap. 446 of the Laws of Kenya.

b. Principal Activities

The principal role of KenTrade is to establish and manage a National Electronic Single Window System (TradeNet System) and facilitate trade.

The National Electronic Single Window System shall serve as a single-entry point for parties involved in trade and transport to:

- Lodge documents electronically, for processing and approval; and
- Make payments electronically for fees, levies, duties and taxes due to the Government, on goods imported or exported.

Our vision

"Making a difference in Trade Facilitation"

Mission statement

"To facilitate trade by simplifying, harmonizing and automating business processes through effective and efficient management of the TradeNet System and provision of related services for Kenya's global competitiveness."

c. Key Management

The Agency's day-to-day management is under the following key officers:

- The Board of Directors
- The Chief Executive Officer
- Heads of Directorates (Directors)
- Heads of Departments (Managers)

d. Fiduciary Management

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

	Name	Position
1	Amos Wangora	Chief Executive Officer
2	Rose Ronoh	Director Trade Facilitation
3	Ann Waweru	Director IT Infrastructure, Innovation & Information Security
4	Chrispus Mbogo	Director Corporate Services
6	David Ngarama	Director Strategy, Compliance and Business Development
7	Bernard Milewa	Corporation Secretary and Legal Affairs Manager
8	Paul Mwaura	Manager, Internal Audit
9	Joanne Kweyu	Manager, Supply Chain Management

e. Fiduciary Oversight Arrangements

The following are the Board committees and members who provided fiduciary oversight over the financial year. The CEO is a member of every committee except the Audit and Risk Committee.

i. Audit & Risk Committee

1.	Ms. Wambui Namu	Chairman
2.	Mr.Joseph Ngugi	Member (Alternate Director CS NT)
3.	Mr. George Wanjau	Member (Alternate Director PS MOTIHUD)
4.	Ms Rose Masita	Member (Alternate Director to PS SDT)

ii. Finance & General Purposes Committee

١.	Mr. Ernest Kamau	Chairman
2.	Mr.Joseph Ngugi	Member (Alternate Director to CS NT)
3.	Mr. George Wanjau	Member (Alternate Director PS MOTIHUD)

iii. Human Resource and Compliance Committee

١.	Mr. Gilbert Langat	Chairman
1.	Mr. Ernest Kamau	Member
2.	Mr Christopher Koisikir	Member

iv. Strategy and Business Committee

١.	Mr. Christopher Koisikir	Chairman
2.	Ms. Wambui Namu	Member
3.	Mr. Gilbert Langat	Member
4.	Ms Rose Masita	Member (Alternate Director to PS SDT)

f. Entity Headquarters

Embankment Plaza, First Floor, Longonot Road, UpperHIII P.O. Box 36943 – 00200 Nairobi

g. Entity Contacts

Telephone: (254) 20 464 5000 E-mail: <u>info@Kentrade.go.ke</u> Website: <u>www.Kentrade.go.ke</u>

h. Entity Bankers

Equity Bank Limited.
Equity Centre Branch
P.O. Box 75104 – 00200
Nairobi

Co-operative Bank of Kenya Limited KUSCO Centre Branch P.O. Box 48231 – 00100 Nairobi

KCB Bank Limited
Upperhill Branch/KICC Branch
P.O. Box 48400 – 00100
Nairobi

i. Independent Auditors

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

j. Principal Legal Adviser

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

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Mr. Suleiman Said Shahbal Chairman



Mr Shahbal has a Master of Business Administration from the University of Illinois at Urbana and has over 20 years' experience in Banking. Mr. Shahbal previously worked with Bank Muscat, the largest investment and commercial bank in Oman, where he served as Deputy General Manager of International Operations. Prior to Bank Muscat, Mr. Shahbal served as Vice President of Citibank in the Middle East and Europe.

Mr Shahbal served as the Chairman of Gulf African Bank (Kenya) until September 2012. He served as a Director of Dalma Energy LLC until June 21, 2016. Mr. Shahbal is a Member of Investment Committee at Mid-East Division of The Novati Group. Mr Shahbal served the Agency up to June 4, 2021 when his term of office expired.

Mr. Gilbert Langat
Independent Member (Human resource and Compliance Committee Chairman)



Mr. Langat has an Executive MBA from Copenhagen Business School, Bachelor of Arts from Moi University, Eldoret, graduate in Public Policy Executive Program from Strathmore Business School, Infrastructure Financing and Development from Birmingham University, He also has a Certificate in Corporate Governance from International Centre for Leadership and Development (ICLAD). He has worked as a Trainer of Trainers, Freight logistics and management at KRA Training, Mombasa.

Mr. Langat currently serves as the Chief Executive Officer at Shippers Council of Eastern Africa. Board and Member of National Standards Council (NSC) and Chair, Technical, Trade and Permits Approval Committee of the Board of Kenya Bureau of Standard (KEBS), Member of the Executive Committee and Board of Northern Corridor Transit Transport Coordination Authority (NCTTCA), Chair Mombasa Port and Corridor Community Charter (MPCCC). He has also been a Board Member, Kenya National Highway Authority (KeNHA), Member Railway Consultative

Committee, Member Chief Executives Forum -National Business Agenda and Member, Board of Governors -Railways Training Institute

Ms. Wambui Namu Independent Member (Audit & Risk Committee Chairman)



Ms. Wambui Namu holds an MSc in Management (MBA) from Arthur D. Little Management Education Institute, Cambridge, Massachusetts, USA and BSc in Business Administration from Lincoln University, Oxford, Pennsylvania, USA. She worked for the Ministry of Finance and planning prior to joining the Kenya Revenue Authority as a seasoned tax administrator where she rose through the ranks to become the

Commissioner of Customs Services.

She has extensive experience in international trade matters as well as taxation policies and practices. She has also engaged in tax advisory services, capacity building and management consultancy for various national and international institutions such as the World Customs Organization (WCO), Kenya Institute of Management (KIM), AFRALTI, Kenya Trade Network Agency (KENTRADE), Blue chip private sector companies. She has served as a Board Director at the Export Processing Zone Authority and chaired various Private Sector Boards. Ms. Namu was awarded National/State Honors [Head of State Commendation (HSC) & Moran of the Burning Spear (MBS) recognitions by His Excellency the President of the Republic of Kenya in 2009 and 2010 respectively for significant contribution in domestic revenue mobilization in the context of the wider state building efforts.

Mr. Ernest Kamau Muchina (Finance and General-Purpose Chairman) Independent Member



Mr. Kamau studied Business Administration and media services at The Kenya Polytechnic. He has a wealth of knowledge in management, coordination and communication of project activities and output, including planning and budgeting to realize the organization's objectives. He is currently the Chief executive at Real Capital Insurance. Mr. Kamau previously worked as the Unit manager and the Agency manager at AAR

Health Services. He also worked as the operations director at Medigen Insurance. Mr. Kamau has a

passion for humanitarian activities and community mobilization; he has been a Rotarian from 1996 to date.

Mr. Koisikir M. Christopher (Strategy and Business Committee Chairman) Independent Member



Mr. Koisikir is a graduate teacher by profession. He is a holder of a BSc degree in mathematics and Biology from Kampala University, Uganda and a MBA holder of Education, Planning, Administration, and Management from Mount Kenya University. Mr. Koisikir has a wealth of knowledge of how various government entities operate having worked with the government in various capacities over the years. He worked as a Principal Clerk

Assistant at the Kajiado County Assembly between the years 2014-2017. He was also a presiding officer for the Electoral Commission in 2005 and for IEBC during the 2013 elections. He has served as a head teacher for over 9 years.

Mr. Koisikir has a passion for community mobilization having assisted to start six primary schools at Meto Location and established and registered Meto Secondary in conjunction with other community members.

Mr. Joseph Zacharia Ngugi Alternate Member for the Cabinet Secretary, The National Treasury & Planning



Mr. Ngugi has a Master of Arts- Economics from the University of Nairobi and Bachelor of Arts in Economics & Sociology from Egerton University. He also has a Certificate in Agricultural Credit and Agricultural Co-operative from Agricultural Co-operative College, South Korea, Certificate in Fiscal Decentralization and Financial Management of Regional and Local Government

from Harvard University, USA.

He is currently the Deputy Director Micro and Fiscal Affairs. He has served as a Principal Economist at The National Treasury. He also worked with the Ministry of Planning and National Development. He has served as a Member of the Board of Trustees of the Coffee Development Fund (Alternate to Principal Secretary for the National Treasury). Mr Ngugi left the Agency in May 2021.

Mr. George Wanjau Alternate Member to the Principal Secretary, State Department for Transport



Mr. Wanjau holds a Master of Science in Project Planning and Financing from University of Bradford and Bachelor of Arts in Economics degree form Nairobi University.

He is the Director, Planning at the Ministry of Transport, Infrastructure, Housing and Urban Development. He has over 30 years' experience in the Civil Service with considerable experience in regional, sectorial and national planning, including poverty reduction strategies, health sector reforms and

project preparations and implementation, monitoring and evaluation, policy formulation for the transport sector and urban transport planning.

Mr. Samuel K. Chemisto
Alternate Member for the Principal Secretary, State Department for Trade



Mr. Chemisto represents the Principal Secretary for the state Department of Trade. He is currently the Deputy Head, Multilateral Trade and International Trade Organizations Division Ministry of Industry, Trade and Cooperatives, State Department for Trade. He is responsible for trade matters relating to World Trade Organization (WTO), United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD), and International Trade Centre (ITC) including

trade related technical assistance activities. Mr. Chemisto holds a Bachelor of Arts (BA) (Economics & Sociology) from Egerton University. He also holds a diploma in Trade Policy from the WTO Institute for Training and Technical Cooperation, and various management and development training courses by the Government of Kenya and WTO regional training programmes. He left the Agency in September 2020.

Ms. Rose Masita Onkoba

Alternate Member for the Principal Secretary, State Department for Trade



Ms. Onkoba currently serves as an Assistant Director, External Trade in the Ministry of Industry, Trade and Cooperatives. She has previously served as a Senior Foreign Service Officer in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Trade attached to the Directorate of Economic & international Trade, Division of Economic Affairs where she was posted to Pretoria South Africa as the officer in Charge of Trade at the Kenya High Commission.

Ms. Onkoba has a Master of Science Degree in Entrepreneurship (MSc Entrepreneurship, a Bachelor of Arts in Anthropology and a BA (Anthropology and Economics). She also has a Certificate from UNCTAD on Trade Facilitation in the East African Community. Ms. Onkoba has vast experience in matters Trade facilitation.

Amos Wangora Chief Executive Officer



Amos S. Wangora is currently the Chief Executive Officer of the Kenya Trade Network Agency having been appointed to that position on October 1, 2016. He has served as the General Manager Operations and Project Director for the Kenya National Electronic Single Window System implementation (Kenya TradeNet System) with responsibility for the system implementation and operationalization. He holds a Master's degree in Maritime Affairs specializing in

Port and Shipping Management from the World Maritime University (Sweden). He is also a Fellow of the Institute of Chartered Shipbrokers (UK) and a Certified Information Systems Auditor (CISA).

He has over Twenty-Five years work experience in the Trade and Logistics sector with specialization in C-Suite Strategic Management, Maritime Affairs and Project Management in Port, Customs and Trade sector automation. He has vast experience in the designing, development and implementation of ICT interventions for Trade and Transport facilitation.

Mr. Bernard Milewa Corporation Secretary & Legal Affairs Manager



Mr. Bernard Milewa is an Advocate of the High Court of Kenya, Commissioner for Oaths and a Governance Auditor. He holds a a Master of Business Administration (MBA) Strategic Management from the University of Nairobi, Bachelor's Degree in Law from Moi University and Post-Graduate Diploma in Law from Kenya School of Law. He is also a Certified Secretary (CS) and a

Certified Public Accountant (CPA-K). He is a member of the Institute of Certified Secretary of Kenya, Institute of Certified Public Accountant (ICPAK) and Chartered Institute of Arbitrators (Clarb). Mr. Milewa has 15 years' legal experience and previously served in a similar capacity at the Kenya Literature Bureau as well as a Compliance and Legal Officer at the Postal Corporation of Kenya. Mr. Milewa joined the Agency in January 2018.

MANAGEMENT TEAM

Amos Wangora Chief Executive Officer



Amos S. Wangora is currently the Chief Executive Officer of the Kenya Trade Network Agency having been appointed to that position on October 1, 2016. He has served as the General Manager Operations and Project Director for the Kenya National Electronic Single Window System implementation (Kenya TradeNet System) with responsibility for the system implementation and operationalization. He holds a Master's degree in Maritime Affairs specializing in

Port and Shipping Management from the World Maritime University (Sweden). He is also a Fellow of the Institute of Chartered Shipbrokers (UK) and a Certified Information Systems Auditor (CISA).

He has over twenty-five years work experience in the Trade and Logistics sector with specialization in C-Suite Strategic Management, Maritime Affairs and Project Management in Port, Customs and Trade sector automation. He has vast experience in the designing, development and implementation of ICT interventions for Trade and Transport facilitation.

Anne Waweru Director IT Infrastructure Innovation & Information Security



Ms. Waweru joined the Agency in June 2019 as Director IT Infrastructure, Innovations & Information Security. She has extensive experience in the ICT profession mainly from the private sector. Before joining the Agency, she worked as Business Manager, ICT at Eagle Africa Insurance Brokers. Prior to this she was the Assistant Divisional Director, ICT at Eagle Africa.

She holds an MSc in Management Information Systems from the University of Nairobi and Bachelor of Education (Science) degree from Kenyatta University. She has certification in ITIL Foundation in IT Service Management, is a Certified Information Systems Auditor and a member of Information Systems Audit and Control Association and the Institute of Internal Auditors. She has done various other courses in the field of IT Management & Security.

Ms. Rose Ronoh
Director Trade Facilitation



Ms. Ronoh is currently a candidate for Doctor of Philosophy in Business Management (Strategic Management Specialization) at Moi University. She holds Masters in Business Administration, (Strategic Management Option) from Moi University, Masters of Arts in Communications from Daystar University, Bachelor of Science in International Business Administration (Marketing Option)

from United Stated International University (USIU). Rose also holds a Post Graduate Diploma in International Trade Law and Trade Policy from Lund University Sweden, a Professional Certificate in International Trade from University of Adelaide-Australia, a Certificate in Trade Policy from Trade Law Centre for Africa-South Africa, a Certificate in Trade Facilitation from UNCTAD, an Executive Diploma in Marketing from Marketing Society of Kenya, Professional Qualifications in Prince 2 (Project Management). She has also attended several courses and seminars in Trade Facilitation, Regional Integration, Monitoring and Evaluation, Trade and Gender, Leadership, Customer Service Excellence, Entrepreneurship, Budgeting and Financial Management.

She has a wealth of experience in Trade Facilitation, Trade Policy, Gender Economics, Customer Service, Marketing Management, Project Management Strategic Communication, Strategic Management and Stakeholder Engagement in Public and Private Sector. Rose has previously worked as a Corporate Communications Manager at The Catholic University of Eastern Africa, Regional Marketing and Communications Officer at Kenya Power & Lighting Company Ltd and a Brand Manager at The Standard Group. She is a Member of the Marketing Society of Kenya, an advisor to Organization of Women in International Trade and an advisor to Commonwealth Businesswomen Network-Kenyan Chapter. Rose delights in building capacity of women and youth in Kenya to empower themselves economically.

David Ngarama
Director, Strategy, Compliance and Business Development



Mr. Ngarama is a holder of a Master of Science degree in Economics from the University of Zimbabwe and a Bachelor of Arts degree in Economics (Honour's) from the University of Nairobi.

Prior to his appointment as a Director Strategy, Compliance and Business Development, he had served in the same position in an acting capacity for about two years. Before this appointment, he had served for over eight

years as the Manager Strategy and Planning at the Agency. He joined KenTrade in 2013 having served as a Transaction Manager with the Privatization Commission, a parastatal under The National Treasury and Planning, for four years where he was in charge of various privatization transactions in the country. He has also served as a Principal Economist in the Office of the Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Finance where he doubled as a Technical Assistant to the Deputy Prime Minister.

Mr. Ngarama has over 23 years' experience in public sector operations and has worked as a Senior Economist at the Ministries of Planning, Finance, International Trade and Industry. In addition, he has wide exposure in regional trade and integration matters and has represented Kenya in many trade negotiations within and outside the Common Market for East and Southern Africa (COMESA) Region and EAC.

Over and above the Bachelors and Masters degrees in Economics, Mr. Ngarama has been trained in Senior Management related courses including the Strategic Leadership Development Programme at the Kenya School of Government and Senior Managers Leadership Programme at the Strathmore Business School; Project Monitoring and Evaluation; Project Management; Financial modeling and a host of other areas. Mr. Ngarama is currently the Director in Charge of Trade Facilitation at the Agency.

Mr. Chrispus Mbogo Director, Corporate Services



Mr. Mbogo holds a Master of Business Administration in Finance degree from the University of Nairobi and a Bachelor of Commerce degree in Finance from the Catholic University of Eastern Africa. He is a Certified Public Accountant of Kenya. He holds various certificates in management and leadership as well as other aspects of management including pension administration, ISO and

corporate governance.

He worked for the Kenya Agricultural Research Institute (KARI) for ten years as an Accountant and Internal Auditor. Before joining the Agency, he worked with the Coffee Development Fund as Head of Internal Audit and Acting Finance & Administration Manager. Mr. Mbogo is an active member of ICPAK and serves in the ICPAK Council Committee for Public Sector Accountants.

Mr. Bernard Milewa Corporation Secretary & Legal Affairs Manager



Mr. Bernard Milewa is an advocate of the High Court of Kenya. He holds a Bachelors degree in law from Moi University and an MBA (Strategic Management) from the University of Nairobi. He is also a member of the Chartered Institute of Arbitrators and is a Certified Public Secretary of Kenya, CPS (K). Mr. Milewa has 12 years legal experience and previously served in a

similar capacity at the Kenya Literature Bureau as well as a Legal Officer at the Postal Corporation of Kenya. Mr. Milewa joined the Agency in January 2018.

Mr. Paul Mwaura Manager, Internal Audit



Mr. Mwaura joined the Agency in June 2019 as Manager Internal Audit. He has extensive experience in the audit profession both in public and private sectors. Before joining the Agency, he worked as Manager, Audit & Risk Management at the National Transport and Safety Authority. Prior to this he

was the Head of Audit at Kenya Investment Authority, an investment promotion agency.

He holds an MSc in Finance & Investments, an MBA in Accounting, and a Bachelor of Commerce Accounting degree all from the University of Nairobi. He is a Certified Public Accountant of Kenya, a Certified Information Systems Auditor and a member of the Institute of Certified Public Accountants of Kenya, Information Systems Audit and Control Association and the Institute of Internal Auditors.

Ms. Joanne Kweyu Manager, Supply Chain Management



Ms. Joanne Kweyu is a Supply Chain Management expert with a wealth of experience in public sector procurement. She joined the Agency in July 2012, having worked in the civil service in various capacities under the National Treasury, Government Information Technology Services (GITS), Ministries of Public Health, Lands, Agriculture and Livestock Development and the Office of

the President.

Ms. Kweyu holds Executive MBA degree from Jomo Kenyatta University of Agriculture and Technology, a Bachelor of Commerce degree in Business Administration from the University of Nairobi and a Graduate Diploma in Purchasing & Supply (CIPS).

Ms. Kweyu is a licensed Supply Chain Management practitioner and a member of the Kenya Institute of Supplies Management (KISM), where she also serves as a co-opted member of the Disciplinary Committee. She is also a member of the Chartered Institute of Purchasing and Supply (UK),

CHAIRMAN'S STATEMENT

I am delighted to present our 2020/21 Financial Statement, which is a testament to how KenTrade has made progress in the execution of our mandate. We are proud of the achievements as we continue to grow the Agency into a successful and reputable Agency making significant contribution in the trade facilitation arena and also to the wider public.

We are all operating at a time of global uncertainty and unpredictability driven by the Covid – 19 pandemic and the importance of secure, virtual networks has never been so acutely clear. The Agency has for a longtime been advocating for business solutions that encourage non - physical interactions and today we see more and more people embracing ICT platforms to conduct business. The Agency believes that it has an important role to innovate solutions that will enable business continuity to our stakeholders in such difficult periods.

The Board of Directors has done its best to provide an oversight role to Management to ensure that the Agency achieved the goals that we set for ourselves for the year 2020 - 2021. I wish to appreciate the Board of Directors for being flexible, with considerable commitment and adaptability to virtual meetings and on-line platforms for conducting business. We are also pleased with progress that has been made towards the Kenya TradeNet system Upgrade and the continued work on the InfoTrade portal which saw the mapping of additional procedures for commodities import and export.

The implementation of Maritime Single Window System was finalized to ensure the country complies with the Convention on Facilitation of International Maritime Traffic as well as pushing the country's Blue Economy agenda. The Agency continues to play a key role in supporting the delivery of the Vision 2030 System by implementing and enabling projects that enhance efficiency. Towards

this end, we gained new customers and partners, expanded our workforce, and continued to deliver to our customers as per our commitment on the service delivery charter.

I am glad to note the implementation of the 2020/2021 – 2022/23 Strategic plan is on track and with goodwill from the government and the support of our stakeholders, I am confident that the Agency will meet the set objectives.

Finally, I would like to thank the staff and management led by the CEO, Mr. Amos Wangora and to my Board colleagues for their enormous contribution during my tenure. As our terms come to an end, we can be proud of the part we have played in growing this organization towards making the difference in Trade Facilitation. Thank you to our loyal stakeholders and customers for their unwavering support.

FOR: CHAIRMAN

REPORT OF THE CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER

The impact of the Covid-19 pandemic has been felt at KenTrade, as it has across the world, which has necessitated a new approach to the way we all work. I would like to thank everyone within KenTrade for the remarkable adaptability and resilience they have shown in continuing to perform to the best of their abilities in such challenging circumstances.

I echo the Chairman's sentiments and pay testament to those involved in ensuring the IT infrastructure was in place to facilitate working from home across the Agency in such a short time.

One of the key strengths, which I believe has enabled the Agency to grow is its consistent focus on investing in ICT infrastructure and the innovative platforms and services.

The financial year 2020/2021 saw KenTrade spearhead various activities in the trade facilitation sector in Kenya. We prioritized our activities premised on the resources that were made available and demonstrated impact towards the achievement of the Government's transformational agenda as envisaged in Vision 2030. We have always been committed to continuing this path to tap into the vast opportunity. At the same time, we will stay true to who we are to society in Kenya and as we work towards implementing regional trade facilitation initiatives.

In this regard, we have worked with relevant stakeholders in exerting our efforts towards enhancing trade facilitation, we have actively participated in the African Alliance for e-Commerce (AAEC) a grouping of countries implementing the Electronic Single Window System in Africa in compliance with recommendations of international institutions. We are represented in all the three committees in the revamped Mombasa Port and Northern Corridor Community Charter (MPNCCC), to ensure realization of the Northern Corridor's full trade facilitation potential. We have continued to

work closely with the National Trade Facilitation Committee (NTFC) Secretariat and identified ways in which traders can be assisted to get relevant information required to enable seamless export and import trade in Kenya.

Integration between the Kenya TradeNet System and other Partner Government Agencies (PGAs) Systems progressed well, the System has now largely been adopted by most PGA's with the number of PGAs on the system rising to 37. We also finalized integration with the Kenya Revenue Authority (KRA) Integrated Customs Management System (iCMS). Integration with the Export Management Process was also completed. The integration with the Agriculture and Fisheries Authority system was finalise in the FY.

We managed to onboard 1,638 more users and at the close of the FY we had a total of 15,270 users compared to 13,632 registered users in the previous year. Exporters and Importers now account for 54.77% of the total users. As of June 2021, the TradeNet system had assisted PGAs collect a total revenue of KES 430,869,746.43 as compared to KES 354,438,253.21 in FY 2019/20, an increase of 21.56%.

The implementation of the Trade Facilitation Platform (TFP) upgrade has progressed well despite unforeseen delays, key being delays in delivering the TFP hosting infrastructure due to global Covid - 19 related challenges. Despite these challenges, we finalized the User Acceptance Testing (UAT) of key modules and with the GO-LIVE planned for August 2021. The Agency has planned a phased approach in the roll-out with the initial rollout commencing in August 2021 and other phases to follow in September 2021.

The Information for Trade in Kenya (InfoTradeKE) portal continues to be the source of accurate and clear information on Kenya's international trade procedures with increased compliance levels by xxi | Page KenTrade Annual Report and Financial Statements 2020/2021

traders as reported by regulators. At the close of the financial year, we had mapped procedures for eighty-eight (88) commodities which included all procedures of export, import and transit. The portal is continuously being enriched to include a Trade Facilitation Repository that aims at consolidating trade-facilitation measures adopted by key stakeholders within the Kenyan context as documented on the portal, making access to this information user-friendly, and easily accessible.

To complement the TradeNet System, the Agency launched the Watch List Screening Services (i-Screen) as a value-added service to the trading community. The i-Screen has now been revamped and piloting was successfully completed and a planned launch is slate in FY2021/22. In our efforts to continue enhancing the ease of doing business the Agency has been offering optional premium services (augmented services) which comes as support to our customers in lodging their documentation on the Single Window. During the FY 2019/20 the Board approved the development of the Digital Logistics Market Place, which will be designed as a one stop shop for various logistic services in the market.

We closed the year on a celebratory note with the official launch of the Maritime Single Window System (MSWS) after successfully implementing the e - maritime module on the Kenya TradeNet System. MSW is currently used by licensed Shipping Agents operating in Kenya and the relevant Government agencies involved in ships, crew and passenger clearance at the Port of Mombasa. The Agency is expected to commence integration of the MSWS with the KRA iCMS in the financial year 2021/2022. I would like to express my gratitude and on behalf of the Board to our partner Kenya Maritime Authority and to all other stakeholders who were in one way or another involved in this project. I cannot hesitate to mention Trademark East Africa (TMEA) for their relentless and financial support to ensure that the project was completed and launched.

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Looking ahead, my focus remains on building a long-term sustainable business where every

customer, partner, supplier, and employee can benefit in the shared value of our business success.

I'm confident that the change accelerated over the last year only creates more opportunities for

KenTrade to both empower (through products) and (through solutions) to our customers and our

wider society to not only survive in the 'new normal', but thrive in a way that helps the company,

our partners, and our customers achieve higher levels of success. That notwithstanding the

interventions we have put in place as an Agency directly impacts the Kenyan economy by creating a

conducive business environment, promoting job creation, and reducing poverty.

And finally, we are grateful to our parent ministry, The National Treasury, Partner Government

Agencies, development partners and private sector associations for believing in us during these

difficult and unprecedented times. I thank our Board of Directors for the unwavering support that

has enable us to achieve the notable milestones. To the management and staff, just to say once

again, thank you to all for your incredible hard work, commitment, and positivity, during a

particularly challenging period

Thank you.

Amos S. Wangora

CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER

REVIEW OF KENYA TRADE NETWORK'S KENYA REGULATORY & NON – COMMERCIAL ENTERPRISE 'S PERFOMANCE FOR FY 2020/2021

During that last Financial Year 2020/2021, KenTrade had six (6) strategic pillars and eight (8) strategic objectives within its Strategic Plan for the period 2018/2019- 2022/2023. These Strategic Pillars are as discussed below:

Pillar I: Legal and regulatory framework

The main objective under this theme is to strengthen the legal and corporate governance framework for the Agency. The National Electronic Single Window System Bill was presented before the Parliament and has already gone through the Ist reading stage of the legislative process. The enactment of the Bill will provide a strong legal framework for the establishment and operations of the Agency. This legal framework will address the challenges posed by conflicting legal mandates and legislative provisions which have negatively affected KenTrade's operations in the past.

In addition, the Agency is working with the Kenya Law Reform Commission to develop Regulations which will operationalize the National Electronic Single Window System Bill once the same is enacted.

In terms of corporate governance requirements, the Agency contracted an independent consultant to carry out a governance audit to review the extent of the Agency's conformity to the required standards of corporate governance principles and practices as stipulated in the Code of Governance for State Corporations, 2015 ("Mwongozo"). The Agency received recommendations from the 2019/2020 legal audit report and has been tracking these well into the FY 2020/2021 to fully comply with the said recommendations. The Agency is committed to full compliance with the framework of the laws, regulations, and policies under which it operates.

Pillar 2: Management of the TradeNet System and other business systems

The target for Single window availability for the period 2020-2021 was 99.82%, The agency managed an availability of 99.97%, The variance of -0.02 was attributed to the fact that the Agency did not have a secondary hosting site to facilitate a failover whenever the primary site is under maintenance xxiv | P a g e KenTrade Annual Report and Financial Statements 2020/2021

or experience technical problem. KenTrade acquired a new Primary and Secondary hosting site and upgraded the underlaying infrastructure to Open Compute Platform (OCP), The agency is in the process of upgrading the Single window system application to the Trade Facilitation Platform (TFP), a more versatile application that leverages on emerging technologies. In response to the everchanging dynamic complex cyber-threat landscape coupled with stringent data privacy regulations, the Agency has implemented various security solutions that include NAC, SIEM, PAM and adopted ISO/IEC 27001:2013 as its information security management framework. KenTrade is in the process of being ISO/IEC 27001:2013 certified.

The second objective under this theme was to facilitate reduction in cargo documentation time to maximum average of one day by 2020. Several Government Agencies were able to achieve this target while others fell short. Under this objective the Agency was able to carry out all the necessary work to fully operationalize the Kenya TradeNet System. By the end of the year, thirty-seven government agencies were on board the TradeNet System with over 15,000 users using the system with annual transactions running to a high of 700,000 per year. During the year, the Agency finalized integrations with KRA iCMS, including end to end automation of the exports process. The Agency rolled out the Cargo release module for Partner Government Agencies, heralding a new era of paperless cargo clearance. This is anticipated to reduce time taken to process documents & clear goods at all points of entry overall reducing the cost of doing business in the country. The Agency rolled-out the Duty Remission module in the system, which automated the manual process of application for exemption of import of raw materials by manufacturers. The Agency conducted training and sensitized over 600 stakeholders on the second-generation Single Window System (SWS), Duty Remission and the Cargo release module.

Pillar 3: Customer service

The Strategic Objective under this pillar was to increase quality and efficiency of service delivery to stakeholders. During the FY/2020/21 period the Covid 19 had hit the country at a concerning rate that the Government put a hold on movement across the country resulting to an uncertain business environment. The Agency arrived at innovative ways of continuing to service customers and quickly implemented a working from home-formula to allow for business continuity, through this initiative the Agency was able to achieve a customer satisfaction score of 81.4% The customer service by ensuring optimal service delivery to its customers, a process governed by the Service Charter

received and resolved an average of Fifty Thousand cases (50,000) in the FY 20/21 we continue to ensure the services our customers receive are timely and the customer remains satisfied with our product and service offering.

Pillar 4: Financial Stability

The main objective under this theme was to raise internally generated funds to finance at least 20% of the Agency's operating budget by end of the financial year (FY 20/21). The Agency made efforts to achieve this from the introduction of new products and services (Value Add services VAS) that saw the launch of the Augmented Services (optional premium service) the main aim of this product was to offer assistance to customers at a nominal fee, through this the Agency was able to raise Kes. 100,624 (One Hundred Thousand, Six Hundred and Twenty-Four Shillings).

Through the development and implementation of the business pricing model, the Agency has been offering stakeholders training on the Single Window System to build their capacity in being able to navigate the system flawlessly, this saw the Agency collect Kes. 7,814,051 (Seven Million, Eight Hundred and Fourteen Thousand and Fifty-One Shillings).

The Agency aims to give focus into generating products and services that will be useful to our customers by providing solutions that will not only be beneficial to their way of doing business but will have a significant role in uplifting the Kenyan economy in the long run.

Pillar 5: Institutional capacity strengthening

The Agency's focus remains ensuring we are eliminating organizational inefficiencies both internally and externally by improving business processes, enhancing the use of ICT based solutions, strengthening the risk management and internal controls, research and development to ensure there's continuous innovation and growth within the ecosystem we exist in.

The initiatives instituted enhanced productivity within the Agency, where a more agile way of working during the COVID-19 pandemic was adopted. During the FY 20/21 the Agency implemented the Enterprise Resource Planning (ERP) system to assist in the seamless lodging of

documentation and approvals therefore significantly improving the Agency's way of working and moving to a paperless environment.

Pillar 6: Trade facilitation

The strategic objective under this theme was to establish stakeholder collaboration through sharing data and increasing trade across the Northern Corridor. This was to be achieved through three main strategies, establishment of an information for Trade Portal which was implemented successfully with support from UNCTAD, ITC and TMEA. The Agency managed to document and publish 89 commodities for both export & import procedures and simplified 6 procedures by the end of the FY 2020-21. The Agency through the support of TMEA, implemented the Maritime Single System enabling the country to comply with IMO FAL convention.

KenTrade develops its annual work plans based on the above six (6) pillars. Assessment of the Board's performance against its annual work plan is done on a quarterly basis. The Agency achieved its performance targets set for the FY 2020/2021 period for its six strategic pillars, as indicated in the diagram below:

Strategic Pillar	Objective	Activities	Key Performance Indicators	Achievements
Pillar I: Trade Facilitation	Objective: Establish stakeholder collaboration through sharing of data and increasing trade across the Northern Corridor	Establish an Information for Trade Portal	Number of simplified processes	Information portal established and 89 commodity procedures documented and published. Documented procedures for five commodities as below: - spices, miraa, secondhand clothes, animal oils, and

Strategic Pillar	Objective	Activities	Key Performance Indicators	Achievements
				vegetable oils.
		Implement the Maritime Single Window System (MSWS)	Automate and enhance the shipping business process	MSWS developed and User Acceptance Testing carried out. The system rolled-out in May 2021
		Implement the Logistics Coordination Platform	Working LCP and an efficient logistics chain	This was not developed due to lack of funds. The Agency has secured commitment from TMEA, for funding in 2021/22
Pillar 2: Management of the National Electronic Single Window System	To maintain at least 99.982% availability of the Kenya TradeNet System.	Develop and implement the second-generation Kenya TradeNet system.	Operational Second- Generation Single Window System	Work commenced on developing the Second Generation Single Window System with following activities completed, Customization of modules, Testing and Training of users.

Strategic Pillar	Objective	Activities	Key Performance Indicators	Achievements
O.	To facilitate reduction cargo documentation time to maximum average of one day by 2020	Roll out the Single Window System in more borders across the country	Increased Utilization of the TradeNet system	Users were over 15,000 by end of year and 37 Government Agencies on board the TradeNet System.
В		Integrate the Kenya TradeNet System with stakeholder systems every year	Streamlined, simplified and harmonized processes with more PGAs and end users enrolled to use system	Over 600 stakeholders sensitized on the system.
Pillar 3 Customer service	To increase quality and timeliness of service delivery to stakeholders by 2% annually from the current baseline of 74%	Enhance Communication to stakeholders	Systems improvement and Customer satisfaction level	cristing control of 81.4% achieved as at the end on the year
Pillar 4: Business Development and Marketing	To raise internally generated funds to finance at least 20% of the Agency's operating budget by year	Introduce new products and services (Value Add services VAS)	New products and services offering	Raised Kes. 100,624 from augmented services.

Strategic Pillar	Objective	ective Activities		Achievements
	2020/2021	Develop and implement a business pricing model.	Revenue raised.	Raised 7,814,051 from TFP training
Pillar 5: Institutional capacity building	To increase operational efficiency in service delivery	Improve business processes	Increased quality in service delivery	Maintained the Quality Management System and transitioned to ISO 9001:2015
		Enhance use of ICT based solutions	Improved productivity	All internal and external systems maintained during the year
*		Strengthen risk management and internal controls	Effective risk management and reduced risk exposure for the agency	Risk monitoring carried out on a quarterly basis
		Expenditure control	Increased efficiency and Expenditure control	Budget Implementation Committee monitored all expenditures on a monthly basis
		Research and development	Increased efficiency and information based decisions	Currently implementing the MOU with Strathmore through the DLMP implementation.
	To ensure	Institutionalize	Increased staff	Performance

Strategic Pillar	Objective	Activities	Key Performance Indicators	Achievements	
	optimum productivity and enhanced service delivery by continuously developing the	the performance management framework	productivity and Improved employee morale and staff	management framework maintained. Staff motivation Employee of the quarter program.	
	human capital of the Agency.	Implement effective HR policies	Best practices in HR management	All HR policies maintained and new policies developed.	
Pillar 6: Legal and regulatory framework	To strengthen the legal and corporate Governance frameworks in place by 2020.	Facilitate enactment of the Act on the National Electronic Single Window System	Draft bill	Draft bill finalized and submitted to the Cabinet. Currently in parliamentary committee level	
		Facilitate enactment of regulations on the National Electronic Single Window System	Draft regulations	Draft regulations in place pending enactment of the Bill.	

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE STATEMENT

The Kenya Trade Network Agency (KenTrade) recognizes Corporate Governance as key to the success of its business operations and is unreservedly committed to applying the principles necessary to ensure that good governance is practiced in all of its business dealings in respect of its customers/shareholders and relevant stakeholders. At KenTrade, the purpose of corporate governance is to support value creation and accountable management and thus contributes to the long term success.

The Agency's Corporate Governance framework provides a framework for monitoring and ensuring statutory compliance fosters a culture of values, rewards the highest ethical standards and personal integrity. KenTrade strives to ensure that the principles of good Corporate Governance are applied by the Board of Directors in their dealings in respect and on behalf of KenTrade to enable them provide strategic guidance, leadership and effective management oversight.

Roles and Functions of the Board of Directors

The Agency is run through the general direction of the Board of Directors, which is responsible for: Administration, management and development of the Agency; Administering the assets and funds of the Agency in such manner and for such purposes as shall promote the best interests of the Agency and Committing to the underlying principles of good governance

The Board of KenTrade is committed to the principles of Good Corporate Governance as stipulated in the Mwongozo Code of Governance for State Corporations and ensures attainment of the Agency's mandate through:

- Determining the business strategies and plans that underpin the Corporate strategy and provide strategic advice to Management;
- Reviewing the financial statements and overseeing compliance with applicable audit, accounting and reporting requirements;
- 3. Monitoring and evaluating Corporate Performance;
- Regularly reviewing systems, processes, procedures and policies to ensure the effectiveness of internal control;

- Monitoring compliance with legal and regulatory requirements and ethical standards and policies;
- 6. Establishing a sound system of risk oversight, Management and internal controls;
- 7. Ensuring that the rights of stakeholders that are protected by law are respected;
- 8. Ensuring that a comprehensive system of policies and procedures is operative;
- Ensuring ethical behavior and compliance with relevant laws and regulations, audit and accounting principles, and the institution's own governing documents and Codes of Ethics

Board Structure and Processes

The Board of Directors of the Agency consists of:

- A non- executive Chairman;
- The Principal Secretary, the National Treasury & Planning or his alternate;
- The Principal Secretary, Ministry of Industrialization, Trade and Enterprise Development or his alternate:
- The Principal Secretary, Ministry of Transport, Infrastructure, Housing, Urban Development and Public Works or his alternate;
- A representative from the Shippers Council of East Africa;
- Three other members, not being public officers, appointed by the Cabinet Secretary the National Treasury & Planning by virtue of their knowledge and experience in matters relating to: Trade logistics, Information communication technology or Finance and administration;
- Chief Executive Officer.

The Cabinet Secretary - the National Treasury & Planning appoints the Board while the Chair is appointed by HE. The President.

The Board reflects a diversity of talent and experience. The Board is exposed to seminars and workshops on Corporate Governance issues to enhance their knowledge and skills. Board induction was also done in October 2018 following appointment of the Board Members to appraise them on the Agency's operations. The Agency ensures that it provides the necessary resources and expertise to the Board of Directors to assist them in their decision- making processes and as such, they are regularly consulted on key policy matters.

The Board is governed by a Board Charter as required by Section 1.11 of the Mwongozo Code. The Board Charter defines the role, responsibilities and functions of the Board in governance of the Agency. It guides the Board in execution of its roles and functions to ensure conformity with best Corporate Governance practices. Evaluation of the Board Members is carried out annually as dictated by the Charter and is supported by the State Corporations Advisory Committee (SCAC). The Annual Evaluation reviews the effectiveness of the Board, individual and collective roles of Board Directors and the duties and responsibilities of the Board of Directors.

Board Committees

The Board continued to ensure that proper standards of corporate governance were maintained and continued to have oversight over the management of the Authority, not only through the Board meetings but also through the various Board Committees. In its governance, the Board has established four Committees as per section 8 of the Legal Notice No. 6 of 2010 and in line with Section 1.7 of the Mwongozo Code. The Committees are all chaired by Independent Board Members. The members of each Board Committee are as shown on page IV. Membership to these committees is based on the relevant skills, expertise and experience required to handle respective functions. The Committees execute their functions in accordance with terms of reference which defines its mandate, roles and responsibilities. These Committees main functions are described below:

I. Audit and Risk Committee

The main function of the Committee is to oversee The Internal Audit, Risk Management and Governance systems within the Agency.

2. Strategy and Business Committee

The main function of the Committee is to monitor the strategic direction and core business activities/operations of the Agency to ensure achievement of its objectives.

3. Finance and General Purpose Committee

The Committee deals with finance and procurement matters collectively and general affairs of the Agency. The Committee reviews financial statements of the Agency and oversees compliance with applicable accounting and reporting requirements.

4. Human Resource and Compliance Committee

The main function of the Committee is to oversee Human Resource related matters and policies, including other administrative issues.

Board Meetings

The Board meets quarterly or as necessary, in accordance with the Business requirements, the Board Work-Plan and Calendar (Almanac) as prepared in the beginning of the year. The Board held 6 meetings in the financial year 2020/2021 while the Committees held their meetings as scheduled. The Board and Committee attendance was as follows:

		Board committees			
Board Member	Full Board Meetings	Audit & Risk	Strategy & Business	Finance & General Purpose	Human Resource & Compliance
Hon. Suleiman Shabhal	5/6		- 1 Capit 7/5		
Gilbert Langat	5/6	-	5/5	3/6	10/12
Christopher Koiskir	5/6	2//4	2/5	3/6	12/12
Wambui Namu	5/6	2/4	3/5	3/6	1/12(Ad-Hoc)
Joseph Z. Ngugi	5/6	1/4		5/6	1/12(Ad-Hoc
Ernest Kamau	6/6	2/4		5/6	12/12
George Wanjau	3/6	4/4	3/5	3/6	-
Rose Masita	4/6	2/4	2/5		
Amos Wangora	6/6	-	5/5	6/6	12/12

Legal Audit

The Agency recognizes the need to conduct its business and operations with integrity and in accordance with generally accepted corporate governance practices, and endorses internationally developed principles of corporate governance. The Agency engaged the firm of Munyao, Muthama & Kashindi Advocates during the financial year to carry out a legal audit. The general objective for the audit was to determine whether the Agency, in its operations, processes and procedures comply with the Constitution of Kenya 2010, the State Corporations Act, and the requirements under the various other applicable Acts of Parliament and instruments made under the Act.

The specific objectives of the audit were:

- i. Identify and document the current framework of laws, regulations and policies under which the Agency operates;
- ii. Assess the extent of KenTrade's compliance with statutory obligations;
- iii. Identify the gaps in compliance, the existing risks and propose a compliance strategy to boost compliance levels of the Agency;
- iv. Evaluate existing policies and procedures that support the legal and compliance functions to assess their adequacy in supporting the Agency's regulatory and other compliance requirement and assist Management to design and develop additional compliance policies and procedures as may be necessary;
- v. Develop a compliance check matrix and implementation framework that will ensure all regulatory and reporting requirements are met and that is in line with best practices and in agreement with the Agency's strategic plan and overall mandate;
- vi. Generate a Legal Audit report of the compliance findings and recommendations.

The legal Audit report will be out in end of quarter I of the current financial year and will gauge the Agency's compliance with the requirements of the State Corporations Act, the various other relevant Acts, regulations, policies and guidelines applicable.

MANAGEMENT DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

In the FY 2020/21, the Agency embarked on stabilizing and enhancing the Single Window System by integrating with relevant Partner Government Agency systems. Further to this, the Agency focused on improving the functionality and user experience of the SWS by implementing the Second-Generation Single Window System. The Agency aims to launch the new system in August 2021. The Agency similarly implemented various projects that complement the Single Window System services, the projects include TLIP project, Maritime Single Window and Business Intelligence Project. This effort will continue in FY 2021/22 by implementing Trade Finance, Digital Market Place, TradeLens among other projects.

In terms of finances, the Agency still overwhelmingly relies on the support of the National Government. During the year, Kshs 961,550,000/= was provided by the Exchequer representing Kshs 588,250,000 for development and Kshs 373,300,000 for recurrent expenditure. Kshs 14,570,395 /= was generated from other sources, primarily interest income from call accounts, training fees for single window users, augmented fees and other miscellaneous sources. In comparative terms, GOK funding was 99 % while other sources accounted for about 1%.

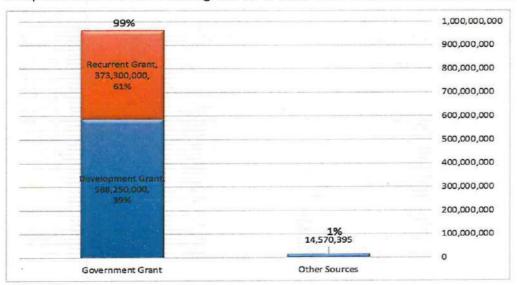


Figure 1. Sources of Funding

In terms of recurrent expenditure, the Agency spent Kshs 670,545,847 /= with Kshs 455,009,093/= being direct cash items and the balance of Kshs 215,536,754 /= being provisions for depreciation and amortization.

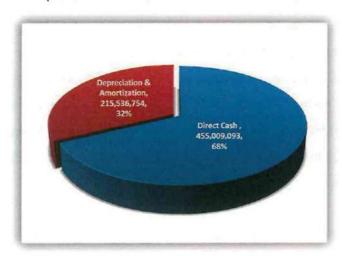


Figure 2. Agency recurrent expenditure

As indicated on the chart below, Staff Costs (Salaries and Wages) account for 46% of the total recurrent expenditure. Use of goods include various expense lines, with the biggest item being computer expense (repairs, internet, licenses and other recurrent items such as vendor maintenance and support for the single window and other systems) at Kshs 62,135,257/=. On its own, this would account for 13.5% of the total direct cash items expenditure. This is because the Agency's main business is ICT driven.

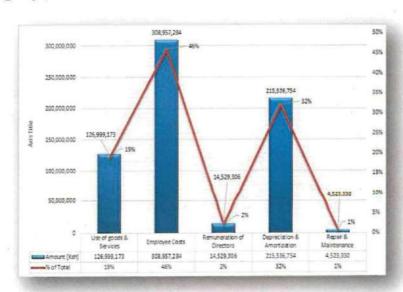


Figure 3. Recurrent Expenditure Comparison

In terms of capital expenditure, the Agency spent Kshs 366,272,977 on purchase of Assets. Kshs 94,859,541 was spent on fixed assets while Kshs 271,413,436 was spent on intangible assets.

In terms of total assets, the Agency has a total asset base of Kshs 1,479,989,758/=. This compares favorably with total liabilities of Kshs 279,960,211/=. The assets are made up of Kshs 448,657,437/= in current assets and Kshs 1,031,332,321/= in Non-Current Assets.

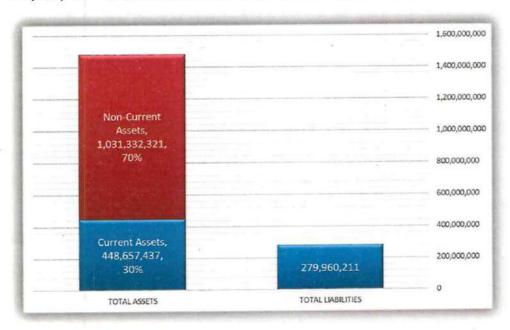


Figure 4. Agency Assets vs. Liabilities

Cash and cash equivalents of Kshs 51,499,954 /= were available for use at the end of the year. These amounts are mainly funds set aside to pay for maintenance contracts for the Trade-net System and other software systems operated by the Agency in its business functions.

The key concern around the TradeNet system is to maintain its system uptime, ensure it is in line with improved business processes as the Agency seeks to improve such processes as part of trade facilitation, and generating/mobilizing funds to upgrade the TradeNet System. This upgrade is required in due time due to technological changes that will definitely make current technology obsolete.

The Agency is a state corporation wholly owned by the National Government, which enables it to offer service to stakeholders at highly subsidized rates. It is expected that even as it seeks to raise revenue, the charges levied will be a small fraction of the savings that stakeholders currently gain from reduced costs and efficiency provided by the TradeNet system. Initiatives like the Marine Cargo Insurance (MCI) directive also open up possible business avenues for the Agency in future.

New business opportunities are being sought and the Agency is keen on encouraging research, innovation and creativity among its staff members to help in realizing the dream of sustainability through provision of value-add services.

The Financial statements for year 2020/2021 show that the Agency has a sound operation base but there is need for continued and increased government funding. KenTrade Management is committed to running an organization that complies with all applicable laws, is an empowering employer and is a dependable business partner for all who rely on our services.

Amos S. Wangora,

Chief Executive Officer

ENVIRONMENTAL AND SUSTAINABILITY REPORTING

KenTrade exists to transform lives. It's what guides us to deliver our strategy, putting the customer/Citizen first, delivering our mandate, and improving operational excellence. Below is an outline of the organization's policies and activities that promote sustainability. Kentrade is fully committed to the principle of CSR and intends that it should become embedded, where appropriate, into its policies and practices, to the benefit of staff as well as the wider community. KenTrade has therefore put in place a CSR policy that defines objectives and programs undertaken by the Agency to fulfil its obligations as a responsible corporate citizen to achieve its mission. To achieve this, our vision is "Making a difference in Trade Facilitation."

1. Sustainability strategy and profile -

KenTrade has put in place proper strategies that will ensure sustainability by taking into consideration the Agency operations with regards to the social and economic environment. The Agency strive to work in harmony with our stakeholders, minimise negative environmental impacts and support communities that may need its support. To achieve this mainly focuses on stakeholder and community engagements, environment and health. The management ensures that these strategies are aligned to the Agency's operations. This has been done on the assumption that developing such strategies will foster the Agency's continuity. The strategies include;

- ensuring compliance with environmental regulations
- e waste policy
- environmental sustainability policy
- corporate social responsibility policy
- · community engagement
- embedding sustainability in the business processes

2. Environmental performance

The Agency recognizes that it has a responsibility to the environmental beyond legal and regulatory requirements. The Agency is committed to continually improving its environmental performance as an integral part of it business strategy and operating methods. KenTrade encourages customers to do the same. The Agency has put in place a policy which aims at

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complying with all regulatory requirements, continual improvement of environmental performance, continual improvement of its environmental by incorporating environmental factors in its business decisions, increasing awareness and employee training. The Agency has put in place an e - waste policy to guide on disposal of e - waste. The Agency submits quarterly report to National Environmental Management Authority (NEMA)

3. Employee welfare

The Agency has a HR policy which provides guidance on the approach to be adopted on aspects of recruitment or hiring, career progression, promotion, performance appraisals and trainings. Annually, stakeholder engagement plan is created for implementation by the management. These forums provide provided sufficient opportunity to the stakeholders to voice their opinions and concerns that may influence operations. The plan is updated as necessary as stakeholder communication may change. The Agency complies with OSHA to ensure that all employees work in a safe and healthy environment.

4. Market place practices-

KenTrade has made deliberate efforts to work with her consumer customers and competitors. Over the years it has built strong relationship with all stakeholders not only for loyalty but also for them to understand the Agency's business in order to gain goodwill and support. We gain our competitive advantages through delivering excellent customer services and quality products rather than through unethical or illegal business practices.

The Agency has put in place an Anti – Corruption policy whose objective is to instil honesty, and transparency, maintain appropriate standards of conduct and improve efficiency in service delivery, as well as fairness and equity in decision making, and enhance the reputation of the organization.

KenTrade plays a key role in supporting the delivery of the aspirations of Vision 2030 and the Governments 'Big Four Agenda' The Agency's activities fall under the Economic pillar of the Vision 2030 Economic blue print. KenTrade's contribution is mainly under the manufacturing sector in which the Agency plays a role in improving the cross border trade by eliminating bottlenecks associated with trade documentation.

The Agency staff are trained on how to conduct themselves in public and on issues to do with politics to ensure they conduct themselves in a positive manner that is reflective of the Agency's policy guidelines and Government standards

The Agency procurement activities are guided by the Public Procurement and Regulatory Authority (PPRA) which is the regulatory body overseeing the public procurement and asset disposal systems as stipulated in the Act of 2015. The Agency submits quarterly reports to PPRA.

The Agency adheres to the procedures provided by the Government Advertising Agency (GAA) which is requires all Ministries, State Corporations, Universities and Semi-Autonomous Government Agencies (SAGAs) to conduct their advertising activities. All its online and offline marketing activities are guided by Government and the Agency's internal policies as well and strictly adhere to the values as stipulated in the 2020/21 – 2022/23 Strategic Plan. The Agency ensures transparency and respect in the content that is disseminated is committed to being truthful in marketing communication while ensuring government regulations and standards are adhered to in undertaking marketing and advertising activities.

The Agency takes a proactive and strategic approach to the company's environmental design and management of products. Our products and operations are mainly IT oriented. Currently the Agency is in the process of upgrading its flagship product the Single Window System to ensure it is more efficient and poses minimal environmental hazards. We also take feedback from stakeholders and also conduct research on how to improve our products. To ensure good product stewardship, the Agency ensures all agency infrastructure such as laptops desktops etc. are regularly serviced to ensure they last longer to be able to serve its public and customers better

5. Community Engagements-

KenTrade has made the commitment 'to be to be recognized as an organization that is ethical in all its dealings as well as making a positive contribution to the community in which it operates'. In the financial year 20/21 despite the COVID-19 pandemic we aimed to meet our obligation by remaining focused towards ensuring we met our environmental and sustainability goal.

The Agency had a target of planting 1,400 trees from the performance contract and was able to surpass this target by planting 2100 trees in Mombasa, Kenya. The value of mangrove trees in the coastal area provides stability to the coastline by preventing erosion and protecting the shoreline from storm surges. Mangrove trees have been identified to form a natural breeding ground to marine life. The Agency sourced for the seedlings from the local community, thus providing a source of income and therefore promoted their economical livelihood. KenTrade adopted an area to plant mangrove trees as a commitment towards environmental sustainability.

Participation in the Tree Planting

In December 2020 KenTrade team led by the CEO, Mr. Amos Wangora was joined by our stakeholders in the planting of mangrove tress at Port Reitz in Mombasa. The region has embarked on restoring mangrove trees that were destroyed in maritime pollution.



Participation in the World Environmental Day

The Agency was able to commemorate this annual event, held on June 5, 2021, the team led by CEO. Amos Wangora planted additional mangrove trees at PortReiz, Mombasa. The Environmental Sustainability committee championed this through the theme *Ecosystem Restoration*.





Staff Sensitization on Environmental Sustainability.

The Agency has offered its commitment to ensure staff are sensitized on the value environmental sustainability, articles addressing this have been written and published on the KenTrade quarterly newsletter.

In December, 2020 the National Environment Management Agency (NEMA) carried out a sensitization highlighting the importance of environmental sustainability policies and action plans where KenTrade was in participation.

REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS

The Directors hereby submit their Report together with the Audited Financial Statements for the year ended June 30, 2021, which outline the state of the Agency's affairs.

Principal activities

The principal activities of the entity are to:

- i. Establish and manage a National Electronic Single Window System and facilitate trade.
- ii. The National Electronic Single Window System once fully operational shall serve as a single entry point for parties involved in trade and transport to:-
 - Lodge documents electronically, for processing and approval; and
- Make payments electronically for fees, levies, duties and taxes due to the Government, on goods imported or exported.

Results

The results of the Agency for the year ended June 30, 2021 are set out on page 1 to 43.

Directors

The members of the Board of Directors who served during the year are shown on page v in accordance with the provisions of the Agency's Legal Notice No.6 of 2011.

Auditors

The Auditor General is responsible for the statutory audit of the Agency in accordance with Section 35 of the Public Audit Act 2015.

By Order of the Board

Mr. Bernard Milewa			
CORPORATION SECRETARY	AND LEGAL	AFFAIRS	MANAGER
0.00			

Date:	 	

STATEMENT OF DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES

Section 81 of the Public Finance Management Act, 2012 and section 14 of the State Corporations Act, Cap 446, require the Directors to prepare financial statements in respect of the Agency, which give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the Agency at the end of the financial year and the operating results of the Agency for that year. The Directors are also required to ensure that the Agency keeps proper accounting records, which disclose with reasonable accuracy the financial position of the Agency. The Directors are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the Agency.

The Directors are responsible for the preparation and presentation of the Agency's financial statements, which give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the Agency for and as at the end of the financial year ended on June 30, 2021. This responsibility includes:

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

The Directors accept responsibility for the Agency's financial statements, which have been prepared using appropriate accounting policies supported by reasonable and prudent judgements and estimates, in conformity with International Public Sector Accounting Standards (IPSAS), and in the manner required by the PFM Act and the State Corporations Act. The Directors are of the opinion that these financial statements give a true and fair view of the state of Agency's transactions during the financial year ended June 30, 2021, and of the Agency's financial position as at that date. The Directors further confirm the completeness of the accounting records maintained for the Agency, which have been relied upon in the preparation of the Agency's financial statements as well as the adequacy of the systems of internal financial control.

Nothing has come to the attention of the Directors to indicate that the Agency 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 Agency's financial statements were approved by the Bo	ard on17 th September 2021
and signed on its behalf by:	
	Muyerz
CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER	DIRECTOR

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

Enhancing Accountability

REPORT OF THE AUDITOR-GENERAL ON KENYA TRADE NETWORK AGENCY (KENTRADE) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE, 2021

PREAMBLE

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

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

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

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

REPORT ON THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Opinion

I have audited the accompanying financial statements of Kenya Trade Network Agency set out on pages 1 to 53, which comprise of the statement of financial position as at

30 June, 2021, and the statement of financial performance, statement of changes in net assets, statement of cash flows and 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, the financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Kenya Trade Network Agency as at 30 June, 2021, 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 comply with the State Corporations Act Cap 446, the Public Finance Management Act, 2012 and Legal Notice No.6 of 2011.

Basis for Opinion

The audit was conducted in accordance with International Standards of Supreme Audit Institutions (ISSAIs). I am independent of the Kenya Trade Network Agency (KENTRADE) Management in accordance with ISSAI 130 on Code of Ethics. I have fulfilled other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the ISSAI and in accordance with other ethical requirements applicable to performing audits of financial statements in Kenya. I believe that the audit evidence I have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for my opinion.

Emphasis of Matter

Material Uncertainty Related to Sustainability of Services

I draw your attention to Note 33 of the financial statements. The statement of financial performance reflects a deficit after taxation of Kshs.239,370,968 increasing the Agency's accumulated deficit from Kshs.1,295,591,886 in the previous year to Kshs.1,534,962,854 in the year under review. Although Management has indicated that The National Treasury is likely to continue funding the Agency, the survival of the Agency is dependent on the continued financial support by the Government and its creditors.

My opinion is not modified with respect to this matter.

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 reflects total budgeted expenditure of Kshs.975,900,000 and actual expenditure of Kshs.839,656,188, resulting in an under-expenditure of Kshs.136,243,812 or 14% of the budget.

The underperformance may have negatively affected planned activities and services delivery to the public.

REPORT ON LAWFULNESS AND EFFECTIVENESS IN USE OF PUBLIC RESOURCES

Conclusion

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

Basis for Conclusion

The audit was conducted in accordance with ISSAI 4000. The standard requires that I comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain assurance about whether the activities, financial transactions and information reflected in the financial statements are in compliance, in all material respects, with the authorities that govern them. I believe that the audit evidence I have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for my conclusion.

REPORT ON EFFECTIVENESS OF INTERNAL CONTROLS, RISK MANAGEMENT AND GOVERNANCE

Conclusion

As required by Section 7(1)(a) of the Public Audit Act, 2015, based on the audit procedures performed, I confirm that, nothing has come to my attention to cause me to believe that internal controls, risk management and overall governance were not effective.

Basis for Conclusion

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

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these financial statements in accordance with International Public Sector Accounting Standards (Accrual Basis) and for maintaining effective internal controls 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 controls, risk management and overall governance.

In preparing the financial statements, Management is responsible for assessing the Agency's ability to continue to sustain its services, disclosing, as applicable, matters

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related to sustainability of its services and using the applicable basis of accounting unless Management is aware of the intention to terminate the Agency or to cease operations.

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

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

The Board of Directors is responsible for overseeing the Agency's financial reporting process, reviewing the effectiveness of how 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 overall governance and risk management, and ensuring the adequacy and effectiveness of the control environment.

Auditor-General's Responsibilities for the Audit

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

In addition to the audit of the financial statements, a compliance audit is planned and performed to express a conclusion about whether, in all material respects, the activities, financial transactions and information reflected in the financial statements are in compliance with the authorities that govern them and that public resources are applied in an effective way, in accordance with the provisions of Article 229(6) of the Constitution and submit the audit report in compliance with Article 229(7) of the Constitution.

Further, in planning and performing the audit of the financial statements and audit of compliance, I consider internal controls 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 controls would not necessarily disclose all matters in the internal controls 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 controls may not prevent or detect misstatements and instances of non-compliance. Also, projections of any evaluation of effectiveness to future periods are subject to the risk that controls may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies and procedures may deteriorate.

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for my opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the Management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of the Management's use of the applicable basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Agency'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 Agency 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 Agency 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.

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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

22 September, 2022

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2021

	Notes	2020-2021	2019-2020
		Kshs	Kshs
Revenue from non-exchange transactions			
Government grants	6	421,535,603	449,591,223
		421,535,603	449,591,223
Revenue from exchange transactions			3
Finance income - external investments	7	6,594,414	7,160,193
Other income	8	7,975,981	544,600
		14,570,395	7,704,793
Total revenue		436,105,998	457,296,016
Expenses			
Use of goods and services	9	126,999,174	241,548,868
Employee costs	10	308,957,284	297,291,788
Remuneration of directors	11	14,529,306	10,834,761
Depreciation and amortization expense	12	215,536,754	152,774,769
Repairs and maintenance	13	4,523,330	1,634,179
Total expenses		670,545,848	704,084,365
Other gains/(losses)	1		
Loss on disposal of assets	14	(560,000)	
deficit before tax		(234,999,850)	(246,788,349)
Taxation	15	(4,371,118)	(1,926,198)
Deficit for the period/year		(239,370,968)	(248,714,547)

The notes set out on pages 14 to 56 form an integral part of the Financial Statements.

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

AS AT 30 JUNE 2021

AS AT 30 JUNE 2021	Notes	2020-2021	2019-2020
	THE PARTY	Kshs	Kshs
Assets		TOWARD DONE O	AREA THE PARTY OF
Current assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	16	51,499,954	128,548,796
Current portion of receivables from exchange transactions	17(a)	8,686,288	10,404,217
Current receivables from non-exchange transactions	18(a)	388,471,195	867,162
-		448,657,437	139,820,175
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	19	153,224,276	113,440,647
Intangible assets	20	827,943,339	718,100,746
Long term receivables from exchange transactions	17(b)	8,319,930	8,329,930
Long term receivables from non-exchange transactions	18(b)	41,844,776	32,624,796
a anoaction		1,031,332,321	872,496,119
Total assets		1,479,989,758	1,012,316,294
Liabilities			
Current liabilities			
Trade and other payables from exchange transactions	21	271,070,164	108,957,356
Current Provisions	22	2,112,000	1,392,000
Taxation	29	2,859,511	852,435
Taxation		276,041,675	111,201,791
Non-Current liabilities			
Non-Current Provisions	23	3,918,536	1,728,386
Total liabilities		279,960,211	112,930,177
Net assets		1,200,029,546	899,386,117
		68,704,634	68,704,634
Revaluation reserves	- 1	95,313,707	95,313,707
Donor grants		-1,534,962,854	-1,295,591,886
Accumulated deficit			2,030,959,662
Capital reserves		2,570,974,059	899,386,117
Owners' Equity		1,200,029,546	1,012,316,294
Total net assets and liabilities		1,479,989,758	1,012,310,294

The Financial Statements set out on pages I to 51 were signed on behalf of the Board of Directors by:

C.E.O Wangora

Director Corporate Service Name : Chrispus Mbogo ICPAK Member Number:7470 Board Member/Director Name:

Date 22nd August 2022

Date 22"d August 2022

Date Muyuro

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

	Capital Reserve	Donor Grants	Revaluation reserve	Accumulated surplus	Total
At July I, 2019	1,866,150,885	90,814,872	9,030,000	(1,045,842,915)	920,152,842
Capital grants received during the year	300,000,000	-	-		300,000,000
Additional grants by donors	-	4,498,835	÷		4,498,835
Prior year		(=	-	(1,034,423)	(1,034,423)
Revaluation			59,674,634		59,674,634
Realignment during the year	(135,191,223)	-	-		(135,191,223)
Deficit for the year		-	·	(248,714,547)	(248,714,547))
At June 30, 2020	2,030,959,662	95,313,707	68,704,634	(1,295,591,886)	899,386,117
At July I, 2020	2,030,959,662	95,313,707	68,704,634	(1,295,591,886)	899,386,117
Capital/Deve lopment grants received during the year	588,250,000				588,250,000
Realignment during the year	(48,235,603)				(48,235,603
Deficit for the year				(239,370,968)	(239,370,968)
At June 30, 2021	2,570,974,059	95,313,707	68,704,634	(1,534,962,854)	1,200,029,546

- I. The Capital reserve is the Cumulative cost of Development Funds contributed by the Government of Kenya to the Agency.
- The Development grant disbursed in 2020/2021 was Kshs 588,250,000 out of which Ksh 48,235,603 was disbursed as development grant for maintenance of the Single window system which is recurrent in nature and hence the realignment.

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2021

		2020-2021	2019-2020
		Kshs	Kshs
Cash flows from operating activities			
Receipts			
Net surplus/deficit for the year		(234,999,850)	(246,788,349)
Adjustments:			
For items not involving movement of cash			
Depreciation	12	53,965,911	-
Amortization	12	161,570,843	152,774,769
Loss on disposal:		560,000	
Operating surplus before working capital		(18,903,095)	(94,013,580)
Working capital adjustments:			
Decrease/(Increase) in inventories		-	1,287,053
Decrease/(Increase) in accounts receivable		(106,846,084)	(3,322,479)
(Decrease)/Increase in creditors and accruals		165,022,959	70,831,628
Working Capital prior year Adjustment			(1,034,423)
Tax paid	29	(2,364,042)	(2,906,002)
Working Capital changes		55,812,833	64,855,777
Total cash generated from operations		36,909,737	(29,157,803)
Investing Activities		,,	(, , , ,
Purchase of Fixed Assets	19	(94,859,541)	_
Purchase of intangible assets	20	(271,413,436)	(88,149,510)
Proceeds from disposed assets		550,000	(3-7)-3-7
Net cashflows from investing activities		(365,722,976)	(88,149,510)
Financing Activities			
Increase in development grants		251,764,397	164,808,777
Amortized ICF Grants		-	-
Decrease in Deferred grants			
Net cash in financing activities		251,764,397	164,808,777
		(77,048,842)	47,501,464
Net increase/decrease in cash and cash equivalents		(77,040,042)	77,301,704
Movement in cash and cash equivalents			
Cash and cash equivalents at I July		128,548,796	81,047,333
Cash and cash equivalents at 30 June	16	51,499,954	128,548,796

STATEMENT OF COMPARISON OF BUDGET AND ACTUAL AMOUNTS

Recurrent Budget Item	Original Budget	Reallocation	A-I-A	Final Budget	Actual on Comparable basis	Performance Difference	Performance Difference in %
	2020/2021				12020/2021	12020/2021	2020/2021
	Kshs				Kshs	Kshs	%
Revenue							
Government Grant	364,400,000	ï		364,400,000	373,300,000	8,900,000	2.44
Training Fees	5,000,000			5,000,000	7,814,051	2,814,051	56.28
Miscellaneous Income	3,250,000	1	7	3,250,000	161,930	(3,088,070)	(95.02)
Interest Income	5,000,000	1		5,000,000	6,594,414	1,594,414	31.89
Donor Funding	1	1			ť	t	1
Cash Reserves	10,000,000	í		10,000,000	10,000,000	1	1
Total Revenue	387,650,000	•		387,650,000	387,870,395	10,220,395	0.06
2							
Expenditure					**		
Staff costs	290,000,000			290,000,000	278,110,079	11,889,921	4.10
Entertainment	1	1		1	t		
Pension Support Expenses	1			ı	Ľ	1	1
CTC Expenses	1			1.	ı	1	1
Local Travel	2,300,000	2,500,000		4,800,000	5,001,275	(201,275)	(4.19)
International Travel	2,300,000	(1,300,000)		1,000,000	264,675	735,325	73.53
Training Expenses	3,500,000			3,500,000	3,527,720	(27,720)	(0.79)
Subscriptions	550,000			550,000	603,544	(53,544)	(9.74)
Corporate Subscriptions	850,000		121	850,000	765,050	84,950	9.99
Office Rent	36,000,000			36,000,000	31,460,505	4,539,495	12.61

					Actual on		
Recurrent Budget Item	Original Budget	Reallocation	A-I-A	Final Budget	Comparable basis	Performance Difference	Performance Difference in %
	2020/2021				2020/2021	2020/2021	2020/2021
	Kshs				Kshs	Kshs	%
Repairs and Maintenance	500,000			500,000	111,900	388,100	77.62
Printing and Stationery	900,000			900,000	695,049	204,951	22.77
Staff Welfare	3,500,000	ĭ		3,500,000	2,380,741	1,119,259	31.98
Club Membership	1,000,000			1,000,000	976,500	23,500	2.35
Legal	1,000,000			1,000,000	ŧ	1,000,000	100.00
ISO Expenses	500,000	500,000		1,000,000	713,560	286,440	28.64
Risk Management	1,000,000			1,000,000	290,000	710,000	71.00
Change Management	1,000,000	(1,000,000)		ī	1	-	1
Consultancy Fees	7,000,000	ī		7,000,000	3,183,991	3,816,009	54.51
Fuel	1,000,000			1,000,000	1,049,200	(49,200)	(4.92)
Motor Vehicle Repairs & Maintenance	1,000,000			1,000,000	1,220,405	(220,405)	(22.04)
Motor Vehicle Insurance	1,000,000			1,000,000	914,468	85,532	8.55
Cleaning	2,100,000			2,100,000	1,869,421	230,579	10.98
Security	2,500,000			2,500,000	1,499,690	1,000,310	40.01
Publicity & Advert	4,500,000	1,000,000		5,500,000	2,941,050	2,558,950	46.53
Telephone expenses	1,500,000			1,500,000	1,413,857	86,143	5.74
Postage	100,000			100,000	87,190	12,810	12.81
Internet	2,500,000			2,500,000	1,788,679	711,321	28.45
Computer Repairs &	5,000,000	(550,000)		4,450,000	3,191,025	1,258,976	28.29
ICT recurrent Expenses	40,000,000	(1,900,000)		38,100,000	36,133,908	1,966,092	5.16
Licenses	82,000,000	(52,200,000)		29,800,000	21,031,645	8,768,355	29.42
Maintenance of Single							

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KEI A TRADE NETWORK AGENCY Annual Reports and Financial Statements For the Year Ended June 30, 2021

8.83	44,469,789	459,380,211	503,850,000		(50,000,000)	553,850,000	Total Recurrent
					1		Forex Exchange loss
					-		Monitoring & Evaluation
(9.28)	(371,118)	4,371,118	4,000,000		1	4,000,000	Corporation Tax
(0.92)	(267,161)	29,267,161	29,000,000			29,000,000	Staff Medical
28.99	23,194	56,806	80,000			80,000	DSTV Subscription
37.18	55,770	94,230	150,000			150,000	Newspapers and Periodicals
1)3 L		•			1	Research & Development
53.94	512,475	437,525	950,000		450,000	500,000	Corp Social Responsibility
1	T	720,000	720,000			720,000	Audit fees
(0.57)	(15,632)	2,765,632	2,750,000		750,000	2,000,000	Conference & Workshops
(7.43)	(167,219)	2,417,219	2,250,000		750,000	1,500,000	stakeholders' seminars
21.40	171,203	628,797	800,000			800,000	Bank Charges
47.26	945,145	1,054,855	2,000,000			2,000,000	Insurance General
6.26	970,694	14,529,306	15,500,000		1,000,000	14,500,000	Board Expenses
48.22	1,687,565	1,812,435	3,500,000			3,500,000	Utilities
							window base software
%	Kshs	Kshs				Kshs	
2020/2021	2020/2021	2020/2021				2020/2021	
Performance Difference in %	Performance Difference	Actual on Comparable basis	Final Budget	A-I-A	Reallocation	Original Budget	Recurrent Budget Item

		136,464,207	r	1	1		Surplus/Deficit
13.93	306,613,153	839,656,188	975,900,000	Ĩ	288,250,000	687,650,000	Total Budget
19.44	262,431,977	380,275,976	472,050,000		334,750,000	133,800,000	Total
62.44	3,121,794	1,878,206	5,000,000			5,000,000	Product devt and marketing
6.65	997,000	14,003,000	15,000,000			15,000,000	Staff Loans
100.00	1,500,000		1,500,000			1,500,000	System Change Request
T.	60,468,270	59,531,730	120,000,000		120,000,000		Site hosting
7.86	4,717,498	55,282,502	60,000,000		60,000,000		Support S/W-Upgrade of Single Window
(6.33)	(2,594,774)	43,594,774	41,000,000	4)	(1,000,000)	42,000,000	system software
8.70	186,930,000	170,657,953	186,930,000		158,250,000	28,680,000	Single Window Base Software
31.80	3,021,049	6,478,951	9,500,000		2,000,000	7,500,000	Computer Hardware
100.00	2,000,000	1	2,000,000			2,000,000	Office Partitions
5.13	6,150	113,850	120,000			120,000	Office Equipment
22.23	444,600	1,555,400	2,000,000	(lo		2,000,000	Furniture and Fittings
6.20	310,000	4,690,000	5,000,000		(1,000,000)	6,000,000	Motor vehicles
6.29	1,510,390	22,489,610	24,000,000			24,000,000	Acquisition of Office Space
							Expenditure
1	1	588,250,000	588,250,000	ı	288,250,000	300,000,000	Total
1	1	588,250,000	588,250,000	1	288,250,000	300,000,000	Development Grant
%	Kshs	Kshs				Kshs	
2020/2021	2020/2021	2020/2021				2020/2021	
Performance Difference in %	Performance Difference	Actual on Comparable basis	Final Budget	A-I-A	Reallocation	Original Budget	Development Budget Item

Reconciliation of Statement of Budget with the Statement of Financial Performance

	Original Budget	Adjustments	Final Budget	Actual
	Kshs	Kshs	Kshs	Kshs
Income				
Recurrent Grant				373,300,000
Realignment of grants				48,235,603
Internally generated funds	AL			14,570,395
Total				436,105,998
Expenditure				
Total Expenditure	687,650,000	288,250,000	975,900,000	839,656,188
Deficit	-		-	(403,550,190)
Deficit as per F.S				(239,370,968)
Add/Less: Non-Cash Items				
Loss on disposal				560,000
Depreciation				53,965,911
Amortization				161,570,843
Written off receivable				-
Cost of Assets &Soft Ware				(380,275,796)
			7.5	
Reconciled Amounts				(403,550,190)

The bigger percentage of the deficit in the Statement of Financial Performance is as a result of Ksh 53,965,911 depreciation of assets and Kshs 161,570,843 Amortization of Intangible Assets. Also included in the Statement of Financial Performance is the loss on disposal. The Budget comparison figures include cost of assets of Kshs. 380,275,976

Explanations of differences between actual and budgeted amounts (10% over/ under)

Development budget

Description	Original budget	reallocation	Final budget	% variance	Explanation of material variances
Acquisition of office Space	24,000,000	0	24,000,000	0.00	
Motor vehicles	6,000,000	-1000,000	5,000,000	-16.67	1
Furniture and Fittings	2,000,000	. 0	2,000,000	0.00	
Office Equipment	120,000	0	120,000	0.00	
Office Partitions	2,000,000	0	2,000,000	0.00	
Computer Hardware	7,500,000	2,000,000	9,500,000	26.67	2
Single Window Base Software	28,680,000	158,250,000	186,930,000	551.78	3
System software	42,000,000	(1,000,000)	41,000,000	-2,38	
Support S/W - Upgrade of Single Window		60,000,000	60,000,000	-100.00	4
Site hosting		120,000,000	120,000,000	-100.00	5
System Change Request	1,500,000	0	1,500,000	0.00	
Staff Loans (Car Loan & Mortgage)	15,000,000	0	15,000,000	0.00	
Product devt and marketing	5,000,000	0	5,000,000	0.00	
		334,750,000			

- Motor vehicles -The budget was reduced following the market survey that indicated the cost would be around Ksh 4,600,000.
- Computer hardware: This amount was enhanced to acquire more laptops for staff in order to facilitate working from home during the COVID -19 Season.

- 3. Single Window Base Software: Allocation that had been made for this vote was based on the resources that were available at the time of Budget Rationalization and Approval. After the National Treasury and Planning committed to give more funding to the Agency upon its request for the same, this amount was enhanced to provide for the upgrade of the single window whose cost was Kshs 186,930,000 inclusive of taxes for the first year. This expenditure is mandatory for the Single Window/TradeNet system to be in operation.
- 4. Support S/W -Upgrade of Single Window: No allocation had been made for this vote based on the resources available at the time of Budget Rationalization and Approval. After the National Treasury and Planning committed to give more funding to the Agency, this amount was enhanced to provide for current SWS supporting software and TFP new supporting software licenses at estimated cost of Kshs 60 Million.
- 5. Site hosting: No allocation had been made for this vote based on the resources available at the time of Budget Rationalization and Approval. After the National Treasury and Planning committed to give more funding to the Agency, this amount was enhanced to provide for site hosting of the SWS estimated cost of Kshs 120 Million.

Explanations of differences between original budget and final budget amounts (10% over/ under)

Recurrent Budget

Description	Original budget	Reallocation	Final budget	% variance	Explanation of material variances
Local Travel	2,300,000	2,500,000	4,800,000	108.7	1
International Travel	2,300,000	(1,300,000)	1,000,000	-56.52	2
ISO Expenses	500,000	500,000	1,000,000	100.00	3
Change Management	1,000,000	(1,000,000)	3-0	-100.00	4
Publicity & Advert	4,500,000	1,000,000	5,500,000	22.22	5
Computer Repairs & Maintenance	5,000,000	450,000	4,450,000	-11	6
ICT Recurrent Expenses	40,000,000	(1,900,000)	38,100,000	-4.75	-
Licences	82,000,000	(52,200,000)	29,800,000	-63.66	7
Board Expenses	14,500,000	1,000,000	15,500,000	6.90	

Description	Original budget	Reallocation	Final budget	% variance	Explanation of material variances
stakeholders'	1,500,000	750,000	2,250,000	50.00	8
Conference & Workshops	2,000,000	750,000	2,750,000	37.50	9
Corp Social Responsibility	500,000	450,000	950,000	90.00	10
•		(50,000,000)		à	

- Local Travel: This budget line was reviewed with the increased travel activities after scaling down of the tight Covid-19 restrictions (that had included a travel ban in and out of the zone including Nairobi). The Agency was required to support and engage in activities in its field areas of Mombasa and the borders.
- International travel: This budget was reduced due to operational realities with regard to
 international travel restrictions due to the ongoing covid-19 pandemic and measures
 instituted to control it.
- 3. ISO expenses: This budget line required enhancement as the scaling down of Covid-19 restrictions enabled training and audit activities to be planned for in the third and fourth quarters of the FY. The enhancement enabled the Agency to facilitate maintenance of ISO 2008:2015 status through engagements with certifying bodies such as KEBS.
- 4. Change Management: This budget was reduced due to operational realities with regard to physical meetings restrictions due to the ongoing covid-19 pandemic and measures instituted to control it. All Agency change management activities have largely moved to online platforms.
- 5. Publicity & Advertising: This reallocation was made to enable branding activities for the Agency, especially as the Agency was attaining ten years of establishment to enable strategic positioning of the Agency and allow for better change management and acceptance of Agency programs by all stakeholders.
- Computer Repairs & Maintenance: This vote was reduced as cost savings on repairs
 were expected with the planned replacement of old desk tops with new laptops so as to
 facilitate remote working.
- Licences: This vote was reduced because of a change in the hosting arrangement which will reduce the cost of supporting software in the financial year.

- Stakeholder workshops: This vote line required enhancement to enable the Agency engage with stakeholders in consultative and sensitisation workshops that were possible in Quarter three and four due to scaling down of the strict Covid-19 restrictions, especially on travel.
- Conference & Workshops: This enhancement catered for costs associated with staff involvement in conferences and workshops on trade facilitation.
- 10. Corporate Social Responsibility: This amount was allocated for activities planned in the 4th quarter including tree planting in the Mombasa Port catchment area, a key operational area for the Agency. This was possible in Quarters Three and Four due to easing of Covid-19 restrictions on travel.

Explanations of differences between actual and budgeted amounts (10% over/ under)

Variance Explanations for the Recurrent Vote

Item	Performance Difference 2020/2021 (Ksh)	Variance Explanations
Training fees	2,814,051	The Agency had a positive variance since the training
income	56.28%	requests from Stakeholders were more than anticipated at the beginning of the year.
Miscellaneous	(3,088,070)	Miscellaneous income had a negative variance due to the
income	-95%	 following reasons: Augmented services had a negative variance as service requests from Stakeholders were fewer than anticipated. Most users of the single window system preferred to undertake the augmented services themselves rather than pay a small fee in order to be assisted. Income from I-Screen was budgeted for under this vote however, this income was not realized as I - Screen was being revamped during the year. This income is expected to be realized in the next financial year.
Interest income	1,594,414	Interest income was more than anticipated as the Agency was able to negotiate better rates with the banks.
	31.89%	L
International travel	735,235 73.53%	International travel had a positive variance due to travel restrictions attributed to the COVID 19 Pandemic.
Repair and	388,100	Repair and Maintenance of equipment had a positive variance
Maintenance of equipment	77.62%	as the Agency staff were working from home most of the financial year hence fewer breakdowns of equipment.
	4,539,495	Office rent had a positive variance because the Agency
Office Rent	12.61%	relinquished the Mombasa office during the financial year thus reducing the rent amount that had been budgeted for the whole year for the Mombasa office. The Agency plans to relocate to the new KMA building. However, the new KMA building had not been completed by the end of the financial year.
Printing and	204,951	Printing and stationery had a positive variance due to the following reasons:
Stationery	22.77%	 The Agency went digital and distributed e-flyers to stakeholders instead of printing brochures

Item	Performance Difference 2020/2021 (Ksh)	Variance Explanations
	9	 The Agency going paperless and most staff working from home during the Covid 19 season thus reduced cost of stationery.
an a supportant one	1,119,259	Staff Welfare had a positive variance as staff welfare related
Staff Welfare	31.98%	activities were affected by the restrictions on in-person office working in the COVID 19 Pandemic.
	1,000,000	Legal expenses had a positive variance because of the
Legal expenses	100%	following reasons: The Agency complied to the directive to use internal resources(lawyers) hence no need arose to procure external lawyers. The Agency also negotiated some cases out of court hence saving on legal fees.
ISO expenses	286,440	ISO expenses had a positive variance as some ISO trainings
	28.40%	and meetings were undertaken via online platforms as opposed to physical meetings that would have required facilitation.
	710,000	Risk management expenses had a positive variance as the
Risk management expenses	71%	business continuity plan implementation was still in the early years of implementation as at the end of the year. This is be included in the next financial year.
	3,816,009	Consultancy services had a positive variance due to an
Consultancy fees	54.51%	unresponsive procurement for the customer service survey and has been budgeted for in the 2021/2022 FY.
	(220,405)	Motor Vehicle repairs had a negative variance because the
Motor Vehicle repairs	-22.04%	Agency vehicles have aged. There were increased repairs due to wear and tear of the vehicles increasing as the vehicles aged. Routine maintenance was also higher than anticipated due to replacements of parts that were wearing out.
	1,000,310	Security vote had a saving as the Agency relinquished the
Security	40.01	ground floor office and Mombasa office thus reducing the number of security personnel and receptionist.
Dublish 0	2,558,950	Publicity & Advertising had a positive variance due to an
Publicity & Advertising	46.53%	unresponsive procurement for a public relations (PR) services provider due to budgetary constraints.
Postage	12,810	Postage vote had a saving as the Agency went paperless
	12.81%	during the Covid 19 season and embraced use of technology by sharing its letters via email instead of sending hard copy letters.
Internet expenses	711,321 28.45	Internet expenses had a positive variance as this budget vote included internet expenditure for the new ICD office.

ltem	Performance Difference 2020/2021 (Ksh)	Variance Explanations
		However, refurbishment works had not yet been completed by end of the financial year hence this budgeted amount was not used.
	1,258,976	Repair and Maintenance of computers had a positive
Computer repairs and maintenance	28.29%	 variance because: The Agency staff have been working from home most of the financial year hence fewer breakdowns of desk top machines. Replacement of old desk tops with new laptops so as to facilitate remote working has also reduced the costs attributed to this vote.
	8,768,355	Licences had a positive variance because of unavoidable
Licences	29.42%	delays in the procurement of Avaya and CRM systems
Licences	20.81%	support and renewal. This will be undertaken in the next financial year.
	1,687,565	Utilities vote had savings due to the following reasons:
Utilities	48.22%	 The Agency relinquished the ground floor office and Mombasa office thus reduction in the cost of electricity. Refurbishment works during the year on one wing of the First-floor offices thus reduction in the cost of electricity. The Agency staff have been working from home during this Covid season thus saving on electricity.
Insurance general	918,519 47.26	Insurance general had a positive variance because the budgeted figure included provision for insurance for new assets after the refurbishment of the offices. The refurbishment experienced delays thus procurement and payment of the insurance premium for the new assets was delayed. This will be catered for in the next financial year.
	171,203	Bank charges had a positive variance because of reduced
Bank Charges	21.4%	bank transactions due to delays in disbursement and also
	10.34%	reduced activities during the Covid 19 season.
	512,475	CSR expenses had a positive variance because: • The Agency had included partitioning of Shippers
Corp Social Responsibility	53.94%	Council as a CSR activity; however, this was not undertaken due to challenges in procurement as the bids were higher than the amount budget for and also delays with the process due to consultation with AG's Office.
Newspapers and periodicals	55,770 37.18	This was due to cost control measures on this vote.

Item	Performance Difference 2020/2021 (Ksh)	Variance Explanations
	23,194	
TV subscription	28.99%	was only done for the CEO's office. Subscription was not paid for the TVs in the Mombasa office reception and head office reception as the Agency preferred to broadcast Kentrade documentary and videos.
Cleaning	230,579	Cleaning vote had a saving as the Agency relinquished the ground floor office and Mombasa office thus reducing the number of cleaning.
	10.98%	

Explanations of differences between actual and budgeted amounts (10% over/ under)

Variance Explanations for the Development Votes

Capital Items	Performance Differences 2020/2021 Kshs.	Variance Explanation
	5,472,892	This vote had a positive variance as structured cabling and
Acquisition of office Space	22.8%	electricals for both premises had not been done as refurbishment works had not yet been completed by end of the financial year hence this budgeted amount was not used.
	444,600	This vote had a positive variance as purchase of furniture
Furniture and fittings	22.23%	and fittings, could not be bought as refurbishment works had not yet been completed by the end of the financial year hence this budgeted amount was not used.
	2,000,000	This amount was set aside for partitions for the Mombasa
Office Partitions	100%	office as the Agency expected to relocate to new KMA Complex but the building is yet to be completed.
Computer	3,021,049	This vote had a positive variance as structured cabling and electricals for Embankment office and ICD offices had not been done as refurbishment works had not yet been
Hardware	31.8%	completed by end of the financial year hence this budgeted amount was not used.
Custom shours	1,500,000	This vote was not spent as the Agency suspended all
System change request	100%	improvements of the old system as it planned migration to the trade facilitation platform (TFP).
Product	3,121,794	This vote had a positive variance due to the following:

Capital Items	Performance Differences 2020/2021 Kshs.	Variance Explanation
development and marketing	62.44%	 Proposal on Trade lens value add service was still at development stage.
and marketing	64.80%	Trade financing proposal at proof of concept stage.
1		The above will be undertaken next financial year.

KENYA TRADE NETWORK AGENCY

Annual Reports and Financial Statements For the Year Ended June 30, 2021

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

I. GENERAL INFORMATION

The Kenya Trade Network Agency (KenTrade) is established by and derives its authority and accountability from The Kenya Trade Network Agency Order, 2010 of 28th January 2011, made under the State Corporations Act, Cap 446. The entity is wholly owned by the Government of Kenya and is domiciled in Kenya. The entity's principal activity is to facilitate trade through the development, operationalization and maintenance of the Kenya National Single Window System also known as the Kenya TradeNet system.

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 a their present value. The preparation off financial statements in conformity with International Public sector Accounting Standards (IPSAS) allows the use of estimates ad assumptions. It also requires management to exercise judgement in the proses of applying the entities accounting policies. The financial statement have been prepared and presented in Kenya shillings which is the fractional and reporting currency of the entity.

The financial statement have been prepared in accordance with the PM act, the state corporations act and International public Sector Accounting Standards (IPSAS). The accounting policies adopted have been consistently applied all the three presented

3. ADOPTION OF NEW AND REVISED STANDARDS

 Relevant new standards and amendments to published standards effective for the year ended 30 June 2021

Standard	Impact
Other Improvements to IPSAS	Applicable: 1st January 2021: 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.
y V	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.
IPSAS 42: Social	Applicable: 1st January 2023
Benefits	The objective of this Standard is to improve the relevance, faithfur representativeness and comparability of the information that a reporting entity provides in its financial statements about social benefits. The information provided should help users of the financial statements and general-purpose financial reports assess: (a) The nature of such social benefits provided by the entity; (b) The key features of the operation of those social benefit schemes and (c) The impact of such social benefits provided on the entity's financial performance, financial position and cash flows.

KENYA TRADE NETWORK AGENCY

Annual Reports and Financial Statements For the Year Ended June 30, 2021

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

ii. New and amended standards and interpretations in issue but not yet effective in the year ended 30 June 2021

Standard		Effective date and impact:	
IPSAS41:		Applicable: Ist January 2022	
Financial			
Instrument	S	The objective of IPSAS41 is to establish principles for the Financial reporting of financial assets and liabilities that will present relevant and useful information to users of financial Statements for their assessment of the amounts, timing and Uncertainty of an entity's future cash flows. IPSAS41 provides users of financial statements with more useful information than IPSAS29, by: •Applying a single classification and measurement model for financial assets that considers the characteristics of the asset's cash flows and the objective or which the asset is held; •Applying a single forward-looking expected credit loss Model that is applicable to all financial instruments Subject to impairment testing; and •Applying an improved hedge accounting model that Broadens the hedging arrangements in scope of the guidance. The model develops a strong link between an entity's risk management strategies and the accounting treatment for instruments held as part of the risk management strategy.	
IPSAS42:		Applicable: Ist January 2022	
Social			
Benefits		The objective of this Standard is to improve the relevance faithful representativeness and comparability of the information that a reporting entity provides in its financial statements about social benefits. The information provided should help users of the financial statements and general-purpose financial reports assess: (a) The nature of such social benefits provided by the entity; (b) The key features of the operation of those social benefit (c) The impact of such social benefits provided on the entity's Financial performance, financial position and cashflows.	
Amendmen	ts to	Applicable: 1st January 2022:	
Other	IPSAS	a) Amendments to IPSAS 5, to update the guidance related to the	
resulting	from	components of borrowing costs which were inadvertently	
- Andrewallie	TT CITT	and the first transfer of a control of the control	

Standard	Effective date and impact:
Financial Instruments	 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. 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.

iii. Early adoption of standards

The entity did not early - adopt any new or amended standards in year 2020/2021.

KENYA TRADE NETWORK AGENCY Annual Reports and Financial Statements

For the Year Ended June 30, 2021

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

4. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

i) Revenue from non-exchange transactions

Grants

The entity recognizes grants from Government of Kenya (GoK) and donor grants when the actual receipt has occurred and the asset recognition criteria are met. To the extent that there is a related condition attached that would give rise to a liability to repay the amount, deferred income is recognized instead of revenue. Other non-exchange revenues are recognized when it is probable that the future economic benefits or service potential associated with the asset will flow to the entity and the fair value of the asset can be measured reliably. Provision for doubtful debts is made when collection of the full amounts is no longer probable.

Transfers from other government entities

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

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.

ii) Budget information

The original budget for FY 2020-2021 was approved by the National Treasury & Planning on 26th September 2020. Subsequent revisions on additional appropriations were made to the approved budget on accordance to the specific approval from the appropriate approvals. The revisions were done to the original budgets by the entity upon receiving the respective approvals in order to conclude the final budget.

The annual budget is prepared on the accrual basis, that is, all planned costs and income are presented in a single statement to determine the needs of the Agency. Explanatory comments are provided in the notes to the annual financial statements; first, the reasons for overall growth or decline in the budget are stated, followed by details of overspending or underspending on line items. A statement to reconcile the actual amounts on a comparable basis included in the statement of comparison of budget and actual amounts and the actuals as per the statement of financial performance has been presented on page 11 of these financial statements.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

iii) Taxes

Current income tax

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

Current income tax relating to items recognized directly in net assets is recognized in net assets and not in the statement of financial performance.

Management periodically evaluates positions taken in the tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulations are subject to interpretation and establishes provisions where appropriate.

Deferred tax

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

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

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

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each reporting date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available to allow all or part of the deferred tax asset to be utilized.

KENYA TRADE NETWORK AGENCY

Annual Reports and Financial Statements For the Year Ended June 30, 2021

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

Unrecognized deferred tax assets are re-assessed at each reporting date and are recognized to the extent that it has become probable that future taxable profits will allow the deferred tax asset to be recovered. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the year when the asset is realized or the liability is settled, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date. Deferred tax relating to items recognized outside surplus or deficit is recognized outside surplus or deficit.

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

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

iv) Property, plant and equipment

All property, plant and equipment are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses. Cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition of the items. When significant parts of property, plant and equipment are required to be replaced at intervals, the entity recognizes such parts as individual assets with specific useful lives and depreciates them accordingly.

Likewise, when a major inspection is performed, its cost is recognized in the carrying amount of 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.

Depreciation is calculated on a straight-line basis, at the following annual rates:

Computers & Peripherals	33.3%
Furniture, Fittings & Equipment	12.5%
Motor Vehicles	25%
Single Window Software (Intangible)	10%
Office partitions	12.5%
Software and Applications (intangible)	20%

The depreciation rate on Single Window software (Intangible) in the year under review is at 10%.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

viii) Contingent liabilities

The Agency 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.

ix) Nature and purpose of reserves

The Agency creates and maintains reserves in terms of specific requirements. Agency also states the reserves maintained and appropriate policies adopted. The Capital reserves arise through the investment by the GOK on capital Assets which basically facilitate the mandate of the Agency. The revenue reserves are as a result of operation through to the operating period and are fully attributable to the GOK as a sole owner of the Agency. Donor grants reserves are a recognition of sums from development partners that were used to buy capital items and are reduced gradually with the depreciation and amortization amounts of these assets each year. The revaluation reserve relates to an increase in the value of assets that were revalued in the 2014/2015 financial year.

x) Changes in accounting policies and estimates

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

xi) Employee benefits

Retirement benefit plans

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

The Agency operates a defined contribution scheme for its employees. The assets of the scheme are held in separate trustee administered funds, which are funded from contributions from both the Agency and the employees.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

The Agency also contributes to a statutory defined contribution pension scheme, the National Social Security Fund (NSSF). This is a defined contribution scheme registered under the National Social Security Act. The Corporation's obligation under the scheme is limited to specific monthly contributions legislated from time to time and were fixed at Sh.200 per employee.

The Agency's contributions to the defined contribution retirement benefit scheme and to the NSSF in respect of current service are charged to the statement of financial performance in the year.

xii) 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.

xiii) Related parties

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

xiv) Budget Information

The annual budget is prepared on the accrual basis, that is, all planned costs and income are presented in a single statement to determine the needs of the Agency. As a result of the adoption of the accrual basis for budgeting purposes, there are no basis, timing or entity differences that would require reconciliation between the actual comparable amounts and the amounts presented as a separate additional financial statement in the statement of comparison of budget and actual amounts. Explanatory comments are provided in the notes to the annual financial statements; first, the reasons for overall growth or decline in the budget are stated, followed by details of overspending or underspending on line items.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

v) Intangible assets (Single Window and Supporting software)

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 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.

- vi) Financial instruments
- a) Financial assets

Initial recognition and measurement

Financial assets within the scope of IPSAS 29 Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement are classified as financial assets at fair value through surplus or deficit, loans and

Receivables, held-to-maturity investments or available-for-sale financial assets, as appropriate. The Entity determines the classification of its financial assets at initial recognition.

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, Amortized cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the effective interest rate. Losses arising from impairment are recognized in the surplus or deficit.

KENYA TRADE NETWORK AGENCY

Annual Reports and Financial Statements For the Year Ended June 30, 2021

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

Impairment of financial assets

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

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

b) Financial liabilities

Initial recognition and measurement

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

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

vii) Provisions

Provisions are recognized when the Agency 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 Agency 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.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

xv) 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 Cooperative Bank of Kenya and Equity Bank of Kenya at the end of the financial year.

xvi) Comparative figures

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

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

5. SIGNIFICANT JUDGMENTS AND SOURCES OF ESTIMATION UNCERTAINTY

The preparation of the Agency'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.

The Agency in the financial year under consideration made the following assumptions:

- i. The Data Hosting costs were capitalized since the SWS was still under development
- ii. The recurrent expenses financed by ICF were treated as revenue with equal amount which effectively cancelled out as there was no benefit was intended to be delivered from the transaction.

Useful lives and residual values

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

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

Provisions

Provisions were raised and Management determined an estimate based on the information available. Additional disclosure of these estimates of provisions is included in Note 16.

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

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

6. GOVERNMENT GRANTS

Description	2020-2021	2019-2020
	KShs	KShs
Recurrent-Government grant	373,300,000	314,400,000
Realigned development grant	48,235,603	135,191,223
Total other income	421,535,603	449,591,223

The grants received of **Ksh 373,300,000** cater for recurrent expenses. **Kshs 48,235,603** is disbursed as development grant for maintenance of the Single window system which is recurrent in nature and hence the realignment.

7. FINANCE INCOME - EXTERNAL INVESTMENTS

Description	2020-2021	2019-2020
	KShs	KShs
Interest income -cash investments and Call deposits	6,594,414	7,160,193
Total finance income – external investments	6,594,414	7,160,193

The interest income was as a result of investments in call accounts during the times that the funds were awaiting payment. Included in interest income was Ksh.517,341 received from mortgage and car loan revolving funds. Out of this amount, interest earned from the mortgage fund was Ksh.299,516 while interest earned from car loan fund was Ksh.217,825.

8. OTHER INCOME

Description	2020-2021	2019-2020 KShs
	KShs	
Training fees income	7,814,051	290,000
Augmented fees	100,624	-
Miscellaneous Income	61,306	254,600
Total other income	7,975,981	544,600

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9. USE OF GOODS

Description	2020-2021	2019-2020
	KShs	KShs
International Travel	264,675	1,205,617
local Travels	5,001,275	3,442,391
Training expenses	3,527,720	500,000
Entertainment	-	-
Organisational Membership subscription	765,050	711,850
Lease Expenses	31,460,505	32,031,951
Printing and Stationery	695,049	866,207
Staff welfare expenses	2,380,741	3,309,316
Consultancy Fees	3,183,991	36,350
Motor Vehicle Insurance	914,468	912,891
Postage Services	87,190	95,285
Fuel	1,049,200	800,839
CTC Expenses	V 10 -	
Cleaning services	1,869,422	2,007,310
Security	1,499,690	2,059,999
Publicity & Advertisement	2,941,050	1,920,692
Telephone	1,413,857	1,453,945
Utilities	1,812,435	3,167,667
Internet Expenses	1,788,679	2,051,024
ICT Recurrent expenses	36,133,908	105,944,236
Licences	21,031,645	72,953,061
Conference & Workshops	2,765,632	896,615
Stakeholders expenses	2,417,219	1,345,072
Insurance General	1,054,855	2,366,983
Corporate Social Responsibilities	437,525	260,000
Newspapers and Periodicals	94,230	73,884
legal expenses	_	245,979
ISO Expenses	713,560	_
Change management		-
TV subscriptions	56,806	48,129
Bank charges	628,797	645,577
Audit fees	720,000	696,000
Risk management expenses	290,000	=
Q	126,999,174	241,548,868

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

10. EMPLOYEE COSTS

	2020-2021	2019-2020
	KShs	KShs
Basic Salaries	182,752,721	172,412,242
House Allowance	38,583,074	35,914,591
Wages	1,393,503	725,898
Other Staff Allowance	10,717,350	8,802,320
Acting & Responsibility Allowance	1,310,333	4,875,859
Commuter Allowance	11,813,240	10,629,634
Leave Allowance	3,414,010	3,433,830
Pension Contributions	25,681,797	23,891,559
Fringe benefit tax	204,151	202,771
NITA	49,750	45,650
Gratuity Expense	2,190,150	2,097,150
Staff Medical Insurance	29,267,161	32,733,069
Club Membership	976,500	500,000
Training Expenses (Seminars & Workshops)	-	500,000
Membership Prof subscription	603,544	527,215
	308,957,284	297,291,788

The amount of Kshs. 1,393,503 for wages related to payments made to Interns and casuals who were engaged during the 2020-2021 financial year.

II. REMUNERATION OF DIRECTORS

Description	2020-2021	2019-2020
	KShs	KShs
Chairman's Honoraria	1,759,467	1,885,714
Directors retainer	2,400,000	2,400,000
Directors emoluments	4,212,000	3,920,000
Other related expenses	6,157,839	2,629,046
Total director emoluments	14,529,306	10,834,760

The amount of Ksh. 6,157,839 for other related expenses comprises of cost of travelling, medical insurance and training expenses during the year under review.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

12. DEPRECIATION AND AMORTIZATION

Description	2020-2021	2019-2020
	KShs	KShs
Property, plant and equipment	53,965,911	
Intangible assets	161,570,843	152,774,769
Total depreciation and amortization	215,536,754	152,774,769

13. REPAIRS AND MAINTENANCE

Description	2020-2021	2019-2020
	KShs	KShs
Equipment and machinery	111,900	490,722
Vehicles	1,220,405	995,289
Computers and accessories	3,191,025	148,168
Total repairs and maintenance	4,523,330	1,634,179

14. LOSS ON SALE OF ASSETS

Description	2020-2021	2019-2020
	KShs	KShs
Property, plant and equipment	560,000	
Intangible assets	-	4
Other assets not capitalised	-	
Total loss on sale of assets	560,000	-

This amount arose from the difference between the sale-by-auction value set by the Chief mechanical Officer that values government vehicles for sale, the final price realised at the sale auction and the net book value based on the accounting value for the assets disposed.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

15. TAXATION

Description	2020-2021	2019-2020
	KShs	KShs
Current income tax charge	4,371,118	1,926,198
Income tax expense reported in the statement of financial performance	4,371,118	1,926,198

No provision of tax has been made on income from grants received from Government of Kenya however, a tax charge of **Kshs 4,371,118** /= has been provided on income from investment interest on call account with banks and other incomes generated from operations. The tax liabilities are Kshs 852,435 after adjusting for Withholding tax of Kshs 1,074,029 in the year. See note 29 on taxation payable.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

16. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

Description	2020-2021	2019-2020
Market Company of the last	KShs	KShs
Current account	46,094,829	123,538,258
On - call deposits	(i=	
Fixed deposits account	19 7 .	-
Staff car loan/ mortgage	4,397,106	4,777,931
Others-Cash	179,499	232,607
Others-Mpesa paybill	828,520	(=)
Total cash and cash equivalents	51,499,954	128,548,796

16. (a) DETAILED ANALYSIS OF THE CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

		2020-2021	2019-2020
Financial institution	Account number	KShs	KShs
a) Current account			
Equity bank -Main account	0810298272422	49,658	113,520,673
Equity bank -gratuity account	0810260715303	3,914,555	1,629,596
Equity bank -Collection account	0810279618173	35,376	34,940
Co-operative bank-Main account	01141162178000	36,025,926	7,918,320
Co-operative bank-Collection account	01141162178002	6,069,313	434,729
Sub- total		46,094,828	123,538,258
b) On - call deposits			
Co-operative bank		-	-
Equity Bank			
Sub- total		-	-
c) Staff car loan/ mortgage			
Kenya Commercial bank-Mortgage account	1220622605	76,462	2,836,871
Kenya Commercial bank-Car Loan account	1220944998	4,320,644	1,941,060
Sub- total		4,397,106	4,777,931
d) Others(specify)			ĺ
cash in hand		179,499	232,607
M-pesa paybill		828,520	_
Sub- total		1,008,019	232,607
Grand total		51,499,954	128,548,796

17. RECEIVABLES FROM EXCHANGE TRANSACTIONS

17. (a)

	2020-2021	2019-2020
	KShs	KShs
Current receivables		
Prepaid Insurance	8,686,288	8,961,409
Prepaid Office Rent	-	1,442,808
Total current receivables	8,686,288	10,404,217

17. (b)

Description	2020-2021	2019-2020
	KShs	KShs
Non-current receivables		
Rent Deposits	3,744,009	3,744,009
Other Prepayments	4,575,921	4,585,921
Total non-current receivables	8,319,930	8,329,930
Total receivables (a+b)	17,006,218	18,734,147

18. RECEIVABLES FROM NON- EXCHANGE TRANSACTIONS

18.(a)

Description		2020-2021	2019-2020
	May By Chilling	KShs	KShs
Current receivables			
Staff imprests		-	
Staff salary advance		221,195	867,162
Government grant receivable		388,250,000	_
Total Current receivables		388,471,195	867,162

18. (b)

Description	2020-2021	2019-2020
	KShs	KShs
Non-current receivables		
Staff Ioans - Mortgage Receivable	25,877,459	16,262,461
Staff loans - Car Loan Receivable	15,967,318	16,362,335
Total non-current receivables	41,844,777	32,624,796
Total receivables (a+b)	430,315,971	33,491,958

The Agency has so far facilitated 3 of its staff with mortgage loans of Ksh. 29,658,894 out of which Ksh.9,900,000 was issued in the current year. A total of Ksh. 4,581,645 has been recovered as principal out of the mortgage loans issued. The principal recovered has been revolved back to the mortgage scheme.

The Agency has so far facilitated 19 of its staff with car loans of Ksh. 27,798,813 out of which Ksh.5,910,372 was issued in the current year. A total of Ksh. 11,831,492 has been recovered as principal issued. The principal recovered has been revolved back to the car loan scheme.

The mortgage and car loan schemes of the Agency are managed by KCB.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued) 19. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

			Furniture	Computers		
	Office	Office	and	90	Motor	
	Partitions	Equipment	fittings	Peripherals	vehicles	Total
Cost	Shs	Shs	Shs	Shs	Shs	Shs
At IJuly 2019	34,894,119	16,567,977	13,692,909	91,770,670	34,052,250	190,977,925
Valuations	(16,759,419)	(5,229,882)	(5,091,398)	(37,931,829)	(12,524,750)	(77,537,278)
Disposals	•	1		1		1
Transfers/adjustments	1	•	-	1		•
At 30th June 2020	18,134,700	11,338,095	8,601,511	53,838,841	21,527,500	113,440,647
Additions	22,489,610	113,850	1,555,400	66,010,681	4,690,000	94,859,541
Disposals		•	1	•	(1,110,000)	(1,110,000)
At 30th June 2021	40,624,310	11,451,945	10,156,911	119,849,522	25,107,500	207,190,188
Depreciation and impairment						
At IJuly 2019	21,019,592	6,351,539	7,870,948	82,021,233	24,447,435	141,710,747
Eliminated on valuation	(21,019,592)	(6,351,539)	(7,870,948)	(82,021,233)	(24,447,435)	(141,710,747)
Impairment				1	•	
At30 June 2020						
Depreciation	5,078,039	1,431,493	1,269,614	39,909,891	6,276,875	53,965,911
Disposals		•	1	1		
Impairment				1	ı	
At 30th June 2021	5,078,039	1,431,493	1,269,614	39,909,891	6,276,875	53,965,911
Net book values						
At 30th June 2021	35,546,271	10,020,452	8,887,297	79,939,631	18,830,625	153,224,276
At 30th June 2020	18,134,700	11,338,095	8,601,511	53,838,841	21,527,500	113,440,647

The amount of computers and peripherals includes Ksh 59,531,729.66 site hosting hardware cost for the Single window system.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

20. INTANGIBLE ASSETS-SOFTWARE

Description	2020-2021	2019-2020
	KShs	KShs
Cost		
At beginning of the year	1,440,110,737	1,433,091,098
Additions	88,149,510	7,019,639
At end of the year	1,528,260,247	1,440,110,737
Additions-internal development	271,413,436	88,149,510
At end of the year	1,799,673,683	1,528,260,247
Amortization and impairment		
At beginning of the year	810,159,501	657,384,732
Amortization	161,570,843	152,774,769
At end of the year	971,730,344	810,159,501
Impairment loss		
At end of the year NBV	827,943,339	718,100,746

The amount of intangible assets comprises the single window base and supporting software which has been incurred during the development of the software in facilitation of trade.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

21. TRADE AND OTHER PAYABLES

Description	2020-2021	2019-2020
	KShs	KShs
Trade payables	265,259,853	108,475,439
Statutory deductions payable	5,403,694	
Charging model payables	406,616	481,917
Total trade and other payables	271,070,164	108,957,356

Trade and other payables for the current year were Kshs 271,070,164 attributed to late disbursement of government grant. The Agency had not received a government grant of Kshs 388,250,000 as per the end of the financial year. This amount was however received in July 2021 and the above payables were paid.

22. CURRENT PROVISIONS

Description	Audit fees	Total
	KShs	KShs
Balance b/d (1.07.2020)	1,392,000	1,392,000
Additional Provisions	720,000	720,000
Provision utilised		-
Total provisions as at 30.6.2021	2,112,000	2,112,000

23. NON-CURRENT PROVISIONS

Description	Gratuity provision	Total
THE PERSON NAMED OF THE PERSON NAMED IN COLUMN TWO IS NOT THE PERSON NAMED IN COLUMN TO THE PERS	KShs	KShs
Balance b/d (1.07.2020)	1,728,386	1,728,386
Additional Provisions	2,190,150	2,190,150
Provision utilised	-	-
Total provisions as at 30.6.2021	3,918,536	3,918,536

24. CASH GENERATED FROM OPERATIONS

		2020-2021	2019-2020
		Kshs	Kshs
Cash flows from operating activities		*	
Receipts			
Net surplus/deficit for the year		(234,999,850)	(246,788,349)
Adjustments:			
For items not involving movement of cash			
Depreciation	12	53,965,911	-
Amortization	12	161,570,843	152,774,769
Loss on disposal:		560,000	-
Operating surplus before working capital		(18,903,095)	(94,013,580)
Working capital adjustments:			
Decrease/(Increase) in inventories		-	1,287,053
Decrease/(Increase) in accounts receivable		(106,846,084)	(3,322,479)
(Decrease)/Increase in creditors and accruals		165,022,959	70,831,628
Working Capital prior year Adjustment			(1,034,423)
Tax paid	29	(2,364,042)	(2,906,002)
Working Capital changes		55,812,833	64,855,777
Total cash generated from operations		36,909,737	(29,157,803)

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

25. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT

The entity's activities expose it to a variety of financial risks including credit and liquidity risks and effects of changes in foreign currency. The company's overall risk management programme focuses on unpredictability of changes in the business environment and seeks to minimise the potential adverse effect of such risks on its performance by setting acceptable levels of risk.

The company does not hedge any risks and has in place policies to ensure that credit is only extended to customers (Internal customers) with an established credit history.

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

(i) Credit risk

The entity has exposure to credit risk, which is the risk that a counterparty will be unable to pay amounts in full when due. Credit risk arises from cash and cash equivalents, 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 entity's maximum exposure to credit risk without taking account of the value of any collateral obtained is made up as follows:

	Total amount Kshs	Fully performing Kshs	Past due Kshs	Impaired Kshs
At 30 June 2021	BENEATH THE		The last	
Receivables from exchange transactions	17,006,218	17,006,218		
Receivables from non-exchange transactions				
Bank balances				
Total	17,006,218	17,006,218	_	-
At 30 June 2020				
Receivables from exchange transactions	18,734,147	18,734,147		
Receivables from non-exchange transactions	-			
Bank balances	-			
Total	18,734,147	18,734,147		

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (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 Agency'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 Agency's directors, who have built an appropriate liquidity risk management framework for the management of the entity's short, medium and long-term funding and liquidity management requirements. The entity manages liquidity risk through continuous monitoring of forecasts and actual cash flows.

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

	Less than 1 month	Between 1-3 months	Over 5 months	Total
	Kshs	Kshs	Kshs	Kshs
At 30 June 2021				
Trade payables	270,048,008	1,022,156	-	271,070,164
Current portion of borrowings				
Provisions				
Deferred income				
Employee benefit obligation	T. V. Server			
Total	270,048,008	1,022,156	-	271,070,164
At 30 June 2020		2		
Trade payables	108,957,356			108,957,356
Current portion of borrowings	-	-	-	-
Provisions	_	-	-	-
Deferred income	-	-	-	-
Employee benefit obligation	-	-	<u> </u>	
Total	108,957,356			108,957,356

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

(iii) Market risk

The Board has put in place an internal audit function to assist it in assessing the risk faced by the entity on an ongoing basis, evaluate and test the design and effectiveness of its internal accounting and operational controls. Market risk is the risk arising from changes in market prices, such as interest rate, equity prices and foreign exchange rates which will affect the entity's income or the value of its holding of financial instruments. The objective of market risk management is to manage and control market risk exposures within acceptable parameters, while optimising the return.

Overall responsibility for managing market risk rests with the Audit and Risk Committee of the Board.

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

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

a) Foreign currency risk

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

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

	Ksh	Other currencies	Total
	Kshs	Kshs	Kshs
At 30 June 2021			
Financial assets			
Investments			
Cash		35,376	35,376
Debtors			,-,-
Total financial assets	70" - " 1997	AL PER	
Financial Liabilities			
Trade and other payables	. K 91		
Borrowings		r rel mi	* 1 */
Total financial liabilities			
Net foreign currency asset/(liability)			

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

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

	Ksh	Other currencies	Total
	Kshs	Kshs	Kshs
At 30 June 2021			
Financial assets			
Investments			
Cash		35,376	35,376
Debtors			
Total financial assets			
Financial Liabilities			
Trade and other payables			
Borrowings			
Total financial liabilities			
Net foreign currency asset/(liability)			

b) Interest rate risk

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

Management of interest rate risk

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

Sensitivity analysis

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

Using the end of the year figures, the sensitivity analysis indicates the impact on the statement of comprehensive income if current floating interest rates increase/decrease by one percentage point as a decrease/increase of Kshs 581,240 (2019/2020: Kshs 563,393). A rate increase/decrease of 5% would result in a decrease/increase in profit before tax of Kshs 3,085,298 (2019/2020 – Kshs 4,767,642)

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

Capital Risk Management

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

	2020/2021	2019/2020
	Kshs	Kshs
Revaluation reserve	68,704,634	68,704,634
Retained earnings	-1,534,962,854	-1,295,591,885
Donor Grant	95,313,707	95,313,707
Capital reserve	2,570,974,059	2,030,959,662
Total funds	1,200,029,546	899,386,117
Total borrowings		10.5
Less: cash and bank balances		-
Net debt/(excess cash and cash equivalents)		
Gearing		

26. RELATED PARTY BALANCES

Nature of related party relationships

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

Government of Kenya

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

- The National Government;
- ii) The National Treasury;
- iii) The Board of directors
- iv) Key management

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

	2020-2021	2019-2020
	Kshs	Kshs
Transactions with related parties		
a) Sales to related parties		
Sales of goods to staff	-	-
Sales of services staff	-	-
Total	-	-
b) Grants from the Government		
Grants from National Govt	961,550,000	614,400,000
Grants from County Government	-	
Donations in kind		-
Total	961,550,000	614,400,000
c) Expenses incurred on behalf of related party		
Payments of salaries and wages for employees		(
Payments for goods and services		100
Total		
d) Key management compensation		
Directors' emoluments	14,529,306	10,834,760
Compensation to the CEO	9,839,000	9,539,000
Compensation to key management	108,210,779	89,337,388
Total	132,579,085	109,711,148

27. CONTIGENT LIABILITIES

Contingent liabilities	2020-2021	2019-2020
	Kshs	Kshs
Court case—(Mweha Enterprise Court case) against the entity	13,858,266	13,858,266
Total	13,858,266	13,858,266

A contingency liability of Kshs 13,858,266 to Mweha Enterprises who were undertaking office works in year 2011/2012 is probable. This liability is not included in the financial statement since the case is still pending in court and no judgment has been entered, however the Agency is working on how to sort the matter out of court.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

28. CAPITAL COMMITMENTS

Capital commitments	2020-2021	2019-2020	
	Kshs	Kshs	
Authorised for Partitioning	2,000,000	-	
Authorised and contracted for	-	-	
Total	2,000,000	<u>=</u>	

The Agency committed to undertake office portioning for Mombasa in the next financial year. This had been authorised by the Board but had not been contracted at the end of the year.

29. TAXATION

2020-2021	2019-2020
KShs	KShs
852,435	1,832,239
4,371,118	1,926,198
	(1,074,029)
-	(1,011,025)
(1,374,880)	(1,831,973)
2,859,511	852,435
	852,435 4,371,118 (989,162) - (1,374,880)

The total tax paid to KRA in 2020/2021 was **Ksh 2,364,042**. This is a total of tax withheld by banks and paid directly to KRA, **Ksh 989,162** and income tax paid directly by the Agency to KRA of **Ksh 1,374,880**

30. EVENTS AFTER THE REPORTING PERIOD

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

31. ULTIMATE AND HOLDING ENTITY

The entity is a State Corporation under the National Treasury and Planning. Its ultimate parent is the Government of Kenya.

32. CURRENCY

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

33. GOING CONCERN

The Agency relies on the National Treasury for funding and despite the deficits in the Statement of Financial Performance, nothing has come to the attention of Management to suggest that the National Treasury will not continue to fund the Agency as a going concern.

APPENDIX I: 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. The accounts were not qualified on account of the issues raised as Emphasis of Matter.

Timef rame: (Put a date when you expect the issue to be resolve d)	30.06.2
Status: (Resolved / Not Resolved)	Not resolved-
Focal Point person to resolve the issue (Name and designatio n)	E
Management comments	The Agency's Management notes that the Auditor General's observation is correct. The Agency is currently fully funded by the National Government through its line ministry, the National Treasury. The Agency continues to seek additional funding from Government. Adequate funding of the Agency will enable the reversal of the deficit trend, which is also partly caused by the fact that a key item of accounting reporting,
Issue/ Observations from Auditor	Material Uncertainty Related to Going Concern- Analysis of the Agency performance reflects losses in its operations over the years. Since inception, the Agency has been overwhelmingly relying on the support of the National Government. However, the Agency requested for changes of status to enhance revenue collection from the Single Window services. The status as an authority was granted in December 2019 but was withdrawn due to wider national interests as per consultations in February 2020.
Reference No. on the external audit Report	1.0

Reference No. on the external audit Report	Issue/ Observations from Auditor	Management comments	Focal Point Point person to Status: resolve (Resolve the issue / N (Name Resolve and designatio n)	Status: (Resolved / Not Resolved)	Timef rame: (Put a date when you expect the issue to be resolve d)
	In the year under review and as reported in the statement of financial performance the Agency recorded a deficit of Kshs 329,909,333 (Kshs 178,839,425: 2017/18) an increase of Ksh 151,069,908 or 84.4% from previous performance. Similarly the net assets of the Agency declined from Kshs 1,359,417,943 in 2017/2018 to Kshs 920,152,842 in the year 2018/19.	depreciation and amortisation cost, is not ordinarily factored into the budget or funded by actual funds transfer to the Agency.			

The Agency had not received the audit report financial year 2019/2020

CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER

DATE 22 08 (2012

FOR: CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD

DATE 22" Agust 2022

APPENDIX II: PROJECTS IMPLEMENTED BY THE ENTITY

Annual Reports and Financial Statements KENYA TRADE NETWORK AGENCY

For the Year Ended June 30, 2021

APPENDIX III: INTER ENTITY TRANSFERS

	Breakdown of Transfers from the National Treasury					
	FY 2020/2021					
a)	Recurrent Grants					
		Bank Statement Date	Amount (Kshs)	Financial Year		
		20/08/2020	91,100,000	2020/2021		
		19/11/2020	91,100,000	2020/2021		
		05/02/2021	91,100,000	2020/2021		
		08/07/2021	100,000,000	2020/2021		
	5 1 1	Total	373,300,000			
b)	Development Grants					
		Bank Statement Date	Amount (Kshs)	Financial Year		
		20/08/2020	75,000,000	2020/2021		
		28/10/2020	75,000,000	2020/2021		
		26/01/2021	75,000,000	2020/2021		
		22/04/2021	75,000,000	2020/2021		
	8, 10	08/07/2021	288,250,000	2020/2021		
		Total	588,250,000			

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

CHRISPUS MBOGO

ICPAK MEMBER NUMBER 7470
DIRECTOR CORPORATE SERVICES
KENYA TRADE NETWORK AGENCY

NEMWEL M. MOTANYA ICPAK MEMBER NUMBER 2367 HEAD OF ACCOUNTING UNIT THE NATIONAL TREASURY

APPENDIX IV: RECORDING OF TRANSFERS FROM OTHER GOVERNMENT ENTITIES

Name of the MDA/Donor Transferring the funds	Date received	Various				
	As per bank statement	Nature: Recurrent/ Development/ Others	Total Amount - KES	Statement of Financial Performance	Capital Fund	Total realignment during the Year
The National Treasury	Various	Recurrent	373,300,000	373,300,000	-	48,235,603
The National Treasury	Various	Development	588,250,000	-	588,250,000	(48,235,603)
Total			961,550,000	614,400,000	588,250,000	