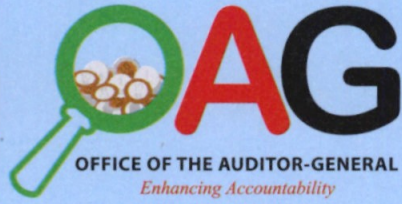


REPUBLIC OF KENYA



OFFICE OF THE AUDITOR-GENERAL
Enhancing Accountability



REPORT

THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY
PAPERS LAID

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TUESDAY

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Hon. Naomi Wagoi MP
Deputy Majority Whip

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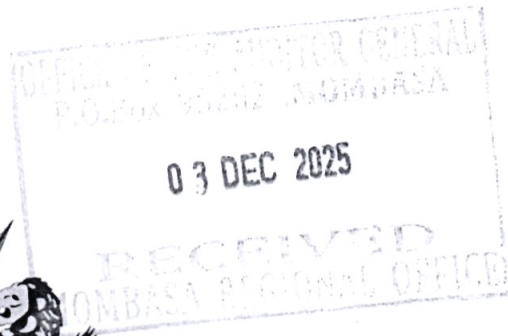
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THE AUDITOR-GENERAL

ON

KINANGO TECHNICAL AND VOCATIONAL COLLEGE

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE, 2025



Revised 30th June 2025



KINANGO TECHNICAL AND VOCATIONAL COLLEGE

ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

**FOR THE YEAR ENDED
30TH JUNE 2025**

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

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1. Acronyms, Abbreviations and Definition of Key Terms

A. Acronyms

BOG	Board of Governors
ICPAK	Institute of Certified Public Accountants of Kenya
IPSAS	International Public Sector Accounting Standards
PFM	Public Finance Management
PSASB	Public Sector Accounting Standards Board
TTI	Technical Training Institute
TTC	Teacher Training College
TVC	Technical Vocational College
HELB	Higher Educations Loans Board
PSC	Public Service Commission
TVET	Technical Vocational Education and Training
CPD	Continuous Professional Development
FY	Financial Year
CS	Cabinet Secretary
SRC	Salaries & Remuneration Commission
OSHA	Occupational Safety & Health Act
ICT	Information Communication Technology
KNEC	Kenya National Examination Council
CDACC	Curriculum Development, Assessment and Certification Council
CPU	Central Processing Unit

B. Definition of Key Terms

Fiduciary Management - Members of Management directly entrusted with the entity's financial resources.

Comparative Year- Means the prior period.

KINANGO TVC

Annual Report and Financial Statements for the year ended 30th June 2025

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2. Key Entity Information and Management

Kinango Technical & vocational training college envisions itself to be a path finder and trail blazer in Technological Training in the current and next generation.

(a) Background information

Kinango Technical and Vocational College was incorporated/ established under Section 20 (1) of the TVET Act/ 2013. The College is domiciled in Kenya and has a branch in Mackinnon Road Township, Kwale County. The College is under the Ministry of Education State Department of Technical Vocational Education and Training. Kinango Technical and Vocational College has 5 (Five) Academic departments namely:

- i) Electrical and Electronics Engineering
- ii) Automotive Engineering
- iii) Fashion and Design
- iv) Information Communication Technology
- v) Business Studies

(b) Principal Activities

VISION

A path finder and trail blazer in Technical Training.

MISSION

To provide demand based and industry tailored technical skills for industrialization.

MOTTO

Relevant Skills for Industrialization.

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES

- I. To increase student enrolment.
- ii. To promote relevant training.
- iii. To provide infrastructure for training and services in the college
- iv. To strengthen college security.
- v. To promote technology and innovations in the college.
- vi. To increase financial sustainability in the college
- vii. To improve the college's Human Resource Capacity for effective service delivery.

(c) Key Management

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

- Board of Governors/Council/Management
- Accounting officer/Principal.
- Deputy Principal Administration.
- Deputy Principal Academics.
- Registrar.
- Dean of students.
- Finance Officer.
- Procurement Officer.

- Heads of department.

(d) **Fiduciary Management**

The key management personnel who held office during the financial year ended 30th June 2025 and who had direct fiduciary responsibility were:

SN.	Designation	Name
1.	Principal	Victor S. Mchana
2.	Deputy principal Finance	Douglas M. Muasya
3	Deputy principal Academics	Hannah Kariithi Mutegi
4	Registrar (s)	Duke Nyanchongi Kimori
5	Dean of students	David Onditi Omondi
6	Head of Finance	Frumence K. Lagat
7	Head of Procurement	Beatrice Adhiambo

(e) **Fiduciary Oversight Arrangements**

- **Audit and risk committee activities**

The Audit Governance and Risk Management committee recommended that the College should use Mentor's internal Auditor for routine audit as guided by the government regulations.

- **Finance and Human Resource committee activities**

The committee shall review the Human Resource policy developed by the college management and determine the college Human Resource needs. This committee shall also source for additional funds and advise the college management on income generating activities. The committee shall deliberate on the college infrastructural needs and ways of addressing them.

- **Academic committee activities**

This committee shall advise on new courses to be offered and review college external results. This committee shall meet with HODs after the examination results to discuss the challenges, strategies and methods for improvement. Other areas of interest for the committee include:

1. Liaison with industry
2. Students' welfare and discipline
3. Students' mentorship and graduation (when possible)

(f) Entity Headquarters

Kinango Technical and Vocational College
P.O. Box 6 – 80120
Mackinnon Road
Samburu
Mombasa, Kenya

(g) Entity Contacts

Telephone: (254) 0746632243/0788280009
E-mail: kinangotti2030@gmail.com
Website: www.kinangotvc.go.ke

(h) Entity Bankers

Central Bank of Kenya
Haile Selassie Avenue
P.O. Box 60000
City Square 00200
Nairobi, Kenya

Kenya Commercial Bank
P.O Box 137-80300
Voi.




(i) Independent Auditors




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

(j) Principal Legal Adviser

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




3.The Board of Governors

SN.	Member/ Director	Details
1.	 <p>Amina Ndinya Council/BoG Member Master's in Business Administration (MBA)</p>	<p>Date of birth: 27/9/1975 Qualifications: Master's in Business Administration (MBA) Work Experience: -Assistant Lecturer – Taita Taveta University</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Part Time Lecturer – Management University of Africa • Part Time Lecturer – Kenya Institute of Management. • Part Time Lecturer – University of Nairobi. • Procurement and Costing Officer – Micato Safaris. • Business Advisor – KIM (Jitihada Business Competition) • Trainer – KEPSA/KYEP <p>Member description: Member</p>
2.	 <p>Mwangi Wangai Peter TVET County Director Master's degree in Education Management and Administration</p>	<p>Date of birth: 24/02/1966 Qualifications: Master's degree in Education Management and Administration. Member description: TVET County Director.</p>
3.	 <p>Jane Waguthi Kabiru Council/ BoG Member 4 Bachelors Business and Information Technology (BBIT)</p>	<p>Date of birth: 17th September 1990 Qualifications: Bachelors Business and Information Technology (BBIT) Work Experience: May 2019 to date work as Marketing and Communication Manager at Safepak limited.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • February 2017 – April 2019 work as Administrative Manager at AVVY group ltd. • June 2015 – July 2016 work as Customer Care Assistant at SPACE global ltd. • December 2013 – March 2015 work as Marketing Executive and Communication Officer at Capital Realty ltd.

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • August 2013 – November 2013 worked as Intern at Africa Centre of Cooperate Studies. • January 2010 – February 2011 worked as Executive Assistant at Sikamu Investment. • September 2012 – January 2013 worked as Programs Coordinator at IT Club Africa Nazarene University. <p>Member description: Member</p>
4.	 <p>Dr Mvurya Mgala Council/ BoG Member 6 Doctor of Philosophy (PHD)</p>	<p>Date of birth: 12th March 1968 Qualifications: Doctor of Philosophy (PHD) Work Experience: Coordination and Supervision: Director, Institute of Computing and Informatics Technical University of Mombasa.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Worked as Curriculum Development Officer Technical University of Mombasa. • Worked as Chairman Research Committee Technical University of Mombasa • February 2011 to July 27, 2012 worked as Chairman of Department Mombasa Polytechnic University College. • May 2010 Feb 2011 worked as Examination Coordinator Mombasa Polytechnic University College. • 2004 - 2010 worked as Departmental Industrial liaison officer Mombasa. Polytechnic University College. • Worked as Curriculum Development officer Mombasa. Polytechnic University College. <p>Member description: Member</p>
5.	 <p>MD. RODAH MODANI BOG Member</p>	<p>Date of Birth: 7th October 1967 Qualifications: Degree Work Experience: Business woman Member Description: BOG Member.</p>
6.		<p>Date of Birth: 6th March 1994 Qualifications: Bachelor of education (Technology Education – power Mechanics Technology) Work Experience: From 12th February 2020 – To date: Automotive Lecturer USIU Mtito Andei Member Description: Member</p>

KINANGO TVC








Annual Report and Financial Statements for the year ended 30th June 2025

	<p>JULIUS MULINGE MULI BOG Member Bachelor of education (Technology Education – power Mechanics Technology)</p>	
7.	 <p>CHRISANTUS SOITA WASIKE BOG Member Btech Information and Communication Technology</p>	<p>Date of Birth: 22/6/1984 Qualifications: B Tech Information and Communication Technology Work Experience: Sept 2016-Date: CAP Youth Empowerment Institute Regional Coordinator worked in Nairobi region and currently supporting Coast region. Sept 2015-July 2016: CAP Youth Empowerment Institute Regional Coordinator (Mt Kenya/Coast regions) Feb 2013-Aug 2015: CAP Youth Empowerment Institute Centre coordinator and IT/Entrepreneurship Facilitator (Mombasa/Athi River centers) Sept 2010- April 2013: Ministry of youth — Msambweni, coast Member Description: BOG Member</p>
8.	 <p>MORRISON KANIU NJOROGE BOG Member Masters Business Administration (Strategic Option)</p>	<p>Date of Birth: 15th November 1984 Qualifications: Masters Business Administration (Strategic Option) Work Experience: 2018 Feb, To date - Relationship Manager Corporate Banking, -June 2012: Equity Bank Relationship Manager Agency and Acquiring Member Description: BOG Member</p>
9.	 <p>Victor Mchana Secretary to the Board Masters Business Administration (Accounting & Finance)</p>	<p>DOB: 9th April, 1973 Qualifications: BED(A), MBA(Accounting & Finance) Has attended courses for senior government officers including; Senior Management Course (SMC) & Strategic Leadership Development Programme (SLDP) Work Experience: Has taught for 22 years as a teacher holding various positions from a Graduate teacher, HOD, Deputy Principal and Principal, Worked for 4 years as a Sub County administrator Position: Principal/Secretary of the Board</p>

KINANGO TVC

Annual Report and Financial Statements for the year ended 30th June 2025

4. Key Management Team

SN.	Member/ Director	Details
1.	 Victor Mchana BED (A), MBA (Accounting & Finance)	Principal/ Secretary to the Board
2.	 Douglas Muasya Bachelor of Business Information Technology	D/Principal Administration
3.	 Hannah Kariithi Mutegi Bachelor of Science in Tourism Management	D/Principal Academics
4.	 Duke Nyanchongi Kimori Bachelors of Science (BSc) Computer Science	Registrar Ag.
5.	 David Onditi Omondi Bachelor of Education (Bed.) Technology Education (Power Mechanics)	Dean of Students Ag.
6.	 Frumence K. Lagat Certified Public Accountant (CPA III) Ongoing	Finance Officer
7.	 Beatrice Adhiambo Diploma in Supply Chain Management Ongoing	Procurement Officer

5. Chairman's Statement

Kinango Technical and Vocational College financial position is improving. The college has increased its student population through College marketing and publicity. This represents a positive response on strategies used by the institute management.

However, the College has had its fair share of challenges. There has been a challenge of neighbouring village members claiming ownership of institute land as a result of lacking valid documents. The institute also lacks a fence which has contributed to many entry points and at times animals at roaming/grazing within the institute compound.

Availability of reliable clean water has also been another challenge and the board has written proposals for funding to several companies although they have not yet materialized. The institute management is hopeful of drilling a borehole which can provide a reliable source of constant supply of clean water and minimise the cost of water bills incurred monthly. The availability of water can also be utilized in farming within the college land. The management also installed 3 (three) water tanks of 10,000 litres each in the FY 2022-2023 to enhance water storages.

The College management is enhancing its student enrolment strategies through the institutes marketing team, improve service delivery to students through provision of adequate teaching and learning resources, enhance accountability in resource management and facilitate good implementation of the college strategic plan.

The Kinango Technical and Vocational College Board of Governors recognizes the reforms that the government is undertaking on technical and vocational training in order to develop a highly skilled manpower aimed at providing the technical skills required for industrialization. The national plans/goals and other strategic priorities have consistently placed emphasis on development of skills that match the industry requirements and the government strategies and policies as outlined in the 'Vision 2030' and the 'Bottom-Up Economic Transformation Agenda (BETA)'.

The board of governors appreciates the critical role that the TVET sector is building in laying the foundation which will move this country to the next level of economic development.

Finally, I sincerely appreciate all the stakeholders who contributed in one way or another to the development of Kinango Technical and Vocational College.

It is through each stakeholder's commitment, dedication, sacrifice and collaborative efforts that there is growth in College enrolment and infrastructure improvement.



BOG Chairperson

6. Report of the Senior Principal

A summary of the major events, performance indicators, strategic plans, and challenges faced by Kinango TVC during the reporting period that concluded on June 30, 2025, is given in this report.

In accordance with national priorities for Technical and Vocational Education and Training (TVET), the emphasis is still on improving academic excellence, skills development, stakeholder involvement and institutional sustainability.

Kinango TVC's academic achievement and program delivery are predicted on 1,523 students enrolled overall. Trainees' enrolment grew by 18.24% during the year compared to the previous year. The gender split of the entire enrolment is 39.20% female and 60.80% male. There are 39 programs/courses offered at the college. Throughout the year, new programs were added in the following areas: plumbing, masonry, hair dressing, and beauty therapy.

There were 150 students comprising 90 males and 60 females who completed their studies during the year. The assessment pass rate is 75% compared to 68% in the previous year. Notable achievements include Kinango TVC's strong performance in extracurricular activities and the students' achievement of reaching the national level in volleyball, soccer, athletics sports championships, and the Drama & Music Festivals. In addition, improvements in form of shelves/storage was done in the following offices; deputy principal academics office, registry office, dean's office, career service office, industrial liaison office, examination office and finance office. The management also partitioned the deputy principal's office and the staffroom to improve privacy and service delivery.

To enhance ICT integration throughout the year, the institute acquired eight CPUs to increase the number of working desktop computers for students' seamless training. Additional tools and equipment were purchased for programs in cosmetology, plumbing, building, and automotive departments.

Regarding staffing, Kinango TVC has a total of 54 employees comprising of 40 teaching staff, 8 non-teaching staff and 6 interns. Four of our trainers were transferred during the year as part of parent ministry deployments, which hampered teaching and learning. The College still needs trainers employed by the government to lower the rising wage bill which is unsustainable.

The Kinango TVC fraternity had to deal with frequent interference from nearby squatters in previous years, but with the help of several government agencies involved in property adjudication and titling, we were able to take significant efforts to guarantee the College would be granted a title. Currently, there are no obstacles preventing the college administration from using the entire land under its jurisdiction.

Inadequate infrastructure in form of lecture halls and workshops and student debtors due to delayed funding from the government are Kinango TVC's main challenges.

To help students lower their fees balances, the college has put in place strategic priorities and a plan for the future, such as a HELB office to raise awareness of HELB funding and other stakeholders who facilitate educational programmes.

In order to address workshop shortage, the College management additionally constructed a temporary workshop shade to be used by mechanical engineering classes.

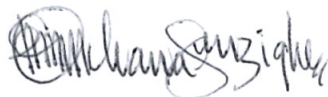
KINANGO TVC

Annual Report and Financial Statements for the year ended 30th June 2025

In summary, Kinango TVC is still dedicated to providing high-quality technical and vocational education and training that is in line with national development priorities and industry demands. The institute management has continued to be guided by the government policies as anchored in the 'Vision 2030' and the 'Bottom Up Economic Transformation Agenda (BETA)'. The institution has made impressive strides in spite of some obstacles, and we are certain that we can accomplish our strategic objectives with continued assistance.

I express my gratitude to the Board of Governors for their leadership and direction during the year, as well as to the staff members for their dedication, commitment and unwavering support to meeting the goals in spite of resource constraints.

I also wish to thank all our stakeholders for their support and look forward to working with them in future.



Victor S. Mchana

Board of Governors Secretary/ Principal.

7. Statement of Performance against Predetermined Objectives

Kinango Technical and Vocational College has the following strategic pillars /issues/ themes and objectives within current Strategic Plan for the FY 2023 FY 2027. These strategic pillars are as follows:

- Pillar 1: Access to relevant skills training.
- Pillar 2: Infrastructure Development.
- Pillar 3: Institutional Sustainability.
- Pillar 4: Enhance Research and Innovation..

Kinango Technical and Vocational College develops its annual work plans based on the above 4 (Four) pillars. Assessment of the Board’s performance against its annual work plan is done on a quarterly basis. The College achieved its performance targets set for the FY 2024/25 period for its 4 (Four) strategic pillars, as indicated in the diagram below:

Strategic Pillar	Objective	Key Performance Indicators	Activities	Achievements
Access to relevant skills training	To increase student enrolment.	Number of trainees enrolled in the college	More access for trainees to TVET training	Achieved enrolment of 1194 students
Infrastructure Development	To provide infrastructure for quality training and services in the college	Percentage rate in infrastructure development.	Improved infrastructure for training.	Achieved 15% infrastructure development
Institutional Sustainability	To increase financial sustainability in the college	Amount of revenue collected / generated	Enhanced financial capacity of the college	Achieved 75% revenue collection
Institutional Sustainability	To improve the college’s Human Resource Capacity for effective service delivery.	Number of additional staff developed.	Enhanced staff capacity in service provision	Achieved
Enhance Research and Innovation.	To promote technology and innovations in the college.	Number of innovations presented.	Increased innovations.	Achieved

8. Corporate Governance Statement

The Board of Governors is responsible for the Board's achievement of its strategic objectives and ensures that annual work plans are implemented. The Board is also responsible to ensure that the organisation's budget and procurement plans are in line with the strategic plan. The Board is also responsible for managing the College risk, ensuring compliance to all applicable laws and regulations, and spearheading good governance practices within the Board of Governors, Trainers, support staff and students.

On this financial year Kinango TVC Board of governors managed to hold five (5) full board meetings, two academic committee meetings, two finance committee meetings and one audit committee meeting.

A board committee of two representatives was also tasked with overseeing the construction of a classroom project initiated through a donation by H.E The President of Kenya. The two board members also signed the performance contracting (PC Tool) document on behalf of the institution.

Provide the corporate governance statement as guided below:

i. Appointment of Board members

Board members of Kinango TVC are appointed by the Cabinet Secretary (CS) for Education through a gazette notice, while staff and student representatives are elected internally. The Chairperson and the members are appointed by the CS to serve for a period of 3-years on renewable terms (once). The composition balances government, industry, staff, students, and community interests. Appointment are done by the Cabinet Secretary, after nominations, verification and approval. The Gazette notice makes it official. On removal it is done by the Cabinet Secretary, on grounds such as absenteeism, misconduct, bankruptcy, conviction, or resignation. The Board has a Chairperson, PS representative and six other members representing other key sectors in education.

ii. Roles and functions of the board

The Kinango TVC Board acts as the governing authority, responsible for policy, finance, human resources, quality training, infrastructure, community linkages, student welfare, and accountability. It ensures the college runs effectively, aligns with national goals, and produces skilled graduates for the labour market.

iii. Induction, training, and development

- **Induction:** Orientation on laws, roles, and institutional operations.
- **Training:** Regular workshops on governance, finance, quality, and accountability.
- **Development:** Continuous learning through benchmarking, networking, and performance evaluation to improve effectiveness.

iv. **Board and members performance** – The board members has done tremendous work in helping Kinango TVC run smoothly through regular board meetings and adopting policies developed to govern the College.

v. Board remuneration

Board members of Kinango TVC are not salaried employees. They receive sitting, transport, and related allowances approved by the Salaries and Remuneration Commission (SRC). The goal is to compensate for time and expenses while ensuring accountability and cost control in College.

vi. Ethics and Conduct

Board members of Kinango TVC are bound by public service ethics. They must act with integrity, accountability, transparency, impartiality, and loyalty to the institution.

Misconduct, corruption, or conflict of interest can lead to removal from office, disciplinary action, or prosecution.

vii. Governance audit

A Governance Audit in Kenyan TVET Colleges is an evaluation of the Board's effectiveness, compliance, accountability, and ethical conduct. It ensures that boards operate transparently, responsibly, and in line with the law. The audit identifies gaps and recommends improvements to strengthen governance and performance.

viii. Terms of Reference of Committees

Terms of Reference is a guiding document that defines the purpose, scope, roles, responsibilities, authority, and reporting structure of a committee within the TVET College Board. It ensures committees remain focused, accountable, and aligned to the overall Board mandate as set by the TVET Act, 2013, the Public Finance Management Act, 2012, and governance codes (e.g., Mwongozo).

ix. Development Partners and Industry Players Support

The college will seek technical and financial support from development partners and private sector players to fill in the resource gap to supplement the resources allocated by the government. Kinango TVC will develop at least one proposal annually seeking funding from potential partners and private sector players.

9. Management Discussion and Analysis

The entity's operational and financial performance

Kinango Technical and Vocational College operational and financial performance is based on direct fee collection from students, Students HELB loans applications, Bursary, Sponsorship, Capitation from government, Scholarships and government grants. The Cash at bank of this financial year 2024-2025 was Kshs. 14, 092,394.33. For the first Quarter i.e. July – September 30th 2024, the college received funds from student's fee, HELB loans, Bursary, Sponsorship, Capitation and Scholarship. The college had a net surplus of Kshs. 821,257.16 As at 30th September 2024 financial performance. The Cash at bank as at 31st December this financial year 2024-2025 was Kshs. 12,821,232.46. For the Quarter two i.e. October – December 31st 2024, the college received funds from student's fee, HELB loans, Bursary & Sponsorship. The college had a net deficit of Kshs. (671,285.87) as at 31st December, 2024 financial performance. On analysis of quarter 3 income and expenditure the college had a net deficit of Kshs. (1,664,199.73) as at 31st March, 2025 financial performance. On analysis of quarter 4 income and expenditure the college had a net deficit of Kshs. (3,588,195) as at 30th June, 2025 financial performance.

10. Environmental and Sustainability Reporting Statement**Sustainability strategy and profile**

The college shall encourage continuous staff development especially for its key staff to deliver relevant training. Kinango TVC will enhance suitable number of human resources equipped with the right skills and competencies as much as possible. The human resource will be provided with the relevant tools and equipment to enhance productivity in the college depending on the college financial ability. In addition, the college shall encourage staff motivation programmes to ensure high staff morale and teamwork.

Environmental performance

Kinango TVC is yet to establish environmental policy guiding the organisations on managing biodiversity, waste management and efforts to reduce environmental impact of the College's products. However, the institute has a functional environmental club spearheaded by a greening champion. The college actively participates in the presidential directive of increasing the country's trees cover through the Greening TVET programme. The institute administration has also embraced the use of green energy as it embraces the government's agenda on environmental conservation.

Employee welfare

Kinango TVC usually takes into account the gender ratio and stakeholder engagements while hiring staff and trainers. The management often takes trainers and staff for benchmarking and respective trainings to improve skills and manage careers. The organisation also trains trainees on safety and compliance with Occupational Safety and Health Act of 2007, (OSHA) to enhance their awareness.

Market place practices-

The organisation should outline its efforts to:

a) Responsible competition practice.

The trainers are encouraged to ensure that trainees get the required skills and be able to pass their respective external exams. Also, during sporting activities, they are encouraged to train hard in order to excel during competition. During last men Volleyball competition, Kinango TVC emerged position 1 (one) overall in Coast region.

Kinango TVC is a corruption free zone and ensures responsible political involvement, fair competition-open tendering and respect for competitors. The College has developed Service charter information, cashless payment and public sensitization/outreach.

b) Responsible Supply chain and supplier relations

The College supply chain is usually transparent, ethical and sustainable. That is from requisition to receive and payment of goods and services. There is fairness and accountability in utmost all procurement processes.

c) Responsible marketing and advertisement or Responsible engagement with the citizens.

The college management opted to use trainers to attend scheduled chief's barazas and visit different Secondary Schools to source student contacts. Also use NGAO to assist in student's mobilization.

d) Product stewardship or Awareness Creation

The college management encourage student leadership to come up with student's union constitution so as to address most of their needs.

Corporate Social Responsibility / Community Engagements

The College was able to engage Community members during bush clearing of the compound in which the management facilitated them as a way of giving back to the society. During this financial year the college also organize international and students cultural days to be celebrated.

KINANGO TVC

Annual Report and Financial Statements for the year ended 30th June 2025

11. Report of the Council/Board of Governors

The Board of Governors members submit their report together with the audited financial statements for the year ended June 30, 2025, which show the state of the Kinango TVC affairs.

Principal activities

The principal activities of the Kinango TVC are;

VISION

Kinango Technical & vocational training college envisions itself to be a path finder and trail blazer in technical training in the current and next generation

MISSION

We aspire to provide demand based and industry tailored courses in technology for international competitiveness

MOTTO

Relevant skills for international competitiveness

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES

1. To increase access to quality and relevant TVET training in the region and in the country
2. Embrace partnerships and collaboration with industry, organizations & the community
3. To create and maintain a green environment and culture for effective training
4. To position the college as premier research and innovation centre
5. To expand the college financial base by creating diversified production units
6. To brand and market, the college & integrate ICT in training
7. To put in place sound & accountable governance systems & standard financial reporting procedures
8. To bring up a well-motivated and courteous work force for quality services

Results

The results of Kinango TVC for the year ended June 30, 2025 are set out on page 1 of the financial statements.

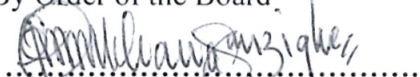
Board of Governors

The members of the Board who served during the year are shown on page vi. During the financial year 2024/2025 no director retired/ resigned.

Auditors

The Office of Auditor General is responsible for the statutory audit of Kinango TVC in accordance with Article 229 of the Constitution of Kenya and the Public Audit Act 2015.

By Order of the Board,



.....
Secretary of the Board/Council
Nairobi

Date:

12. Statement of Board of Governors/ Council's Responsibilities

Section 83 of the Public Finance Management Act, 2012 and section 29 of schedule 2 of the Technical and Vocational Education and Training Act, 2013 require the Board members to prepare financial statements in respect of Kinango Technical and vocational college which gives a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the college at the end of the financial period and the operating results of the College for that period. The Board members are also required to ensure that the college keeps proper accounting records which disclose with reasonable accuracy the financial position of the college. The Board members are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the entity.

The Board members are responsible for the preparation and presentation of the college's financial statements, which give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the college for and as at the end of the financial period ended on 30th June, 2025. This responsibility includes: (i) maintaining adequate financial management arrangements and ensuring that these continue to be effective throughout the reporting period; (ii) maintaining proper accounting records, which disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the entity; (iii) designing, implementing and maintaining internal controls relevant to the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements, and ensuring that they are free from material misstatements, whether due to error or fraud; (iv) safeguarding the assets of the entity; (v) selecting and applying appropriate accounting policies; and (vi) making accounting estimates that are reasonable in the circumstances.

The Board members accept responsibility for the college's financial statements, which have been prepared using appropriate accounting policies supported by reasonable and prudent judgements and estimates, in conformity with International Public Sector Accounting Standards (IPSAS), and in the manner required by the PFM Act, 2012 and the TVET Act. The Board members are of the opinion that the college's financial statements give a true and fair view of the state of college's transactions during the period ended 30th June, 2025, and of the college's financial position as at that date. The Board members further confirm the completeness of the accounting records maintained for the entity, which have been relied upon in the preparation of the entity's financial statements as well as the adequacy of the systems of internal financial control.

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

Approval of the financial statements

Kinango TVC financial statements were approved by the Board on 02/12 2025 and signed on its behalf by:

.....
Name AMINA NDINTA
Chairperson of the Board/Council

.....
Name VICTOR S. MCHANA
Accounting Officer/Principal

REPUBLIC OF KENYA

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



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

REPORT OF THE AUDITOR-GENERAL ON KINANGO TECHNICAL AND VOCATIONAL COLLEGE FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE, 2025

PREAMBLE

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

- A. Report on 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;

Report on Lawfulness and Effectiveness in the 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 the Government achieves value for money and that such funds are applied for the intended purpose; and,

- B. 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, risk management environment and internal controls, developed and implemented by those charged with governance for orderly, efficient and effective operations of the entity.

A Qualified Opinion is issued when the Auditor-General concludes that, except for material misstatements noted, the financial statements are fairly presented in accordance with the applicable financial reporting framework. The Report on Financial Statements should be read together with the Report on Lawfulness and Effectiveness in the Use of Public Resources, and the Report on Effectiveness of Internal Controls, Risk Management and Governance.

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, the Public Finance Management Act, 2012, 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

Qualified Opinion

I have audited the accompanying financial statements of Kinango Technical and Vocational College set out on pages 1 to 37, which comprise of the statement of financial position as at 30 June, 2025 and the statement of financial performance, statement of changes in net assets, statement of cash flows and statement of comparison of budget

and actual amounts for the year then ended and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information in accordance with the provisions of Article 229 of the Constitution of Kenya and Section 35 of the Public Audit Act, 2015. I have obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of my knowledge and belief, were necessary for the purpose of the audit.

In my opinion, except for the effect of the matters described in the Basis for Qualified Opinion section of my report, the financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Kinango Technical and Vocational College as at 30 June, 2025 and of its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended, in accordance with International Public Sector Accounting Standards (Accrual Basis) and comply with Technical and Vocational Education and Training Act, 2013 and the Public Finance Management Act, 2012.

Basis for Qualified Opinion

1. Inaccurate and Non-Recognition of Deferred Income in the Financial Statements

The statement of financial position and Note 22 to the financial statements reflects nil liability in respect of deferred income. However, no disclosure was made in the financial statements to show how the prior year audited balance of Kshs.79,419,286 was utilized. Further, the statement reflects opening balance of Kshs.79,419,286 which differs with Kshs.114,146,412 reflected in Note 22 resulting to an unexplained variance of Kshs.34,727,126.

In the circumstances, the accuracy and completeness of the Nil balance of deferred income could not be confirmed.

2. Long Outstanding Student Accounts Receivables

The statement of financial position and Note 15 to the financial statements reflect current portion of receivables from exchange transactions of Kshs.103,816,156, in respect of student debtors. Review of receivables records provided for audit revealed that the debtors were outstanding for a duration of more than one year hence recoverability was doubtful. No evidence was provided to show action taken by management to recover the amounts outstanding.

In the circumstances, the accuracy and completeness of the current portion of receivables from exchange transactions of Kshs.103,816,156 could not be confirmed.

3. Lack of Ownership Documents for College Land

The statement of financial position and Note 18 to the financial statements reflect property, plant, and equipment balance of Kshs.133,976,974. Included in this balance is Kshs.20,661,250 relating to the parcel of land measuring 5.25 hectares on which the college is situated. However, the basis used to determine the nominal value of the land was not provided for audit review. Further, legal ownership documents such as a title deed or certificate of allotment, was provided for audit confirmation.

In the circumstances, the accuracy, completeness and valuation of land worth Kshs.20,661,250 could not be confirmed.

The audit was conducted in accordance with International Standards of Supreme Audit Institutions (ISSAIs). I am independent of the Kinango Technical and Vocational College Management in accordance with ISSAI 130 on the 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 qualified opinion.

Emphasis of Matter

Budgetary Control and Performance

The statement of comparison of budget and actual amounts reflects final revenue budget and actual on comparable basis of Kshs.50,044,580 and Kshs.37,776,505 respectively resulting to under collection of Kshs.12,268,075 or 25% of the budget.

The underfunding may have affected implementation of planned activities and impacted negatively on service delivery to the citizens.

My opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

Key Audit Matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in my professional judgement, are of most significance in the audit of the financial statements. Except for the effects of the matter described in the Basis for Qualified Opinion section, I have determined that there are no other key audit matters to communicate in my report.

Other Matter

Unresolved Prior Year Matters

In the prior year's audit report, several issues were raised under the Report on Financial Statements, Report on Lawfulness and Effectiveness in Use of Public Resources, and Report on Effectiveness of Internal Controls, Risk Management and Governance. Review of the status during audit of the College in 2024/2025 revealed that the following eight (8) issues remained unresolved:

No.	Financial Year	Audit Issue
1	2023/2024	Misstatement of opening balances
2	2023/2024	Unsupported Board/Council allowances
3	2023/2024	Inaccurate cash and cash equivalents
4	2023/2024	Property, Plant, and Equipment
5	2023/2024	Lack of Procurement Plan
6	2023/2024	Lack of Imprest Management System
7	2023/2024	Lack of internal audit function and Audit Committee
8	2023/2024	Lack of Staff Establishment

Other Information

The Management is responsible for the Other Information set out on page iii to xix which comprise of Key Entity Information and Management, The Board of Governors, Key Management Team, Chairman's Statement, Report of the Senior Principal, Statement of Performance against Predetermined Objectives, Corporate Governance Statement, Management Discussion and Analysis, Environmental and Sustainability Reporting Statement, Report of the Board of Governors and Statement of Board of Governors Responsibilities. The Other Information does not include the financial statements and my audit report thereon.

In connection with my audit on the College's financial statements, my responsibility is to read the Other Information and in doing so, consider whether the Other Information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or my knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If based on the work I have performed, I conclude that there is a material misstatement of this Other Information, I am required to report that fact. I have nothing to report in this regard.

My opinion on the financial statements does not cover the Other Information and accordingly, I do not express an audit opinion or any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

REPORT ON LAWFULNESS AND EFFECTIVENESS IN THE USE OF PUBLIC RESOURCES

Conclusion

As required by Article 229(6) of the Constitution, based on the audit procedures performed, except for the effect of the matters described in the Basis for Conclusion on Lawfulness and Effectiveness in the Use of Public Resources section of my report, 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

1. Dormant Bank Account

The College held an account with a closing balance of Kshs.24,259 as at 30 June, 2025. The account was dormant during the year under review and Management did not provide the justification for holding a dormant bank account. Further, the cash book and bank reconciliation for the account were not provided for audit verification. Maintenance of dormant account is contrary to Public Finance Management (National Government) Regulations, 2015 under Regulation 88 (2) that specifies the Cabinet Secretary may suspend the operations of any Government bank account or impose certain conditions, if he or she reasonably believes the purpose of that account no longer exists.

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

2. Irregular Transfer to Kenya Association of Technical Training Institutions

The statement of financial performance and Note 8 to the financial statements reflects use of goods and services of Kshs.31,459,318 which includes subscriptions expense of Kshs.1,477,733. The Institute transferred Kshs.438,128 to Kenya Association of Technical Training Institutions, a private entity that is not subject to Public Finance Management Act, 2012 or any other public finance regulations contrary to Regulation 23 (2) (c) of the Public Finance Management (National Government) Regulations, 2015 which requires that an accounting officer shall before transferring any funds to an entity within or outside Government, ensure that there is a written assurance from the entity that it shall implement effective, efficient and transparent financial management and internal control systems, or, if such written assurance is not or cannot be given, render the transfer of the funds subject to conditions and remedial measures requiring the entity to establish and implement effective, efficient and transparent financial management and internal control systems.

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

3. Lack of Ethnic Diversity in Staff Establishment

Review of human resource records revealed that the College had thirty-three (33) staff on permanent terms out of which sixteen (16) staff or 49% were from the local dominant ethnic community contrary to section 7(2) of the National Cohesion and Integration Act, 2008 which provides that no public establishment to have more than one third of its staff from the same ethnic community.

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

The audit was conducted in accordance with ISSAI 3000 and ISSAI 4000. The standards require 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 comply in all material respects, with the authorities that govern them. I believe that the audit evidence I have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for my conclusion.

REPORT ON EFFECTIVENESS OF INTERNAL CONTROLS, RISK MANAGEMENT AND GOVERNANCE

Conclusion

As required by Section 7(1)(a) of the Public Audit Act, 2015, based on the audit procedures performed, except for the effect of the matters described in the Basis for Conclusion on Effectiveness of Internal Controls, Risk Management and Governance section of my report, I confirm that nothing else has come to my attention to cause me to believe that internal controls, risk management and governance were not effective.

Basis for Conclusion

1. Lack of an Approved Human Resource Manual and Salary Structure

Review of the payroll and staff personnel files revealed that Kinango Technical and Vocational College did not have an approved salary structure to guide on payment of salaries and benefits for temporary employees. Similarly, the College did not have an approved Human Resource Manual to give guidelines on the same.

In the circumstances, the effectiveness of internal controls, risk management and governance could not be confirmed.

2. Incomplete Asset Register

The statement of financial position and Note 18 to the financial statements reflect property, plant and equipment balance of Kshs.133,976,974. However, the asset register provided for audit review was incomplete and lacking key information including the depreciation rates, depreciation charges for the year, accumulated depreciation, dates of acquisition and the net book values of the respective assets.

In the circumstances, effectiveness of internal controls, risk management and governance could not be confirmed.

3. Staff Levels Below the Approved Staff Establishment

Review of the teaching staff records indicated that, against an optimal establishment of 57 tutors, the Institute had only 20 tutors employed from the State Department, and 17 Board of Governors staff resulting in an under-staffing gap of 20 tutors. Further, out of 15 support staff, the Institute had only 10 support staff, employed by the institution resulting in an under-staffing gap of 5 support staff.

The shortfall in the teaching and support staff may adversely affect the institution's operational efficiency and the quality-of-service delivery.

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 controls, risk management and overall governance were operating effectively in all material respects. I believe that the audit evidence I have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for my conclusion.

Responsibilities of Management and Board of Governors

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

In preparing the financial statements, Management is responsible for assessing the College's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless Management is aware of the intention 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 comply with the authorities which govern them and that public resources are applied in an effective way.

The Board of Governors is responsible for overseeing the College'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 governance and risk management, and ensuring the adequacy and effectiveness of the control environment.

Auditor-General's Responsibilities for the Audit

My responsibility is to conduct an audit of the financial statements in accordance with Article 229(4) of the Constitution, Section 35 of the Public Audit Act, 2015 and the International Standards of Supreme Audit Institutions (ISSAIs). The standards require that, in conducting the audit, I obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatements, whether due to fraud or error and to issue an auditor's report that includes my opinion in accordance with Section 48 of the Public Audit Act, 2015. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISSAIs will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

In conducting the audit, Article 229(6) of the Constitution also requires that I express a conclusion on whether or not 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 addition, I consider the entity's control environment in order to give an assurance on the effectiveness of internal controls, risk management and governance processes and systems in accordance with the provisions of Section 7 (1) (a) of the Public Audit Act, 2015.

Further, I am required to submit the audit report in accordance with Article 229(7) of the Constitution.

Detailed description of my responsibilities for the audit is located at the Office of the Auditor-General's website at: <https://www.oagkenya.go.ke/auditor-generals-responsibilities-for-audit/>. This description forms part of my auditor's report.


FCPA Nancy Gathungu, CBS
AUDITOR-GENERAL

Nairobi


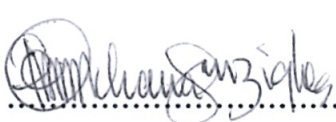

05 December, 2025

14. Statement of Financial Performance for the Year Ended 30 June 2025

	Notes	2024-2025 Current FY	2023-2024 Comparative FY
		Kshs	Kshs
Revenue from Non-Exchange transactions			
Transfers from other National Government entities	6	14,219,630	41,969,726
		14,219,630	41,969,726
Revenue from Exchange transactions			
Rendering of services- fees from students	7	61,032,979	60,719,865
Miscellaneous income	23		7,600
Revenue from Exchange transactions	7	61,032,979	60,727,465
Total Revenue		75,252,608	102,697,191
Expenses			
Use of goods and services	8	31,459,318	28,353,885
Employee costs	9	6,624,684	5,481,307
Board /Council Expenses	10	1,271,100	1,099,600
Depreciation and amortization expense	11	19,484,799	18,927,809
Repairs and maintenance	12	1,994,112	789,665
Contracted services	13	650,760	709,920
Total Expenses		61,484,773	55,362,186
Net surplus/(deficit) for the year		13,767,835	47,335,005

The notes set out on pages 1 to 42 form an integral part of the Annual Financial Statements.

The Financial Statements set out on pages 1 to 42 were signed by:

		
.....
Chairman of Council/Board	Principal	Finance Officer
Date 02/12/2025	Date 02/12/25	ICPAK No
		Date 02/12/2025

Comparative FY refers to the financial year preceding the current year.

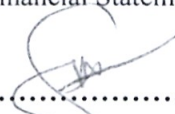
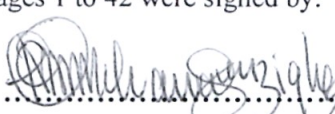

KINANGO TVC

Annual Report and Financial Statements for the year ended 30th June 2025

15. Statement of Financial Position as At 30th June 2025

Description	Notes	2024-2025 Current	2023-2024
		FY	Comparative FY
		Kshs	Kshs
Assets			
Current Assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	14	4,960,873	14,309,071
Current portion of receivables from exchange transactions	15	103,816,156	64,040,557
Receivables from non-exchange transactions	16	21,505,500	21,505,500
Inventories	17	1,245,953	
Total Current Assets		131,528,482	99,855,128
Non-Current Assets			
Property, plant, and equipment	18	133,976,974	149,481,409
Intangible assets	19	154,682	232,012
Total Non-Current Assets		134,131,656	149,713,421
Total Assets (A)		265,660,138	249,568,549
Liabilities			
Current Liabilities			
Trade and other payables from exchange transactions	20	2,750,312	450,817
Refundable deposits from customers	21	162,700	162,700
Deferred income	22		45,875,419
Total Current Liabilities		2,913,012	46,488,936
Non-Current Liabilities			
Deferred income	22		79,419,286
Total non-current liabilities			79,419,286
Total Liabilities (B)		2,913,012	125,908,222
Net Assets (A-B)		262,747,126	123,660,327
Represented By:			
Accumulated Surplus		116,791,171	102,999,077
Capital Fund		145,955,955	20,661,250
Net Assets		262,747,126	123,660,327

The Financial Statements set out on pages 1 to 42 were signed by:

.....
Chairman of Council/Board Principal Finance Officer

ICPAK No
 Date 02/12/2025 Date 02/12/25 Date 02/12/2025

Comparative FY refers to the financial year preceding the current year.

16. Statement of Changes in Net Asset for the Year Ended 30 June 2025

Description	Revaluation reserve	Accumulated Fund	Capital Grants/Fund	Total
At July 1, 2023 (previous year)		55,688,331	145,955,955	201,644,286
Surplus/(deficit) for the year	-	47,335,005		47,335,005
At June 30, 2024	-	103,023,336	145,955,955	248,979,291
At July 1, 2024 (current year)	-	103,023,336	145,955,955	248,979,291
Surplus/(deficit) for the year	-	13,767,835		13,767,835
At June 30, 2025	-	116,791,171	145,955,955	262,747,126

Note:

1. The surplus/(deficit) for the year arise due to reporting transfer from national and other government entities and rendering of service on accrual basis.
2. For transfer from national and other government entities also include deferred income from building, donated property plant and equipment's & donated Jitume lab Computers.

17. Statement of Cash Flows for the Year Ended 30 June 2025

Description		2024-2025 Current FY	2023-2024 Comparative FY
	Note	Kshs	Kshs
Cash flows from operating activities			
Receipts			
Transfers from other National Government entities – Capitation	6	8,409,850	24,606,163
Transfers from other National Government entities – Scholarship	6	5,809,780	
Rendering of services- fees from students	7	23,556,875	25,104,389
Miscellaneous income			7,600
Unrecognized cash in dormant account		24,259	
Refundable deposits from students			70,200
Total Receipts		37,800,764	49,788,352
Payments			
Use of goods and services	8	31,459,318	28,353,885
Employee costs	9	6,624,684	5,481,307
Board /Council Expenses	10	1,271,100	1,099,600
Repairs and maintenance	12	1,994,112	789,665
Contracted services	13	650,760	709,920
Increase in Inventories		1,245,953	
Total Payments		43,245,927	36,434,377
Net Cash Flows from operating activities	24	(5,445,164)	13,353,975
Cash flows from investing activities			
Purchase of property, plant, equipment and intangible assets	18	(3,903,034)	(2,688,748)
Increase in Inventories	17	-	
Net cash flows used in investing activities		(9,348,197)	10,665,227
Cash flows from financing activities			
Repayment Of Borrowings		-	(108,622)
Net cash flows used in financing activities		-	(108,622)
Net Increase/(Decrease) in Cash and Cash equivalents		(9,348,197)	10,556,605
Cash and Cash equivalents at 1 JULY	14	14,309,071	3,752,467
Cash and Cash equivalents at 30 JUNE 2025	14	4,960,873	14,309,071

PSASB has prescribed the direct method of cashflow preparation and presentation for all public sector entities reporting under the IPSAS Accrual basis of accounting

18. Statement of Comparison of Budget & Actual amounts For Year Ended 30 June 2025

Description	Original budget	Adjustments	Final budget	Actual on comparable basis	Performance difference	Utilization Difference
	Kshs	Kshs	Kshs	Kshs	Kshs	%
	a	b	c=(a+b)	d	e=(c-d)	f=d/c*100
Budget carryovers from the previous year*	-	-	-	-	-	-
Receipts						
Transfers from other National Government entities- Capitation	11,340,000		11,340,000	8,409,850	2,930,150	74%
Transfers from other National Government entities- Scholarship	21,231,650		21,231,650	5,809,780	15,421,870	27%
Rendering of services- fees from students	17,472,930		17,472,930	23,556,875	(6,083,945)	135%
Total Receipts	50,044,580	-	50,044,580	37,776,505	12,268,075	75%
Payments						
Use of goods and services	32,807,620	-	32,807,620	31,459,318	1,348,302	96%
Employee costs	7,884,640	-	7,884,640	6,624,684	1,259,956	84%
Board /Council Expenses	1,052,000	-	1,052,000	1,271,100	(219,100)	121%
Repairs and maintenance	1,950,000	-	1,950,000	1,994,112	(44,112)	102%
Contracted services	709,920	-	709,920	650,760	59,160	92%
Total Expenditure Payments	44,404,180	-	44,404,180	41,999,974	2,404,206	95%
Capital Expenditure Payments	5,640,400		5,640,400	3,903,034	1,737,366	69%
Surplus/Deficit	-	-	-	(8,126,503)		

Budget notes**1. Explanation of differences between actual and budgeted amounts (10% over/under) IPSAS 24.14**

The actual revenue collected during the year amounted to a total of Kshs. 37,776,505 which is 75% of the total estimated budget. This is because the expected revenue from government scholarship was not realised during the FY 2024-2025 disbursement.

2. Provide an explanation of changes between original and final budget indicating whether the difference is due to reallocations or other causes. (IPSAS 24.29)

There were no changes made to the original budget after it was endorsed by the BOG Members.

Budget Reconciliation

	Description of Particulars	Amount in Kshs
	Actual Surplus Amounts as per the statement of Budget	(8,126,503)
1	Reason for difference – Increase in the Inventory	(1,245,953)
2	Reason for difference – Inclusion of Unrecognized cash in dormant account	24,259
	Closing Cash and Cash Equivalent as per the statement of Cash flows	(9,348,197)

19. Notes to the Financial Statements**1. General Information**

Kinango Technical and Vocational College is established by and derives its authority and accountability from TVET Act/ 2013 Section 20 (1). The Institution is wholly owned by the Government of Kenya and is domiciled in Kenya. The Institution's principal activity is to be a path finder and trail blazer in Technical training in the current and next generation.

2. Statement of Compliance and Basis of Preparation

The financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis except for the measurement at re-valued amounts of certain items of property, plant and equipment, marketable securities and financial instruments at fair value, impaired assets at their estimated recoverable amounts and actuarially determined liabilities at their present value. The preparation of financial statements in conformity with International Public Sector Accounting Standards (IPSAS) allows the use of estimates and assumptions. It also requires management to exercise judgement in the process of applying the College's accounting policies. The areas involving a higher degree of judgment or complexity, or where assumptions and estimates are significant to the financial statements, are disclosed in Note 18. The financial statements have been prepared and presented in Kenya Shillings, which is the functional and reporting currency of Kinango TVC. The values are rounded off to the nearest shilling. The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the PFM Act, the State Corporations Act, the TVET Act, and International Public Sector Accounting Standards (IPSAS). The accounting policies adopted have been consistently applied to all the years presented.

3. Adoption of New and Revised Standards

When an IPSAS becomes effective on 1st January 2025, it is applicable in Kenya from 1st July 2025

i. New and amended standards and interpretations in issue effective in the year ended 30 June 2025.

There are no new and amended standards issued in the financial year.

ii. New and amended standards and interpretations in issue but not yet effective in the year ended 30 June 2025.

Standard	Effective date and impact:
IPSAS 43: Leases	Applicable 1st January 2025 The standard sets out the principles for the recognition, measurement, presentation, and disclosure of leases. The objective is to ensure that lessees and lessors provide relevant information in a manner that faithfully represents those transactions. This information gives a basis for users of financial statements to assess the effect that leases have on the financial position, financial performance and cashflow of Kinango TVC. The new standard requires entities to recognise, measure and present information on right of use assets and lease liabilities.
IPSAS 44: Non- Current Assets Held for Sale and Discontinued Operations	Applicable 1st January 2025 The Standard requires, Assets that meet the criteria to be classified as held for sale to be measured at the lower of carrying amount and fair value less costs to sell and the depreciation of such assets to cease and: Assets that meet the criteria to be classified as held for sale to be presented separately in the statement of financial position and the results of discontinued operations to be presented separately in the statement of financial performance. Not applicable as per this financial year.
IPSAS 45: Property Plant and Equipment	Applicable 1st January 2025 The standard supersedes IPSAS 17 on Property, Plant and Equipment. IPSAS 45 has additional guidance/ new guidance for heritage assets, infrastructure assets and measurement. Heritage assets were previously excluded from the scope of IPSAS 17 in IPSAS 45, heritage assets that satisfy the definition of PPE shall be recognised as assets if they meet the criteria in the standard. IPSAS 45 has an additional application guidance for infrastructure assets, implementation guidance and illustrative examples. The standard has clarified existing principles e.g. valuation of land over or under the infrastructure assets, under- maintenance of assets and distinguishing significant parts of infrastructure assets. It has significance impact in Kinango TVC.
IPSAS 46: Measurement	Applicable 1st January 2025 The objective of this standard was to improve measurement guidance across IPSAS by: i. Providing further detailed guidance on the implementation of commonly used measurement bases and the circumstances under which they should be used. ii. Clarifying transaction costs guidance to enhance consistency across IPSAS. iii. Amending where appropriate guidance across IPSAS related to measurement at recognition, subsequent measurement and measurement related disclosures.

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	The standard also introduces a public sector specific measurement bases called the current operational value.
IPSAS 47: Revenue	Applicable 1st January 2026 This standard supersedes IPSAS 9- Revenue from exchange transactions, IPSAS 11 Construction contracts and IPSAS 23 Revenue from non- exchange transactions. This standard brings all the guidance of accounting for revenue under one standard. The objective of the standard is to establish the principles that an entity shall apply to report useful information to users of financial statements about the nature, amount, timing and uncertainty of revenue and cash flow arising from revenue transactions. It has significance impact in Kinango TVC.
IPSAS 48: Transfer Expenses	Applicable 1st January 2026 The objective of the standard is to establish the principles that a transfer provider shall apply to report useful information to users of financial statements about the nature, amount, timing and uncertainty of expenses and cash flow arising from transfer expense transactions. This is a new standard for public sector entities geared to provide guidance to entities that provide transfers on accounting for such transfers. It will have significance impact in Kinango TVC.
IPSAS 49: Retirement Benefit Plans	Applicable 1st January 2026 The objective is to prescribe the accounting and reporting requirements for the public sector retirement benefit plans which provide retirement to public sector employees and other eligible participants. The standard sets the financial statements that should be presented by a retirement benefit plan. It has no significance impact in Kinango TVC.
IPSAS 50: Exploration For & Evaluation of Mineral Resources	Applicable 1st January 2027 The objective of this Standard is to specify the financial reporting for the exploration for and evaluation of mineral resources. The Standard requires: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Limited improvements to existing accounting practices for exploration and evaluation expenditures. ii. Entities that recognize exploration and evaluation assets to assess such assets for impairment in accordance with this Standard and measure any impairment in accordance with IPSAS 26. iii. Disclosures that identify and explain the amounts in the entity's financial statements arising from the exploration for and evaluation of mineral resources and help users of those financial statements understand the amount, timing and certainty of future cash flows from any exploration and evaluation assets recognized. It has no significance impact in Kinango TVC.

iii. Early adoption of standards

The Kinango TVC did not early – adopt any new or amended standards in the financial year 2024-2025.

4. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies**a) Revenue recognition****i) Revenue from non-exchange transactions****Transfers from other government entities**

Revenues from non-exchange transactions with other government entities are measured at fair value and recognized on obtaining control of the asset (cash, goods, services and property) if the transfer is free from conditions and it is probable that the economic benefits or service potential related to the asset will flow to the entity and can be measured reliably. To the extent that there is a related condition attached that would give rise to a liability to repay the amount, the amount is recorded in the statement of financial position and realised in the statement of financial performance over the useful life of the assets that have been acquired using such funds.

ii) Revenue from exchange transactions**Rendering of services**

The Kinango TVC recognizes revenue from rendering of services by reference to the stage of completion when the outcome of the transaction can be estimated reliably. The stage of completion is measured by reference to labour hours incurred to date as a percentage of total estimated labour hours. Where the contract outcome cannot be measured reliably, revenue is recognized only to the extent that the expenses incurred are recoverable.

Sale of goods

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

Interest income

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

Rental income

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

b) Budget information

The original budget for FY 2024/2025 was approved by the Board of Governors on 4th June, 2024. No Subsequent revisions or additional appropriations were made to the approved budget. The entity's budget is prepared on a different basis to the actual income and expenditure disclosed in the financial statements. The financial statements are prepared on accrual basis using a classification based on the nature of expenses in the statement of financial performance, whereas the budget is prepared on a cash basis. The amounts in the financial statements were recast from the accrual basis to the cash basis and reclassified by presentation to be on the same basis as the approved budget. A comparison of budget and actual amounts, prepared on a comparable basis to the approved budget, is then presented in the statement of comparison of budget and actual amounts.

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

A statement to reconcile the actual amounts on a comparable basis included in the statement of comparison of budget and actual amounts and the actuals as per the statement of financial performance has been presented under section 19 of these financial statements.

c) Taxes**Current income tax**

The College is exempt from paying taxes as per schedule CAP 470 of the Income Tax Act.

Sales tax/ Value Added Tax

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

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

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

d) Investment property

Investment properties are measured initially at cost, including transaction costs. The carrying amount includes the replacement cost of components of an existing investment property at the time that cost is incurred if the recognition criteria are met and excludes the costs of day-to-day maintenance of an investment property. Investment property acquired through a non-exchange transaction is measured at its fair value at the date of acquisition. Subsequent to initial recognition, investment properties are measured using the cost model and are depreciated over a period of 10 years. Investment properties are derecognized either when they have been disposed of or when the investment property is permanently withdrawn from use and no future economic benefit or service potential is expected from its disposal. The difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset is recognized in the surplus or deficit in the period of de-recognition.

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

e) Property, plant and equipment

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.

f) Leases

Finance leases are leases that transfer substantially the entire risks and benefits incidental to ownership of the leased item to the Entity. Assets held under a finance lease are capitalized at the commencement of the lease at the fair value of the leased property or, if lower, at the present value of the future minimum lease payments. The Entity also recognizes the associated lease liability at the inception of the lease. The liability recognized is measured as the present value of the future minimum lease payments at initial recognition. Subsequent to initial recognition, lease payments are apportioned between finance charges and reduction of the lease liability to achieve a constant rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability. Finance charges are recognized as finance costs in surplus or deficit. An asset held under a finance lease is depreciated over the useful life of the asset. However, if there is no reasonable certainty that the Entity will obtain ownership of the asset by the end of the lease term, the asset is depreciated over the shorter of the estimated useful life of the asset and the lease term. Operating leases are leases that do not transfer substantially all the risks and benefits incidental to ownership of the leased item to the Entity. Operating lease payments are recognized as an operating expense in surplus or deficit on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

g) Intangible assets

Intangible assets acquired separately are initially recognized at cost. The cost of intangible assets acquired in a non-exchange transaction is their fair value at the date of the exchange. Following initial recognition, intangible assets are carried at cost less any accumulated amortization and accumulated impairment losses. Internally generated intangible assets, excluding capitalized development costs, are not capitalized and expenditure is reflected in surplus or deficit in the period in which the expenditure is incurred. The useful life of the intangible assets is assessed as either finite or indefinite. Intangible assets with an indefinite useful life are assessed for impairment at each reporting date.

h) Biological Assets

The entity recognizes biological assets when it controls the assets due to past events, it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the asset will flow to the entity, and when the fair value or cost of the asset can be measured reliably. Biological assets are initially and subsequently measured at fair value less costs to sell, except where fair value cannot be reliably determined. In such cases, the asset is measured at its cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses. Changes in fair value less costs to sell are recognized in surplus/deficit in the period in which they occur.

i) Research and development costs

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

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

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

j) Financial instruments

IPSAS 41 addresses the classification, measurement and de-recognition of financial assets and financial liabilities, introduces new rules for hedge accounting and a new impairment model for financial assets. The new hedge accounting rules have little significance impact on the Company's financial statements.

A financial instrument is any contract that gives rise to a financial asset of one entity and a financial liability or equity instrument of another entity. At initial recognition, the entity measures a financial asset or financial liability at its fair value plus or minus, in the case of a financial asset or financial liability not at fair value through surplus or deficit, transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of the financial asset or financial liability

Financial assets**Classification**

The entity classifies its financial assets as subsequently measured at amortised cost, fair value through net assets/ equity, or fair value through surplus and deficit on the basis of both the entity's management model for financial assets and the contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial asset. A financial asset is measured at amortized cost when the financial asset is held within a management model whose objective is to hold financial assets in order to collect contractual cash flows and the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal outstanding. A financial asset is measured at fair value through net assets/ equity if it is held within the management model whose objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cashflows and selling financial assets and the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding. A financial asset shall be measured at fair value through surplus or deficit unless it is measured at amortized cost or fair value through net assets/ equity unless an entity has made an irrevocable election at initial recognition for particular investments in equity instruments.

Subsequent measurement

Based on the business model and the cash flow characteristics, the entity classifies its financial assets into amortized cost or fair value categories for financial instruments. Movements in fair value are presented in either surplus or deficit or through net assets/ equity subject to certain criteria being met.

Amortized cost

Financial assets that are held for collection of contractual cash flows where those cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest, and that are not designated at fair value through surplus or deficit, are measured at amortized cost. A gain or loss on an instrument that is subsequently measured at amortized cost and is not part of a hedging relationship is recognized in profit or loss when the asset is de-recognized or impaired. Interest income from these financial assets is included in finance income using the effective interest rate method.

Fair value through net assets/ equity

Financial assets that are held for collection of contractual cash flows and for selling the financial assets, where the assets' cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest, are measured at fair value through net assets/ equity. Movements in the carrying amount are taken through net assets, except for the recognition of impairment gains or losses, interest revenue and foreign exchange gains and losses which are recognized in surplus/deficit. Interest income from these financial assets is included in finance income using the effective interest rate method.

Fair value through surplus or deficit

Financial assets that do not meet the criteria for amortized cost or fair value through net assets/equity are measured at fair value through surplus or deficit. A business model where the entity manages financial assets with the objective of realizing cash flows through solely the sale of the assets would result in a fair value through surplus or deficit model.

Trade and other receivables

Trade and other receivables are recognized at fair values less allowances for any uncollectible amounts. Trade and other receivables are assessed for impairment on a continuing basis. An estimate is made of doubtful receivables based on a review of all outstanding amounts at the year-end.

Impairment

The entity assesses, on a forward-looking basis, the expected credit loss ('ECL') associated with its financial assets carried at amortized cost and fair value through net assets/equity. The entity recognizes a loss allowance for such losses at each reporting date. Critical estimates and significant judgments made by management in determining the expected credit loss (ECL) are set out in Note 15.

Financial liabilities**Classification**

The entity classifies its liabilities as subsequently measured at amortized cost except for financial liabilities measured through profit or loss.

k) Inventories

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

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

- Raw materials: purchase cost using the weighted average cost method.
- Finished goods and work in progress: cost of direct materials and labour and a proportion of manufacturing overheads based on the normal operating capacity but excluding borrowing costs.

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

Inventories (Continued)

Net realizable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of operations, less the estimated costs of completion and the estimated costs necessary to make the sale, exchange, or distribution. Inventories are recognized as an expense when deployed for utilization or consumption in the ordinary course of operations of the Kinango TVC.

l) Provisions

Provisions are recognized when the College has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits or service potential will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. Where the College expects some or all of a provision to be reimbursed, for example, under an insurance contract, the reimbursement is recognized as a separate asset only when the reimbursement is virtually certain. The expense relating to any provision is presented in the statement of financial performance net of any reimbursement.

Contingent liabilities

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

Contingent assets

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

m) Social Benefits

Social benefits are cash transfers provided to i) specific individuals and/or households that meet the eligibility criteria, ii) mitigate the effects of social risks and iii) Address the need of society as a whole. The entity recognises a social benefit as an expense for the social benefits scheme at the same time that it recognises a liability. The liability for the social benefit scheme is measured at the best estimate of the cost (the social benefit payments) that the entity will incur in fulfilling the present obligations represented by the liability.

n) Nature and purpose of reserves

Kinango TVC creates and maintains reserves in terms of specific requirements.

o) Changes in accounting policies and estimates

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

p) Employee benefits

Retirement benefit plans

The college has no permanent employees thus no retirement benefit plans.

q) Foreign currency transactions

The College has not engaged foreign funding to warrant foreign currency transactions

r) Borrowing costs

The College has not engage in borrowing yet.

s) Related parties

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

t) Service concession arrangements

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

u) Cash and cash equivalents

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

v) Comparative figures

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

w) Subsequent events

There have been no events subsequent to the financial year end with a significant impact on the financial statements for the year ended June 30, 2025.

5. Significant Judgments and Sources of Estimation Uncertainty

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

Estimates and assumptions.

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

Useful lives and residual values

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

- The condition of the asset based on the assessment of experts employed by the Kinango TVC.
- 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 8 page 24 and Note 16 page 27.

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.

-Depreciation on property plant and equipment is calculated using straight line method to write down the cost of each asset to its residual value over its estimated useful life using the following annual rates;

Motor Vehicle 25%

Furniture & fitting 12.5%

Computers 30%

Equipment 12.5%

Building 2%

Software's 33.33%

-Land has been estimated in handing over report from our mentor institution to be 3.245 ha (hectares) which is equivalent to 8.2645 Acres. The approximated value of land per acre is estimated at a nominal value of Kshs. 2,500,000 (Two million five hundred thousand) on market price. Therefore, the total amount for 8.2645 Acres is Kshs. 20,661,250 (Twenty million six hundred and sixty-one thousand two hundred and fifty).

-Building has been estimated at a cost of Kshs. 56,630,025 as per the handing over report to Kinango TVC Board of Governors.

-Plant, Machinery and Equipment's, Computers, Laptops and accessories, Furniture and Fittings donated by Government to Kinango TVC had a cost of US Dollars. 1,036,061 which is equivalent to Kshs. 103,606,100 on assumption that 1Usd = Kshs. 100

6. Transfers from other National Government entities

Description	2024-2025	2023-2024
	Current FY	Comparative FY
	Kshs	Kshs
Unconditional Grants		
Capitation Grants	8,409,850	24,606,163
Scholarship Grant	5,809,780	-
Deferred Income	-	17,363,563
Total unconditional Grants	14,219,630	41,969,726
Conditional Grants amortised/ recognised in revenue	14,219,630	41,969,726
Other Organizational Grants	-	-
Total Government Grants and Subsidies	14,219,630	41,969,726

(a) Transfers from other Government entities (Categorized)

Name of the Entity Sending The Grant	Amount recognized to Statement of Financial performance *	Amount deferred under deferred income	Amount recognised in capital fund.	Total grant income during the year	Comparative FY
	Kshs	Kshs	Kshs	Kshs	Kshs
State Department of TVET	8,409,850	-		8,409,850	41,969,726
Education Ministry	5,809,780	-	-	5,809,780	-
Total	14,219,630	-		14,219,630	41,969,726

The details of the reconciliation have been included under appendix III

7. Rendering of Services

Description	2024-2025 Current FY	2023-2024 Comparative FY
	Kshs	Kshs
Tuition Fees	61,032,979	59,843,815
Examination Fees	-	705,550
Registration Fees	-	96,000
Student ID	-	74,500
Total Revenue from The Rendering of Services	61,032,979	60,719,865

The revenue is reported on accrual basis of accounting. The actual amount received as tuition fee is Kshs, 23,556,875 and Students receivable for FY 2024-2025 is Kshs. 39,775,599. The trade payables for the year amounted to Kshs. 2,299,495

8. Use of Goods and Services

Description	2024-2025 Current FY	2023-2024 Comparative FY
	Kshs	Kshs
Teaching and learning materials	4,907,733	3,009,602
Industrial attachment costs	642,800	455,300
Electricity, Water Conservancy	752,543	684,983
Medical Expense	82,800	
Student Union KTSU	731,580	187,120
Subscriptions	1,477,733	1,811,097
Advertising	2,945,690	3,560,580
Examination fees	6,990,690	4,756,310
Audit fees	-	250,000
Catering, conferences, and delegations	1,861,621	1,003,165
Travelling and accommodation	5,296,217	7,835,190
Administrative Expense		726,035
Sports Music and Drama	2,353,790	2,235,244
Greening and Sanitation	787,569	642,152
Printing and stationery	813,456	403,350
Bank charges	154,094	15,786
Mpesa Charges	5,224	
Rent expenses	128,500	189,000
Utensils	69,865	-
Telephone & Postage expenses	545,515	280,372
Internet expenses	400,200	248,140
Fire Safety	69,600	60,459
Professional consultancy services	381,100	-
Fuel Oil and Lubricants - Others	60,998	
Total good and services	31,459,318	28,353,885

9. Employee Costs

Description	2024-2025 Current FY	2023-2024 Comparative FY
	Kshs	Kshs
Salaries and wages	5,522,329	4,396,245
Employee related costs - contributions to pensions and medical aids	1,102,355	1,085,062
Employee Costs	6,624,684	5,481,307

10. Board/Council Expenses

Description	2024-2025 Current FY	2023-2024 Comparative FY
	Kshs	Kshs
Directors Emoluments	1,271,100	1,099,600
Total	1,271,100	1,099,600

11. Depreciation and Amortization expense

Description	2024-2025 Current FY	2023-2024 Comparative FY
	Kshs	Kshs
Property, plant and equipment	19,407,469	18,811,820
Intangible assets	77,329	115,988
Total depreciation and amortization	19,484,799	18,927,809

12. Repairs and Maintenance

Description	2024-2025 Current FY	2023-2024 Comparative FY
	Kshs	Kshs
Property	1,994,112	789,665
Total Repairs and Maintenance	1,994,112	789,665

13. Contracted Services

Description	2024-2025 Current FY	2023-2024 Comparative FY
	Kshs	Kshs
Actuarial valuations	650,760	709,920
Total contracted services	650,760	709,920

14. Cash and Cash Equivalentents

Description	Insert Current FY	Insert Comparative FY
	Kshs	Kshs
Current Account -1277092303	4,935,444	14,309,071
Current Account - 1324406135	24,259	
On - Call Deposits	1,170	-
Total Cash and Cash Equivalentents	4,960,873	14,309,071

(a). Detailed Analysis of Cash and Cash equivalents

Financial Institution	Account number	2024-2025	2023-2024
		Current FY	Comparative FY
		Kshs	Kshs
a) Current Account			
Kenya Commercial Bank	1277092303	4,935,444	14,309,071
Kenya Commercial Bank	1324406135	24,259	
Sub- Total		4,959,703	14,309,071
b) Others(Specify)			
Cash in Hand		1,170	
Sub- Total		1,170	
Grand Total		4,960,873	14,309,071

15. Receivables from Exchange transactions

(a) Current Receivables from Exchange transactions

Description	Insert Current	Insert
	FY	Comparative FY
		Kshs
Current Receivables		
Student Debtors	103,816,156	64,040,557
Total Current Receivables	103,816,156	64,040,557

(b) Ageing Analysis of Receivables from Exchange transactions

Description	2024-2025		2023-2024	
	Current FY		Comparative FY	
	Kshs		Kshs	
	Current FY	% of total	Comparative FY	% of total
Less than 1 year	39,775,599	%	-	%
Between 1- 2 years	64,040,557	70.5%	64,040,557	%
Between 2-3 years		16.8%	-	%
Over 3 years	-	%	-	%
Total (a+b)	103,816,156	%	64,040,557	%

(c) Reconciliation for impairment Allowance on Receivables from Exchange Transactions

Description	2024-2025 Current FY	2023-2024 Comparative FY
	Kshs	Kshs
At the beginning of the year	64,040,557	28,406,667
Provisions during the year	39,775,599	35,633,890
Recovered during the year	-	-
Write offs during the year	-	-
At the end of the year	103,816,156	64,040,557

College has stated the expected credit loss rates for various categories of its receivables. The College has disclosed how ECL was arrived at in line with provisions of IPSAS 41.

16. Receivables from Non-Exchange transactions

Description	2024-2025 Current FY	2023-2024 Comparative FY
	Kshs	Kshs
Current Receivables		
Capitation Grants*	21,505,500.00	21,505,500.00
Total Current Receivables	21,505,500.00	21,505,500.00

Receivables on capitation grants are recognised for monies received after year end but relating to the year under review.

(a) Ageing Analysis on Receivables from Non-Exchange Transactions

Description	2024-2025 Current FY		2023-2024 Comparative FY	
	Kshs		Kshs	
	Current FY	% of the total	Comparati ve FY	% of the total
Less than 1 year	-	%	18,280,500	%
Between 1- 2 years	21,505,500	8.3%	3,225,000	%
Between 2-3 years	-	%	-	%
Over 3 years	-	%	-	%
Total	21,505,500	8.3%	21,505,500	%

17. Inventories

Description	2024-2025 Current FY	2023-2024 Comparative FY
	Kshs	Kshs
Consumable stores	15,380.00	-
ICT stores	66,155.00	-
Printing and Stationery stores	193,500.00	-
Electrical stores	715,453.00	-
Cleaning Materials stores	49,595.00	-
Fashion and Design stores	205,870.00	-
Less: Impairment allowance		-
Total Inventories at lower of Cost and Net Realizable Value	1,245,953	-

The inventories as per the stock taking on 30th June 2025 is as stated in the table above.

Detailed disclosure on inventories

	2024-2025 Current FY	2023-2024 Comparative FY
Opening balance		
Additional Inventory in the year	1,245,953	-
Inventory expensed in the year		-
Write-downs in the year		-
Others specify		-
Closing balance	1,245,953	-

KINANGO TVC
Annual Report and Financial Statements for the year ended 30th June 2025
18. Property, Plant and Equipment

Cost	Land	Buildings	Motor vehicles	Furniture and fittings	Computers	Plant and equipment	Other Assets (specify)	Capital Work in progress	Total
	Kshs	Kshs	Kshs	Kshs	Kshs	Kshs	Kshs	Kshs	Kshs
Depreciation Rate		2%	25%	12.50%	30%	12.50%			
Cost as at 1 July 2023 (<i>previous year</i>)	20,661,250	56,630,025	120,000	3,303,920	12,109,302	105,837,574			198,662,071
Additions				929,456	643,585	515,881	251,826		2,340,748
Cost as at 30 th June 2024 (<i>previous FY</i>)	20,661,250	56,630,025	120,000	4,233,376	12,752,887	106,353,455	251,826	-	201,002,819
Additions				2,112,475	615,826	1,174,733			3,903,034
Cost as at 30th June 2025 (current year)	20,661,250	56,630,025	120,000	6,345,851	13,368,713	107,528,188	251,826	-	204,905,853
Depreciation And Impairment for the year 2024-2025		1,132,601	30,000	793,231	4,010,613.90	13,441,023	-	-	19,407,469
Depreciation And Impairment for the previous year 2023-2024		1,132,601	30,000	529,172	3,825,866	13,294,182	-	-	18,811,820
At 30th Jun 2024 Accumulated depreciation (previous year)		(3,397,802)	(90,000)	(1,034,115)	(7,458,657)	(39,540,837)		-	(51,521,410)
At 30th Jun 2025 Accumulated depreciation (current year)		(4,530,402)	(120,000)	(1,827,346)	(11,469,271)	(52,981,861)			(70,928,879)
Net Book Values									
At 30 th Jun 2024 Net Book Values (<i>previous year</i>)	20,661,250	53,232,224	30,000	3,199,262	5,294,230	66,812,618	251,826	-	149,481,409
At 30 th Jun 2025 Net Book Values (<i>current year</i>)	20,661,250	52,099,623	-	4,518,505	1,899,442	54,546,327	251,826	-	133,976,974

No work in progress

Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)

Valuation

As per National Treasury guidelines, Land and buildings were identified and valued as per the National Liabilities and Management Policy and guidelines (Issued June 2020). The assets have not been revalued.

(b) Property, Plant and Equipment at Cost

If the freehold land, buildings and other assets were stated on the historical cost basis the amounts would be as follows:

Description	Cost	Accumulated Depreciation	NBV
	Kshs	Kshs	Kshs
Land	20,661,250	-	20,661,250
Buildings	56,630,025	(4,530,402)	52,099,623
Plant And Machinery	107,528,188	(52,981,861)	54,546,327
Motor Vehicles including Motorcycles	120,000	(120,000)	-
Computers and Related Equipment	13,368,713	(11,469,271)	1,899,442
Office Equipment, Furniture, And Fittings	6,345,851	(1,827,346)	4,518,505
Library Text books	251,826	-	251,826
Total	204,905,853	(70,928,879)	133,976,974

19. Intangible Assets

Description	2024-2025 Current FY	2023-2024 Comparative FY
	Kshs	Kshs
Cost		
At beginning of the year	232,012	348,000
Additions	-	
At end of the year	232,012	348,000
Additions–internal development		
At end of the year	232,012	348,000
Amortization and impairment		
At beginning of the year	232,012	348,000
Amortization	77,329.	115,988
At end of the year	154,682	232,012
NBV	154,682	232,012

20. Trade and Other Payables

Description	2024-2025 Current FY		2023-2024 Comparative FY	
	Kshs		Kshs	
Trade payables	2,299,495		18,414	
Fees paid in advance	450,817		432,403	
Total Trade and Other Payables	2,750,312		450,817	
Ageing analysis:	Current FY	% of the Total	Comparative FY	% of the Total
Under one year	2,299,495	%	18,414	
1-2 years	450,817	%	432,403	
2-3 years	-	%	-	
Over 3 years	-	%	-	
Total (to tie to totals above)	2,750,312	%	450,817	

21. Refundable Deposits from Customers/Students

Description	2024-2025 Current FY		2023-2024 Comparative FY	
	Kshs		Kshs	
Caution money	162,700		162,700	
Total Deposits	162,700		162,700	
Ageing analysis:	Current FY	% of the Total	Comparative FY	% of the Total
Under one year	-	%	70,200	%
1-2 years	151,200	%	81,000	%
2-3 years	11,500	%	11,500	%
Over 3 years		%		%
Total (to tie to totals deposits above)	162,700	%	162,700	%

This are caution money refundable to students after completion and clearance of the course studied.

22. Deferred Income

Description	2024-2025 Current FY	2023-2024 Comparative FY
	Kshs	Kshs
National Government	-	114,146,412
Total Deferred Income	-	114,146,412

The deferred income movement is as follows:

Description	National government	International funders/ donors	Public contributions and donations	Total
	Kshs	Kshs	Kshs	Kshs
Balance brought forward	-	-	-	79,419,286
Additions during the year		-	-	
Transfers to capital fund	-	-	-	(17,363,563)
Transfers to income statement	-	-	-	(17,363,563)
Balance carried forward	-	-	-	44,692,160

Analysed as:

Description	Amount
	Kshs
Current	-
Non- Current	-
Total	-

Retirement benefit Asset/ Liability

Kinango TVC only contributes to the statutory National Social Security Fund (NSSF). This is a defined contribution scheme registered under the National Social Security Act. The company's obligation under the scheme is limited to specific contributions legislated from time to time and is currently deducted as per the gross salary of employee.

The entity also contributes to the statutory National Social Security Fund (NSSF). This is a defined contribution scheme registered under the National Social Security Act. The entity's obligation under the scheme is limited to specific contributions legislated from time to time and is currently at Kshs. 1170 per employee per month.

23. Miscellaneous Income

Description	2024-2025 Current FY	2023-2024 Prior FY
	Kshs	Kshs
Loss of items		7,600
Total other income		7,600

24. Cash generated from operations.

Surplus for the year before tax	2024-2025 Current FY	2023-2024 Comparative FY
	Kshs	Kshs
Adjusted for:	13,767,835	47,335,005
Depreciation	19,484,799	18,927,809
Unrecognized cash in dormant account	24,259	
Working Capital Adjustments		
Increase in Inventory	(1,245,953)	
Increase in current Receivables	(39,775,599)	(35,633,890)
Increase in Deferred Income	-	(17,363,563)
Decrease in non-current Receivables	-	
Increase in Payables	2,299,495	18,414
Increase in refundable deposits		70,200
Increase in Payments received in advance		(108,622)
Net Cash Flow from Operating Activities	(5,445,164)	13,245,353

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 with an established credit history.

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

(i) Credit risk

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

Description	Total amount Kshs	Fully performing Kshs	Past due Kshs	Impaired Kshs
At 30 June 2024 (previous year)				
Receivables from exchange transactions	64,040,557	-	-	-
Receivables from non-exchange transactions	21,505,500	-	-	-
Bank balances	14,309,071	-	-	-
Total	99,855,128	-	-	-
At 30 June 2025 (current year)				
Receivables from exchange transactions	103,816,156	-	-	-
Receivables from non-exchange transactions	21,505,500	-	-	-
Bank balances	4,960,873	-	-	-
Total	130,282,529	-	-	-

Financial risk management (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 entity has significant concentration of credit risk on amounts due from suppliers

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

(ii) Liquidity risk management

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

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

(iii) Market risk

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

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

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

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

a) Foreign currency risk

The entity has transactional currency exposures. Such exposure arises through purchases of goods and services that are done in currencies other than the local currency. Invoices denominated in foreign currencies are paid after 30 days from the date of the invoice and conversion at the time of payment is done using the prevailing exchange rate. The carrying amount of the entity's foreign currency denominated monetary assets and monetary liabilities at the end of the reporting period are as follows:

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

Foreign currency sensitivity analysis

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

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.

iv) Capital Risk Management

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

Description	2024-2025	2023-2024
	Current FY	Comparative FY
	Kshs	Kshs
Revaluation Reserve	-	-
Retained Earnings	116,791,171	102,999,077
Capital Reserve	145,955,955	20,661,250
Total Funds	262,747,126	123,660,327
Total Borrowings		
Less: Cash and Bank Balances	(4,960,873)	(14,309,071)
Net Debt/(Excess Cash and Cash Equivalents)	257,786,253	109,351,256
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 Kinango TVC, holding 100% of the College'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:

- i) The National Government;
- ii) The Parent Ministry;
- iii) Key management;
- iv) Board of directors;
- v) Kinango TVC Top Management.

The transactions and balances with related parties during the year are as

Description	2024-2025 Current FY	2023-2024 Comparative FY
	Kshs	Kshs
Transactions with Related Parties		
a) Sales to related parties		
Sales of electricity to govt agencies		
Total		
B) Purchases from related parties		
Purchases of electricity from kplc and Water service providers	752,543	684,983
Training and conference fees paid to govt. agencies		
Others (<i>specify</i>)		
Total	752,543	684,983
b) Grants /Transfers from the Government		
Grants from National Govt- Capitation	8,409,850	24,606,163
Grants from National Govt - Scholarship	5,809,780	
Total	14,219,630	24,606,163
c) Expenses incurred on behalf of related parties		
Payments of Salaries and Wages for Kinango TVC Employees	6,624,684	5,481,307
Payments for Goods and Services for Learning	31,459,318	28,353,885
Total	38,084,002	33,835,192
d) Key Management Compensation		
Directors' emoluments	1,271,100	1,099,600
Compensation to Key Management		
Total	1,271,100	1,099,600

27. Events After The Reporting Period

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

28. Ultimate And Holding Entity

The Kinango TVC is a Public TVET College under the Ministry of Education. Its ultimate parent is the Government of Kenya.

29. Currency

The financial statements are presented in Kenya Shillings (Kshs) and the values are rounded off to the nearest shilling.

20. Appendices

Appendix 1: Implementation Status of Auditor-General Recommendations

The following is the summary of issues raised by the external auditor, and management comments that were provided to the auditor.

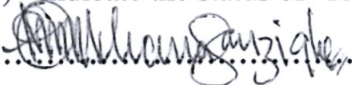
Reference No. on the external audit Report	Issue / Observations from Auditor	Management comments	Status: (Resolved / Not Resolved)	Timeframe: (Put a date when you expect the issue to be resolved)
5.Unsupported Board/Council Allowances	The statement of financial performance and Note 11 to the financial statements reflects Board/Council expenses amounting to Kshs. 1,099,600 which includes board sitting and transport allowances of Kshs 466,000 incurred during the year. However, expenses totalling Kshs. 289,000 was not supported with evidence of meetings held including attendance registers and board minutes. In the circumstances, the accuracy and completeness of board sitting allowance and transport allowance of Kshs 466,000 could not be confirmed.	The management acknowledges the audit finding. However, most of the board meetings were held online and therefore members could not manage to sign physical attendance list. The management commits to ensure all future board meetings have attendance list to support the payment vouchers.	Resolved	All board meetings held during FY 2024-2025 is supported by attendance list and invitation letter.
8.Lack of Ownership Documents for College Land	The statement of financial position and Note 18 to the financial statements reflects property, plant and equipment balances of Kshs. 149,490,814. Included in this balance is Kshs. 20,661,250 in respect to land. The value is arrived at based on an estimate reported on significant accounting judgements number 5 at nominal value of Kshs. 2,500,000 per acre. However, the basis of the estimate was not supported by documents or professional estimate report.	i. The management acknowledges the audit finding. The college was under the mentorship of Coast institute of technology before it was handed over to Board of Kinango TVC on 21st January, 2021. The handing over document only indicated the size of the land. The amount of Kshs. 20,661,250 was nominal value based on the market price in the area. Further the College had inadequate funds to do valuation of its land and get the actual value. The management is committed to ensure that, valuation of the land is done immediately funds are available so as to be in compliance with the law. See annexures 8 handing over documents	Not Resolved	To resolve before end of FY 2025-2026 due to long processes in land adjudication.

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Reference No. on the external audit Report	Issue / Observations from Auditor	Management comments	Status: (Resolved / Not Resolved)	Timeframe: (Put a date when you expect the issue to be resolved)
	In addition, there was no evidence of ownership as land title deed or certificate of allotment was not provided for audit. In the circumstances, the accuracy, completeness and ownership of land balance of Kshs.20,661,250 could not be confirmed	ii. The management acknowledges the audit finding. The land is now included in the asset register. See annexures 8 Asset register The management acknowledges the audit finding. The College lacked sufficient funds to do fencing during the year under review. However, the fencing project has been included in the FY 2025/2026. The management has made several steps towards acquiring a title deed. This includes writing to the relevant government agencies in charge in issuance of title deeds. See annexures 8 land ownership documents.		

Guidance Notes:

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

.....


Name **VICTOR S. MCHANA**
Accounting Officer
Principal/ BOG Secretary
Date **02/12/25**

KINANGO TVC
Annual Report and Financial Statements for the year ended 30th June 2025

Appendix II: Projects Implemented by Kinango TVC

Projects

Projects implemented by the State Corporation/ SAGA Funded by development partners.

Project title	Project Number	Donor	Period/ duration	Donor commitment	Separate donor reporting required as per the donor agreement (Yes/No)	Consolidated in these financial statements (Yes/No)
1						
2						

Status of Projects completion

	Project	Total project Cost	Total expended to date	Completion % to date	Budget	Actual	Sources of funds
1							
2							
3							

Appendix II: Inter-entily confirmation letter



MINISTRY OF EDUCATION
STATE DEPARTMENT FOR TECHNICAL, VOCATIONAL EDUCATION AND TRAINING

Kinango Technical & Vocational College
[Insert Address]

The State Department for Technical, Vocational Education and Training wishes to confirm the amounts disbursed to you as at 30 June 2025 as indicated in the table below. Please compare the amounts disbursed to you with the amounts you received and populate them in column H in the table below. Then please sign and stamp this request in the space provided and return it to us

Confirmation of amounts received by (Kinango Technical and Vocational College) as at 30 June 2025									
Amounts Disbursed by (State Department for Technical, Vocational Education and Training) as at									
30-Jun-25									
Reference Number	Date Disbursed	Recurrent - Grants	Development-	Capitation (Kshs)	Scholarship	Amount Received by	Differences	Total Recurrent	Total Development
BULK24264646P3	20-Sep-24				812,986.90	812,814.40	172.50	14,222,848.50	
BULK24264646P3	20-Sep-24				1,773,789.60	1,773,214.60	575.00		
BULK2426422QGC	20-Sep-24				1,941,762.10	1,941,187.10	575.00		
Q1 BULK242644147J	20-Sep-24			2,132,000.00		2,131,425.00	575.00		
BULK24264Y687J	20-Sep-24				26,875.60	21,703.10	172.50		
BULK2426767R5X	23-Sep-24				1,256,434.30	1,255,859.30	575.00		
Q2 BULK25048B47DG	17-Feb-25			6,279,000.00		6,278,425.00	575.00		
Total		-	-	8,411,000.00	5,811,848.50	14,219,628.50	3220.00		

I confirm that the amounts shown above are correct as of the date indicated.

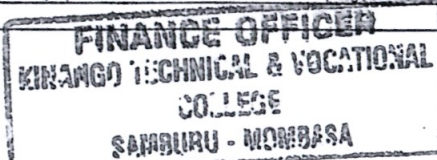
Head of Accounts Department

Name **FRUMENCE K. LAGAT**

Signature

Date **15/09/2025**

Yours sincerely,



Signed by: Mr. Benson M. Kinyua Head Accounting Unit

Copy to: Director General, Accounting Services and Quality Assurance, the National Treasury

Appendix III- Kinango TVC Confirmation Letter



MINISTRY OF EDUCATION STATE DEPARTMENT OF TECHNICAL AND VOCATIONAL TRAINING

KINANGO TECHNICAL AND VOCATIONAL COLLEGE

P O BOX 6 - 80120 SAMBURU MOMBASA

Tel No: +254788280009 Email:kinangotti2030@gmail.com

Website: www.kinangotvc.ac.ke



Vision: A path finder and trail blazer in Technical Training

Our Ref:

Date: 19/08/2025

Name of transferring entity: **State Department for Vocational and Technical Training**

Name of beneficiary entity: **Kinango Technical and Vocational College**

Confirmation of amounts received by Kinango Technical and Vocational College as at 30th June 2025

Reference Number	Date Disbursed	Recurrent (A)	Development (B)	Total (C)=(A+B)	Remarks
FT24264MVWLL	20.09.2024	812,814		812,814	Fully Allocated
FT2426424DNK	23.09.2024	1,773,215		1,773,215	Fully Allocated
FT242647DHRK	23.09.2024	1,941,187		1,941,187	Fully Allocated
FT24267RYY4J	23.09.2024	26,703		26,703	Fully Allocated
FT24268319QT	24.09.2024	1,255,859		1,255,859	Fully Allocated
FT242671J55X	24.09.2024	2,131,425		2,131,425	Fully Allocated
FT25049HWH83	19.02.2025	6,278,425	-	6,278,425	Fully Allocated
Total		14,219,630		14,219,630	

KINANGO TVC

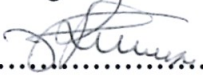
Annual Report and Financial Statements for the year ended 30th June 2025

I confirm that the amounts shown above are correct as of the date indicated.

Head of Accounts Department - Disbursing Entity: State Department for Vocational and Technical Training

Name Sign Date

Head of Accounts Department - Beneficiary Entity: Kinango Technical and Vocational College

Name FRUMENKE LAGAT Sign  Date 02/12/2025

Appendix IV: Reporting of Climate Relevant Expenditures

Project Name	Project Description	Project Objectives	Project Activities					Source Of Funds	Implementing Partners
				Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4		

Appendix V: Reporting on Disaster Management Expenditure

Column I	Column II	Column III	Column IV	Column V	Column VI	Column VII
Programme	Sub-programme	Disaster Type	Category of disaster related Activity that require expenditure reporting (response/recovery/mitigation/preparedness)	Expenditure item	Amount (Kshs.)	Comments