

REPUBLIC OF KENYA



OFFICE OF THE AUDITOR-GENERAL

Enhancing Accountability



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REPORT

OF

THE AUDITOR-GENERAL

ON

ALDAI TECHNICAL TRAINING INSTITUTE

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



ALDAI TECHNICAL TRAINING INSTITUTE

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)



Table of Contents

1.	Acronyms and Definition of Key Terms.....	ii
2.	Key Institute Information and Management	iii
3.	The Council/Board of Governors.....	viii
4.	Key Management Team	xi
5.	Chairman’s Statement	xiii
6.	Report of the Chief Principal	xv
7.	Statement of Performance against Predetermined Objectives	xvii
8.	Corporate Governance Statement.....	xxvi
9.	Management Discussion and Analysis.....	xxvii
10.	Environmental And Sustainability Reporting Statement	xxix
11.	Report of the Board of Governors.....	xxxii
12.	Statement of Board of Governors’ Responsibilities.....	xxxiii
13.	Report of the Auditor General	xxxiv
14.	Statement of Financial Performance For The Year Ended 30 June 2025	1
15.	Statement of Financial Position As At 30th June 2025.....	3
16.	Statement of Changes in Net Assets for The Year Ended 30 June 2025	5
17.	Statement of Cash Flows For The Year Ended 30 June 2025.....	6
18.	Statement of Comparison of Budget & Actual amounts For Year Ended 30 June 2025	7
19.	Notes to the Financial Statements	9
20.	Appendices	56

1. Acronyms 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

B. Definition of Key Terms

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

Comparative Year- Means the prior period.

2. **Key Institute Information and Management**

(a) **Background information**

The Aldai Technical Training Institute was incorporated/established under the TVET Act 2013 on 14/01/2013. The institute is domiciled in Kenya. The institute a public institution established under the provisions of the Education Act (Cap 211). The vision, mission and objectives have been developed in line with the prevailing external and internal conditions which will guide its growth and development. In response to the dynamic society, the institute is addressing the goals and the objectives as expressed in TVET Act 2013, the goals enshrined in the Kenya Vision 2030, MDGs, Ministry of Education's Sessional papers and issues contained in the Kenya constitution.

Emerging opportunities and challenges require continuous planning and reviewing by the Institute in order to enhance performance, customer focus and optimal service delivery, strengthening corporate image and social responsibility. The plan therefore articulates the Institute's position with the contemporary trends in TVET Education system, emerging issues and challenges, carries out situational analysis, outline strategic issues and activities, review the institutional action plans, make projection while assessing financial resources and put in place strategies and mechanisms for implementation, monitoring and evaluation

(b) **Principal Activities**

The principal activity of Aldai Technical Training Institute is to provide diversified Vocational, Technical and Industrial Skills, through training.

Vision

To be a centre of Excellence in innovation, provision of skills and competence.

Mission

To provide diversified Vocational, Technical and Industrial skills relevant to the market needs for self-reliance and sustainable development.

Core Values

The Aldai Technical Training Institute is an integral part of the society and endeavours to exhibit high social and professional standards. Core values are fundamental values or ideals at the heart of Aldai Technical Training Institute that lay the foundation on which the Institute operates. Core values shape the culture and define the character of Aldai Technical Training Institute.

The staff will conduct their duties in accordance with the Public Service Code of Conduct and Ethics endeavour to project a supportive corporate culture among its members. Core values that shall remain points for observance by the ATTI fraternity and will be the principles guiding the behaviour of all stakeholders in conducting the institute business.

Guided by our vision and mission we shall uphold the following values at all times.

These core values are:

- a. Integrity
- b. Quality
- c. Accountability
- d. Professionalism
- e. Commitment
- f. Leadership
- g. Diversity

(c) Key Management

Aldai TTI day-to-day management is under the following key organs:

- Board of Governors
- Principal who is the accounting officer
- Management
-

(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:

No.	Designation	Name
1.	Principal	SALLIE C. MOSSOP LUKUYU
2.	Deputy principal Administration	STEPHEN KIPRONO
3	Deputy principal Academics	COLLETA KWEYU
4	Ag. Registrar	STEPHEN WAWERU
5	Ag. Dean of Students	ABRAHAM KORIR YEGO
6	Head of Finance	PETER SAGGAS
7	Head of Procurement	DANCAN KOECH

Key Institute Information and Management (Continued)

(e) Fiduciary Oversight Arrangements

1. Finance, Infrastructure and General Administration Committee

- Oversight of annual operating plan and budget development, including recommendations to the management Board for approval.
- Oversight of the fees structures with assistance of staff to develop the fees structures
- To ensure the solvency of the Institute - finance mobilization
- To safeguard the Institute assets
- To ensure the effective and efficient use of resources
- To ensure that funds provided by GoK and any other funding body are used in accordance with the terms and conditions specified
- To ensure that financial control systems are in place and are working efficiently
- To facilitate the preparation of the Institute strategic plan for Board approval
- Ensuring accurate and timely reports to the Board on all Administrative and Financial issues
- Implementation and supervision of institution's project and other institute's projects (internal and external projects).
- Ensure compliance with all statutory and labour laws in management of the staff
- Oversee recruitment and promotion of BOG staff
- Discipline of staff
- Mentor other training institutions on behalf of GoK
- Any other duties assigned by the Board

2. Education, Training, Research Committee

- Oversight of academic programs, standards and approval of training programs
- Ensuring the relevance of training to labour market requirements
- Determine the optimum enrolment of training programs
- Evaluation of examination criteria, procedure and results
- Ensuring the overall competence of Institute graduates
- Promoting research and innovation by staff and trainees
- Promotion and establishment of a culture of excellence in both staff and trainees
- Enhance/promote linkages/collaborations with industry and other stakeholders
- Enhancement and implementation of the academic policy
- Evaluation of the cost and effectiveness of various programs
- Any other duties assigned by the Board.

3. Audit, Risk & Governance Committee

- To examine compliance with Government regulations, laws, standards and procedures
- To examine compliance with approved Procurement Plan and Budget.
- To evaluate achievement of targets as set in the strategic plan and work plan
- To evaluate the application of ethical standards and core values in the pursuit of vision, mission and goals
- To evaluate overall efficiency and effectiveness of Institute operations
- To evaluate the level of utilization of existing capacity all round
- To evaluate achievement of revenue targets
- To evaluate risks associated with non-optimum stock levels
- To evaluate risks associated with non-compliance with statutory and contractual obligations
- To evaluate relations with and levels of satisfaction of key stakeholders
- To evaluate effectiveness of risk mitigation measures
- Oversee the internal & external Audit function
- Ensure the development of a policy on Risk management
- Approve the Risk assessment is carried out on a continuous basis
- Discuss Audit reports and advise management
- Any other duties assigned by the Board.

(f) Institute Headquarters
Aldai Technical Training Institute
P.O. Box 149-30305
KOBUJOI, KENYA

(g) Contacts

Telephone :(254) 700746828
E-mail: aldaitti@gmail.com, or info@aldaitti.ac.ke
Website: www.aldaitti.ac.ke

(h) Institute Bankers

Kenya Commercial Bank
P.O Box 164-30300
Kapsabet, Kenya

(i) Independent Auditors




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





(j) Principal Legal Adviser



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

Key Institute Information and Management (Continued)

3.The Board of Governors


No.	Member	Details
1.	 <p>DR. EMILY JEPCHIRCHIR BOMETT Date of Birth: 30/01/1969 BOG CHAIRPERSON</p>	<p>Qualification: PhD Educational Administration (Moi University), Masters in Education Administration (Kenyatta University), Bachelor of Education (Arts) Kenyatta University, Experience: BoM chairperson Kabiyeet Boys, BoM vice chairperson Laboret Girls, Member of BoM Cheptil Secondary School, has been a Member of BoM at Friends School Kamusinga, Moi Girls High school and Kapsabet boys High School. Currently Senior Lecturer in Moi University, was High School Teacher at Langata High school (2003-2008) Head of Department, Sunshine Secondary School (2003), Noonkopir secondary school and Poror secondary school (1995-1999) Head of Department.</p>
2.	 <p>NYABOGA DAVID OGEGA Date of Birth: 10/01/1963</p>	<p>Qualification: Bachelors of Commerce from University of Poona Mahastra India. Experience: Worked at Bank of Baroda Limited, also worked at Ministry of Trade Kenya at Kiambu as a District Trade Development Officer, Government of Kenya Civil Service and Ministry of Trade. Trustee RBA and chair of the board of trustees Bank of Baroda (K) Limited provident fund scheme. Currently Chairperson of the Board of Directors Westmond Apartment Management Company Limited and Parkwest Apartments Management Company Limited. Chairperson; Finance, Infrastructure and General Administration</p>
3.	 <p>CHERUIYOT WILLY Date of Birth: 06/06/1977</p>	<p>Qualification: Bachelor of Laws (LLB Hons) Moi University, Post Graduate Diploma in Law (Kenya School of Law). Experience: Senior Magistrate Vihiga Law Courts, Practicing Advocate 2007-2010. NANDI COUNTY GOVT. REPRESENTATIVE Chairperson; Risk, Audit and Governance</p>

<p>4.</p>	 <p>AYIEYE BENARD OKOTH Date of Birth: 09/01/1984</p>	<p>Qualification: BSC. Mechanical Engineering from Jomo Kenyatta University of Science and Technology. Experience: Head of Operations at Menengai Oil Refineries Limited also worked at Tropical Cooling Systems Mombasa.</p>
<p>5.</p>	 <p>JAMES MUTHOKA KUMBU Date of Birth:01/01/1962</p>	<p>Qualification: Bachelor of Commerce Accounting Option (University of Nairobi), CPA III Section 5. Experience: Rose through all ranks from Accountant II (1994) to Assistant Deputy Director Accounts (2012-2022), Accounts Division of Teachers Service Commission.</p>
<p>6.</p>	 <p>DR. SOLOMON KIPKOSGEI MANG'IRA Date of Birth: 17/01/1964</p>	<p>Qualification: PhD Environmental Education (Kenyatta University), Masters in Philosophy-Environmental Law (Moi University), LLB Legal Law Bachelors (Marthwada University India), BSL Bachelor of Social Legislation (Marthwada University India), Post Graduate Diploma in Education (Moi University), Experience: chief Officer Lands, Environment, Natural Resources and Climate Change Nandi County (2018-2022), senior administrative assistant outreach program Moi University (2018-2022), Internal Part Time Lecturer, School of Human Resource Development Moi University (2010-2018), Appointed for Associate Faculty, School of Business part-time Lecturer Mount Kenya University(2012-2020).</p>
<p>7.</p>	 <p>WAFULA ANN Date of Birth: 01/11/1975</p>	<p>Qualification: Mastery HRM Cardean University/GM university, B. ED (Arts) Kenyatta University Experience: HRM Consultant Afrique Consult Ltd Chairperson; Education Training and Research</p>

<p>8.</p>	 <p>MARY JEMUTAI MENGECH Date of Birth: 13/02/1960</p>	<p>Qualification: Bachelors of Science clinical practice (Mental health) from University of Surrey UK. Registered mental health professional Experience: Board Chairperson, Kapsengere Health Facility and Kapsengere Primary School since 2018 to date. Has been working as qualified mental health professional since 2003 to date.</p>
<p>9.</p>	 <p>LUKUYU MOSSOP SALLIE Date of birth: 21/04/1970 CHIEF PRINCIPAL/ B.O.G SECRETARY</p>	<p>Sallie Mossop Lukuyu holds a Bachelor’s Degree in Education (Home Economics), has undergone a senior management course (SMC) at Kenya School of government. Holds various Certificates in Leadership and Management, Performance Management, Curriculum Development and Monitoring and Evaluation. She is a subject specialist in Nutrition, Food and Beverage Production and Service. She has been a Class Tutor, Head of Section, Deputy Head of Department, Head of Department, Registrar, Deputy Principal Academics, Deputy Principal Administration and currently Principal. As a Performance Contracting Coordinator from 2008 to 2017, she has spearheaded the achievement of targets and implementation of the strategic plan. Sallie is well versed with quality management systems having been an internal auditor in ISO 9001 certification She has contributed immensely to the growth of TVET having worked majorly in tertiary institutions.</p>
<p>10.</p>	<p>DAVID NGANGA</p>	<p>REGIONAL DIRECTOR TVET/MEMBER</p>

4. Key Management Team

Name of the Staff		Responsibility
<p>LUKUYU MOSSOP SALLIE B.ED (Home Economics)</p>		<p>Chief Principal</p>
<p>STEPHEN KIPLAGAT KIPRONO Bsc (Agricultural Education and Extension)</p>		<p>Deputy Principal Administration</p>
<p>COLLETA NYAPOLA KWEYU Btech in Computer Technology</p>		<p>Deputy Principal Academics</p>
<p>WAWERU STEPHEN Bsc IS (Library and information science)</p>		<p>Ag. Registrar</p>
<p>ABRAHAM YEGO B. SC (Networks and Communication Systems) + PGDE</p>		<p>Ag. Dean of Students</p>

PETER SAGGAS CPA-K	 A portrait of Peter Saggas, a man with glasses wearing a grey suit jacket over a patterned shirt.	Accountant I
DANCAN KOECH Diploma in Purchasing and Supply Chain Management	 A portrait of Dancan Koech, a man wearing a blue and white polo shirt.	Procurement Officer

5. Chairman's Statement

On behalf of the Board of Governors of Aldai Technical Training Institute, I am honoured to present this report which accompanies the annual financial statements and institutional reports for the year ended 30th June, 2025. The year under review has been a period of both challenges and opportunities, but also one marked by resilience, prudent resource management, and strategic progress towards the institution's mandate of providing quality technical and vocational education.

Strategic Role of the Board

The Board of Governors continued to exercise its oversight role diligently, ensuring that resources allocated to the institution were managed in a transparent, accountable, and effective manner. We remained committed to aligning institutional operations with the Public Finance Management (PFM) Act, the Technical and Vocational Education and Training Act, IPSAS reporting standards, and other applicable regulations.

Overview of Financial Performance

During the year, the institution's total revenue amounted to KSh 116,452,898 representing an increase of 13% compared to the previous financial year. Revenue was drawn from three main sources: government scholarship and capitation, student fees and charges, and internally generated revenue from short courses, and income-generating units. Recurrent expenditure total of KSh 79,156,341 was incurred, with the following key allocations: use of goods and services, compensation of employees, Repairs maintenance and improvements and infrastructure development. Despite fiscal pressures, the institution managed to demonstrate financial prudence.

Achievements and Progress

the board was able to achieve the following in the financial year 2024/2025

1. Successful accreditation of additional competency-based education and training (CBET) programmes.
2. Growth in enrolment, reflecting increased public confidence in our training.
3. Partnerships with industries to enhance workplace learning and apprenticeship opportunities.
4. Improvement in infrastructure through government and development partners funding.

Challenges and Risks

The institution faces challenges such as partial disbursement of capitation, students' accommodation, road network and students' means of transport.

The Board has developed risk mitigation strategies including diversification of revenue streams and tighter expenditure controls.

Outlook

looking ahead, the Board is optimistic about the institution's financial and strategic direction. Priorities will include deepening collaborations with industry, expanding income-generating ventures, investing in training equipment, and enhancing student welfare.

Conclusion

The Board of Governors remains fully committed to transparency, accountability, and sustainability in managing the institution's resources. With continued support from government, partners, and stakeholders, Aldai Technical Training Institute will continue to grow as a centre of excellence in technical and vocational training.



.....
Dr. Emily Bomett

6. Report of the Chief Principal

As the Accounting Officer of Aldai Technical Training Institute, I am pleased to present this report accompanying the annual financial statements and reports for the year ended 30th June, 2025. This report outlines the financial results, compliance status, and stewardship of resources under my responsibility.

Management

The institute has a Board of Governors comprising of nine members who oversee the management of the institution. The day-to-day operations are managed by the Principal with the assistance of the Deputy Principals, the Registrar, Dean of students, Heads of Departments (HoDs), Finance and the Procurement Officers. The term Board Members expired in October 2024. A new Board was appointed where five members had their term renewed and four members were appointed for a new three years term.

Training

The institute is accredited by;

1. TVETA to offer both KNEC and CBET programs.
2. Accredited by NITA to offer NITA programs and
3. KASNEB to offer KASNEB programs

The programs are offered in three levels, Diploma (level 6), Craft (level 5) and Artisan (level 4) spread across seven departments namely;

- i) Agriculture and Environmental Studies
- ii) Building and Civil Engineering
- iii) Business and Entrepreneurial Studies
- iv) Electrical and Electronics Engineering
- v) Computing and Informatics
- vi) Hospitality and Institutional Management
- vii) Liberal Studies.

The institute got funding for phases one, two and three under the AfDB/GoK projects, the institute was equipped with building and civil engineering equipment; i.e. soil testing, survey, building technology, and electrical and electronic equipment. These workshops and equipment have enabled the institute to expand in enrolment in the three areas of building and civil engineering, electrical and electronics engineering and mechanical and automotive engineering. The institute has implemented modularized competence-based curriculum program which has increased cost of learning. We urge the government to consider assisting in equipping agricultural engineering, hospitality, hairdressing, plumbing and automotive engineering to enable us offer quality training. We appreciate the construction of phase III which was completed and is currently in use.

Funding

The institution managed to realize a total revenue of KSh.116,452,898 being Ksh.77,039,843 from rendering of service, Ksh. 1,183,437 from sale of goods, Ksh. 10,000 from rental and Ksh. 38,219,619 being transfers from Ministry of Education as at 30th June 2025. Capitation grants were disbursed at the rate of Ksh. 17,100 out of the expected Ksh. 30,000 per student per year, this

resulted to a drop in cash flow. We thank the Government for the continuous support in ensuring that our institution is funded.

Public Service commission has employed thirty technical and three business trainers whom have helped in reducing wage bill which could have gone up as the institution is growing.

Challenges

The Institution has continuously had challenges in accessibility due to poor road network. There is need for more workshops and labs, other training facilities and hostels considering the location of the institution the community are overwhelmed with provision of accommodation for our students. Students transport to industry for practical experience is also a challenge, there is need for acquisition of college bus to ease on transport.

Human capital is still a big challenge for as much as Public Service Commission employed trainers the number is still low. Currently the institution has thirty three PSC and thirty nine BOG trainers, the population of BOG trainers constrain the institution financially, the Government to consider deployment of more trainers both technical and business categories.

Late and partial disbursements of capitation, has a direct effects on our programs leading suspension of activities due to uncertainty of disbursement.

Future outlook

The institute is improving and strengthening income-generating ventures not limiting to dairy, horticulture, tea, coffee, bananas, building materials production but exploring others to cushion on financial constraints.

Further the institute is looking forward to investing in modern training facilities, enhancing compliance with PFM and IPSAS standards, and building staff capacity in financial management. Sustaining a balanced budget and building reserves will remain key goals.

The government should also ensure that development grants continue to ensure that all projects are timely completed and ensure smooth learning process. The fund should also be enhanced as there is anticipated increase in the number of trainees in the institution.

I wish to express appreciation to the Board of Governors for their oversight, the Government of Kenya and partners for their support, and the staff for their dedication. Through collective effort, the institution remains financially viable and positioned to deliver quality skills training.



.....
Lukuyu Mossop Sallie

7. Statement of Performance against Predetermined Objectives

Aldai Technical Training Institute has thirteen strategic issues and objectives within its Strategic Plan for the FY 2022/2023- 2026/2027. These strategic issues are as follows:

Strategic Issues

1. Curriculum implementation & development
2. Competence Based Courses (CBET)
3. Enrolment
4. Infrastructure
5. ICT integration
6. Transport
7. Improve the welfare of trainees with disabilities
8. Strengthen trainees’ leadership
9. Strengthen Quality Assurance Office
10. Innovation, Research and Development
11. Community service
12. Enhance the institute’s visibility
13. Promote good corporate governance practices

Aldai T.T.I develops its annual work plans based on the above 13 strategic issues. Assessment of the Board’s performance against its annual work plan is done on a quarterly basis. The institution achieved its performance targets set for the FY 2024/2025 period for its 13 strategic issues, as indicated in the diagram below:

Thematic Area 1: Access and Participation			
Objective: To offer technical courses that meet the dynamic market needs			
Strategic Activities	Objective	Key Performance indicator	Achievements
1. Curriculum implementation and Development			
To adopt and implement Existing courses			
1. Acquire approved course syllabi 2. Obtain accreditation and licensing from relevant legal and regulatory bodies 3. Implement course content	1. Offer market driven courses implemented in each academic department. 2. Demand driven courses by Government’s regulatory bodies offered	1. Market Research report 2. Number of courses offered in priority of demand 3. No. of accredited and licensed courses	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Continuous process. • Existing approved courses sillabi acquired. • Blended learning on test run.

<p>4. Promote flexible and blended learning 1. Introduce virtual learning</p>			
<p align="center">2. Implement Competence Based courses (CBET) and incorporate Work Place Essential Skills (WPES) in training and develop demand driven courses</p> <p>To implement Competence-Based Education and Training (CBET) courses and incorporate Work Place essential Skills (WPES) in training and develop demand driven courses</p>			
<p>1. Develop market needs assessment tool 2. Modify existing course content to meet industry needs 3. Design and develop CBET courses 4. Offer tailor made courses</p>	<p>1. Market needs Assessed 2. Existing courses modified to suit market needs 3. CBET courses Developed and implemented 4. Increased international (national) leverage</p>	<p>1. Records of market needs 2. Evidence of course modification 3. Number of CBET courses</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Continuous process. • Market needs assessed
<p align="center">3. Enrollment</p> <p>To determine the optimum carrying capacity of every course</p>			
<p>1. Monitor the optimum capacity per course 2. Carry out continuous marketing to maintain visibility Increase the enrolment by 500 students annually to achieve a student</p>	<p>1. Optimum enrollment And quality training 2. Enrollment Increased</p>	<p>carrying capacity report Evidence of marketing Enrollment statistics Number of online courses</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Continuous process. • Partially achieved

<p>population of 4,500 by 2027</p> <p>3. Commence online courses and progressively enroll 50 students per year to have a student population of 250 on online training by the end of the SP period</p>			
<p>ii. To increasing the retention rates of students</p>			
<p>Proactively sensitize students on HELB loans and other avenues of financing</p> <p>Conducting guidance and counseling on a continuous basis</p> <p>Introduce Career guiding and counseling services</p>	<p>Increased retention and completion rates</p> <p>a) Guidance and Counseling in place</p> <p>b) Career guidance in Place</p> <p>c) Behavior change</p>	<p>% increase in retention rates</p> <p>List of beneficiaries for loan/bursary allocations</p> <p>Number of guidance and counseling sessions</p> <p>Availability of career information</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Continuous process. • Career guiding and counselling services Introduced
<p style="text-align: center;">4. Infrastructure</p> <p>To upgrade and develop new facilities to correspond to standards of training required and expansion in enrolment</p>			
<p>Construction of Hospitality and Institutional</p>	<p>Increases training capacity</p>	<p>Physical and documentary evidence of completed works</p>	<p>Hospitality and Institutional Management with classrooms constructed</p>

ALDAI TECHNICAL TRAINING INSTITUTE

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

Management with classrooms			
Repair and maintenance	Conduct renovation of existing facilities	Number of renovations and expanded facilities	Continuous process.
Construction of Hostels	Increased student accommodation	More student enrolment	Ladies hostel constructed
Construction kitchen & Dining Hall	Completed kitchen & Dining hall	Physical and documentary of completed works	Not done
Construction of a Library and E-learning center	Increases training capacity	Physical and documentary of completed works	Not done
Construction of Carpentry shade	Increases training capacity	Physical and documentary of completed	Partially done
Construction of a Modern gate and Perimeter wall	Completed gate and perimeter wall	Physical and documentary of completed	Not done
Construction of Automotive and Mechanical Workshop	Increases training capacity	Physical and documentary of completed works	In progress 80% complete
Construction of 20 classrooms	Increases training capacity	Physical and documentary of completed works	Not done
5.ICT Integration			
To enhance information communication technology			
Enhance Internet connectivity to the institution from 7mbps to 10mbps	Improved communication inflow and outflow from frequent down times to relatively none	Perimeter of Internet coverage network	Done
Procurement of more computers for the computer laboratory	To attain improved research and data savings and retrieval	Installed functional modern computers	Partially done
Capacity built the staff with modern technology	Easy and fast adoption of adopted	Improved efficiency in using the technology	Continuous process.

	technology by the staff		
Improve the institutes website	Active and user friendly website	An up-to-date interactive website	Continuous process.
Enhance Aldai TTI online presences	Social media communication updated regularly	Increased online visibility	Continuous process.
Procure smart TVs for training	Continuous use of power points in teaching and presentations.	Adequate functional projectors.	Not done
Enhance Management Information System (MIS)	Tracking and monitoring of Institute functions	Efficiently working management system.	MIS system procured
Establish Information Security Management System (ISMS)	Reliable information storage and retrieval	Operational database	Continuous process.
6.Transport			
i. To provide effective and efficient mobility in the institution			
Develop replacement and management policy	Effective and efficient transport management	Maintenance policy document	Not done
Purchase Institute Bus	Effective transport system	Institute Bus	Not done
<p>THEMATIC AREA 2: EQUITY AND INCLUSIVITY</p> <p>Objective : To ensure there is an equality in gender and disability in all opportunities</p> <p>1.0 Improve the welfare of trainees with disabilities</p> <p>To improve the welfare of trainees with disabilities</p>			
Sensitize trainees on the rights of PWDs	Conducive environment for PWDs	Well informed trainees	Continuous process.

ALDAI TECHNICAL TRAINING INSTITUTE

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

Monitor and address concerns of PWDs	Conducive environment for PWDs	Level of satisfaction among PWDs	Continuous process.
2.0 Strengthen trainee leadership To Strengthen trainee leadership			
Provide support for review of trainee's constitution	Effective trainee union	Revised constitution in place	Review in progress
Sensitize trainees on gender mainstreaming in leadership	Adherence to 1/3 gender rule in trainee leadership	No. of trainees sensitized	Continuous process.
Provide support during trainee's elections	Adherence to 1/3 gender rule in trainee leadership	Smooth election process	Continuous process.
Induct and training elected officials on leadership skills	Adherence to 1/3 gender rule in trainee leadership	Induction and training sessions held	Continuous process.
THEMATIC AREA 3: QUALITY AND RELEVANCE Objective : To offer quality technical education and training 3. Strengthen Quality Assurance office To Strengthen Quality Assurance office			
Appoint Quality Assurance Officer	Quality delivery of programmes	QA Officer in place	Done
Develop quality assurance policy		Quality assurance policy	On process
Undertake trainers' performance appraisal		Performance appraisal report	Continuous process.
Maintain recommended		No. of trainees in class (1:25 for practical	On progress

trainer–trainee ratio			
a) Training of trainers (ToT)			
Prepare TOT programme	Quality delivery of programmes /course	TOT training program in place	Done Continuous process.
Implement TOT programme		50% of the targeted trainers trained Improved service delivery	Done
Acquire additional LCD projectors and Laptops		ICT equipment acquired	Partially done
Provide desktops for training		Computers purchased 100% utility	Partially done
<p>THEMATIC AREA 4: RESEARCH AND INNOVATION</p> <p>Objective : To offer innovative and relevant academic programmes that meet the dynamic market needs</p> <p>1. Innovation, research and development</p> <p>a) To enhance innovations and research over the planned period</p>			
Liaise with NACOSTI for innovations research funds	Availability (access to) of innovations and research funds	Funding agreements Number of funding Agencies identified	In process.
Identify potential external funding agencies			
ii) Encourage innovation and research for generation, transfer and uptake of technology			
Organize innovations research exhibitions	Organized exhibitions	Number of exhibitions organized 10 of innovations presented for TVET Fairs competitions	Continuous process. Done

Train/mentor researchers and innovators who shall be capable of transferring their knowledge to society			Continuous process.
<p>THEMATIC AREA 5: Governance and Accountability Objective : To formulate policies and practices that promotes effective and efficient performance</p> <p>1. Community Service i) To participate in community programs/projects</p>			
Promote and participate in community programs/ projects	Enhance community relationship	Supported projects in the community by the Institute	Continuous process. Done
<p>ii) Provide water Kiosk for the community at the shopping Centre</p>			
Enhance access point to clean piped water from the institution to the	Enhance community relationship	Availability of water service to community	Not done
<p>1. Enhance the Institute’s visibility i.To Increase awareness of the institute</p>			
Develop branding and communication strategy		Branding and communication strategy in place	Done
Participate in exhibitions, shows and fairs	Increased awareness	40% of exhibitions/shows/fairs attended and activities undertaken	Continuous process. Done

ALDAI TECHNICAL TRAINING INSTITUTE

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

Develop a CSR policy		CSR policy in place	On process
Implement CSR policy		No. of CSR activities undertaken	
2.0 Promote good corporate governance practices			
ii.To promote good corporate governance practices			
Undertake capacity assessment for Board members, committees and management	Increased corporate accountability and performance	Capacity needs assessment report	Continuous process. Done
Undertake capacity development for management and Board of Governors	Enhanced capacity, productivity and governance	Number of trainings held on corporate governance. Number of Board members and Management staff trained	Continuous process. Done
Develop an annual calendar of events		Approved Calendar of events in place	Done
Develop annual performance contract		Approved annual performance contract	Continuous process. Done
Monitor implementation of budgets, performance contract, strategic plan and adherence to internal processes		Implementation status reports	Continuous process. Done

8. Corporate Governance Statement

Appointment of Board Members

The appointment of Board members is guided by the Technical and Vocational Education and Training Act and government circulars. Members are nominated through a transparent and merit-based process involving the Ministry of Education, professional bodies, employers, and other stakeholders. The Cabinet Secretary for Education formally appoints members through gazette notice.

Removal of a Board member is effected in line with statutory provisions on grounds of misconduct, conflict of interest, incapacity, or persistent absenteeism.

The Board comprises a diverse membership in terms of skills, gender, age, and professional backgrounds, reflecting inclusivity and equity. The Board maintains an optimal size to ensure efficiency, representation, and effectiveness. A formal Board Charter exists to guide its operations, delineating authority, responsibilities, and ethical standards.

Roles and Functions of the Board

The Board provides strategic direction, oversight, and policy guidance to the institution. Its functions include:

1. Approving institutional policies, budgets, and strategic plans.
2. Overseeing the implementation of academic, training, and financial policies.
3. Ensuring compliance with TVET regulations, national laws, and international standards.
4. Safeguarding institutional assets and promoting sustainable growth.
5. Overseeing risk management and internal controls.

Induction, Training, and Development

Newly appointed members undergo a structured induction program covering the institution's mandate, operations, financial management, and governance framework. Continuous training and professional development are offered on governance, risk management, leadership, and emerging trends in the education sector.

Board and Members Performance

The Board conducts regular self-assessments and independent performance evaluations against set objectives and governance standards. Individual members' performance is evaluated based on their participation, contributions, and compliance with ethical and governance obligations.

Number of Board Meetings and Attendance

The Board holds a minimum of four ordinary meetings annually, in line with statutory requirements. Special meetings are convened when necessary. Attendance records are maintained.

Conflict of Interest Policy

The Board has a conflict of interest policy requiring members to declare any personal or professional interests that may influence decision-making. Such declarations are recorded in a register, and members are required to recuse themselves from deliberations where conflicts arise.

Board Remuneration

Board members receive allowances and honoraria in line with the Salaries and Remuneration Commission (SRC) guidelines and government circulars. Compensation is transparent, fair, and commensurate with the responsibilities carried.

Ethics and Conduct

The Board upholds the highest standards of integrity, professionalism, and ethical conduct in line with the Public Officer Ethics Act. A code of conduct and ethics exists, guiding decision-making, accountability, and institutional culture.

Governance Audit

An independent governance audit is conducted periodically in line with Mwongozo Guidelines and the Public Finance Management Act. The audit evaluates compliance with governance standards, identifies gaps, and makes recommendations for continuous improvement.

Communication Policy

The institution has a communication policy that ensures effective internal and external communication. The policy promotes transparency, stakeholder engagement, and timely dissemination of information through official channels.

Terms of Reference of Committees

Board committees are established with clearly defined Terms of Reference covering areas such as finance, audit, academic affairs, human resources, and risk management. The ToR outlines the roles, reporting structures, and scope of authority for each committee.

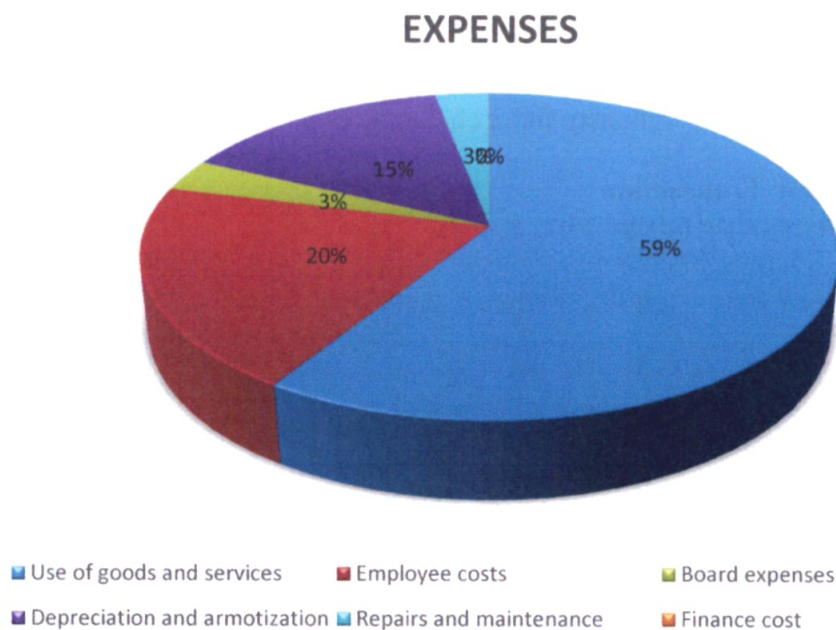
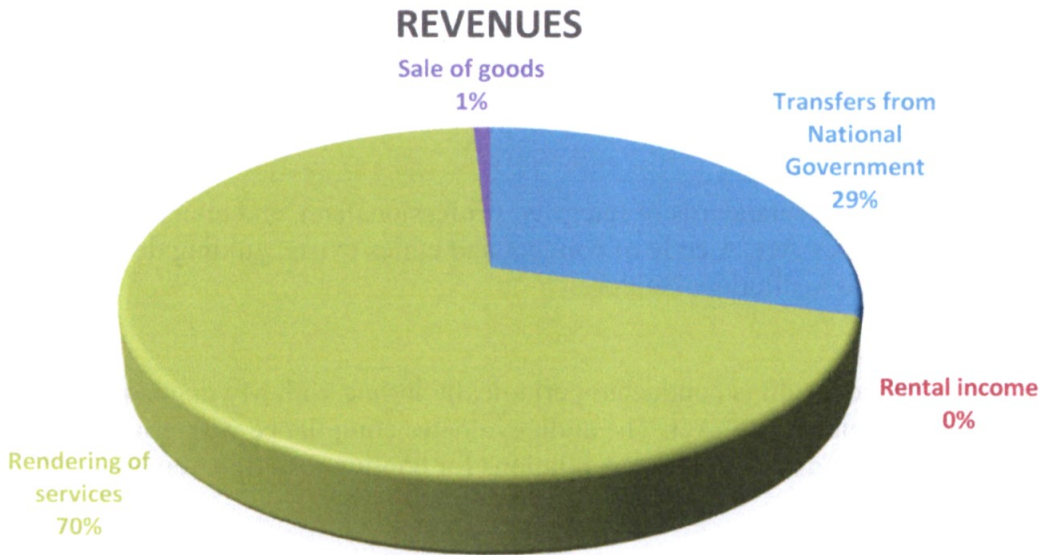
Policy on Related Party Transactions

The institution has a policy to regulate related party transactions to prevent conflict of interest and safeguard institutional resources. Such transactions must be disclosed, evaluated, and approved by the Board to ensure fairness, transparency, and compliance with laws and regulations.

9. Management Discussion and Analysis

The institution is fully operational. For the period ending June, 2025 the institute earned revenue from exchange transactions of Kshs.88,254,374 which is a full recognition of the earnings for the financial year and Ksh.38,219619 from non-exchange transactions Registering an underperformance in cashflow majorly caused by under disbursement of Grants and the funding model effects of shifting part of the revenues expected from exchange transactions to non-exchange transactions revenues

The portion of revenues and expenses are as represented below;



Despite steady growth in students’ population the institute was unable to fully fund its budget due to cash flow challenges where the ministry of education disbursed Ksh.17,100 out of Ksh.30,000 capitation per student. This resulted in underfunding of the budget. Available facilities are strained. This warrants the need for expansion of facilities such as workshops, labs and the social amenities. As at the end year the institute is compliant with NSSF, NHIF, SHIF and KRA and there is no statutory arrear.

10. Environmental and Sustainability Reporting Statement

1. Introduction

Aldai Technical Training Institute recognizes the vital role it plays in promoting sustainable development and environmental stewardship in Kenya and beyond. As a Technical and Vocational Education and Training (TVET) institution, we are committed not only to equipping learners with technical skills for the job market but also to embedding sustainability principles within our training, research, operations, and community engagement.

This Environmental and Sustainability Reporting Statement highlights our commitment, strategies, progress, and aspirations in advancing sustainable development. It aligns with national environmental laws, the Kenya Green Economy Strategy and Implementation Plan, Vision 2030, and global frameworks such as the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

2. Environmental Commitment and Policy

The institution maintains an Environmental and Sustainability Policy that guides daily operations and long-term planning. The policy emphasizes:

- Efficient use of natural resources such as water, energy, and land.
- Integration of environmental conservation and climate change adaptation into teaching and learning.
- Promotion of renewable energy and green technologies.
- Prevention of pollution through proper waste management practices.
- Compliance with environmental laws and regulations, including those of NEMA and relevant county governments.

This policy is reviewed periodically to reflect emerging environmental challenges and opportunities.

3. Resource Efficiency and Climate Action

a) Energy Management

The institution has invested in renewable energy solutions, including solar panels to supplement electricity usage. Energy conservation practices, such as use of LED lighting, automatic power shutoff systems, and awareness campaigns, have been implemented to reduce the carbon footprint.

b) Water Management

We have installed rainwater harvesting systems across key buildings, complemented by water recycling systems in workshops and laboratories. Low-flow taps and awareness drives are in place to minimize wastage.

c) Waste Management

Our waste management strategy follows the 3Rs (Reduce, Reuse, Recycle). The institution segregates waste at the source, ensuring that recyclable materials are reused or taken for recycling.

d) Green Infrastructure

Efforts to enhance the green campus initiative include tree planting campaigns, establishment of

botanical gardens, and expansion of green spaces to improve biodiversity and carbon sequestration.

4. Curriculum Integration and Training for Sustainability

As a TVET institution, sustainability education is integrated into all training programs. This includes:

- Embedding environmental conservation modules into engineering, construction, hospitality, and agricultural courses.
 - Training learners on green technologies such as solar installations, biogas systems, sustainable farming techniques, and energy-efficient equipment.
 - Establishing innovation hubs and incubation centers to promote student-led green enterprises.
- This approach ensures that graduates not only meet labor market needs but also contribute responsibly to a sustainable economy.

5. Research, Innovation, and Community Engagement

The institution actively engages in applied research on renewable energy, sustainable agriculture, and waste-to-energy technologies. Partnerships with government agencies, industry stakeholders, and NGOs have fostered community-based sustainability projects, such as:

- Skills transfer in water harvesting and irrigation technologies.
- Supporting local farmers with climate-smart agriculture practices.
- Collaborating with county governments on afforestation and clean energy programs.

Through these initiatives, the institution extends its sustainability impact beyond the campus, directly contributing to community well-being and environmental conservation.

6. Governance, Monitoring, and Reporting

Environmental and sustainability performance is overseen by the Environmental and Sustainability Committee of the Board. Key responsibilities include:

- Monitoring compliance with policies and legislation.
- Developing measurable targets for energy, water, and waste reduction.
- Conducting annual environmental audits and publishing findings.
- Encouraging stakeholder participation in sustainability programs.

Regular progress reports are prepared, and feedback from students, staff, and partners is incorporated into continuous improvement strategies.

7. Achievements and Progress

In the past few years, the institution has:

- Reduced electricity consumption through solar installations.
- Planted over 10,000 trees in collaboration with local communities.
- Established two innovation projects on clean energy solutions led by students.

8. Future Commitments

Looking ahead, the institution commits to:

- Expanding renewable energy use to cover 50% of institutional needs.
- Enhancing green building designs in all new infrastructure projects.
- Scaling up partnerships for community-based sustainability programs.
- Deepening integration of SDGs into institutional policies and practices.

9. Conclusion

Aldai Technical Training Institute is firmly committed to environmental sustainability and will continue to pursue innovative, responsible, and collaborative approaches that safeguard the

environment while preparing learners for a green economy. Through continued investment, education, and community engagement, the institution aims to be a national and regional leader in sustainable TVET education.

Employee welfare

The institution is keen on improving welfare of its staff. A scheme of service is in place and the board is keen on improving on the scheme on timely basis. On the other hand the board has always been keen on provision of protective gear and other working environment key requirements.

Market place practices-

The institution holds awareness and sensitisation meeting with its potential partners on available opportunities prior to advertisement of tenders for the financial year. Through

- a) Responsible competition practice.
Proper tendering processes are followed as per the Procurements Act, whereby competitive bidding is done and due diligence is carried out in order to get value for money.
- b) Responsible Supply chain and supplier relations.
Proper procedures and documentations are followed during the process of procurement and payments are only made when the procedures are followed to the latter.
- c) Responsible marketing and advertisement.
The institute has a marketing committee who perform their duties diligently and as per the public code of ethics and conduct hence are always pursue responsible marketing-outline efforts to maintain ethical marketing practices.
- d) Product stewardship- The institute endeavour to safeguard consumer rights and interests by ensuring that our clients get the necessary information and know-how for the services and products offered at any given time. This is done through various marketing strategies.

Corporate Social Responsibility / Community Engagements

The institute has encouraged community involvement in the growth and impact of its existence through partnering with them in provision of accommodation facilities for students admitted as boarders. Natural spring has been secured by the institution to provide safe and clean water to the community. During tree planting the institute engages the community through the community administration and other corporate bodies like the Equity Bank.

11. Report of the Board of Governors

The Board members submit their report together with the unaudited financial statements for the year ended June 30, 2025, which show the state of the institute's affairs.

Principal activities

The principal activity of the institute continues to provide diversified Vocational, Technical and Industrial Skills, through training.

Results

The results of the institute for the year ended June 30 2025 are set out on page 1 to 8


Board of Governors

The members of the Board who served during the year are shown on page viii to x. During the year ended 30th June, 2025 the term of the Board expired and a new board was put in place in October 2024 with five member from the previous Board being reappointed for a second and final three year term while four members being appointed for a new three year term.

Auditors

The Auditor General is responsible for the statutory audit of the Institute in accordance with Article 229 of the Constitution of Kenya and the Public Audit Act 2015, or in accordance to section 23 of the Public Audit Act, 2015 which empowers the Auditor General to appoint an auditor to audit on her behalf.

By Order of the Board

.....

.....
Secretary of the Board

Date: 14th November, 2025

2. **Statement of Board of Governors Responsibilities**

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

The board members are responsible for the preparation and presentation of the institute's financial statements, which give a true and fair view of the state of affairs as at June 30, 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 institute;
- (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 institute;
- (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 institute'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 TVET Act. The Board members are of the opinion that the institute's financial statements give a true and fair view of the state of institute's transactions during the financial year ended June 30, 2025, and of the institute's financial position as at that date. The board members further confirm the completeness of the accounting records maintained for the institute, which have been relied upon in the preparation of the institute'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 institute will not remain a going concern for at least the next twelve months from the date of this statement.

Approval of the financial statements

The Aldai TTI financial statements were approved by the Board on 28th August and signed on its behalf by:


.....
Dr. Emily Bomett
Chairperson of the Board


.....
Lukuyu Mossop Sallie
Accounting Officer/Chief Principal

REPUBLIC OF KENYA

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NAIROBI

REPORT OF THE AUDITOR-GENERAL ON ALDAI TECHNICAL TRAINING INSTITUTE 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;
- B. 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,
- C. Report on Effectiveness of Internal Controls, Risk Management and Governance which considers how the entity has instituted checks and balances to guide internal operations. This responds to the effectiveness of the governance structure, 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 Aldai Technical Training Institute set out on pages 1 to 57, 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 Aldai Technical Training Institute 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 the Public Finance Management Act, 2012, the County Government Act, 2012 and the Health Act, 2017.

Basis for Qualified Opinion

Receivables from Exchange Transactions

1. Long-term Outstanding Receivables from Exchange Transactions

The statement of financial position reflects total receivables from exchange transactions of balance of Kshs.95,160,554 Included in the balance is Kshs.73,263,909 and Kshs.21,899,645 in respect of current receivables from exchange transactions and long-term receivables (before impairment allowance) respectively and as disclosed in Note 27a and 27(b) to the financial statements. However, review of the ageing analysis for receivables from exchange transactions revealed that all the current receivables of Kshs.73,263,909 were less than one (1) year but a balance of Kshs.21,896,645 which were under long term receivables from exchange transactions (student debtors) had been outstanding for more than one (1) year. However, Management did not provide evidence of the action being taken to recover the long outstanding student debtors.

In the circumstances, recoverability of the longterm outstanding receivables from exchange transactions of Kshs.21,896,645 could not be confirmed

2. Receivables (Debtors) Control Account

The statement of financial position reflects receivables from exchange transactions balance of Kshs.95,160,554 as disclosed in Note 27(c) to the financial statements. However, reconciliation of opening balances and closing balances of student debtors reported in the statement of financial position revealed unreconciled variance of Kshs24,540,860 as detailed below.

Details	Amount (Kshs.)
Opening balance as at 1 July, 2024	58,269,592
Add Tuition revenue earned during the year	89,389,945

Details	Amount (Kshs.)
Closing balance reported in the financial statements	95,160,554
Overstated Amount	(24,540,860)

In the circumstances accuracy and completeness of the receivables from exchange transactions balance of Kshs.95,160,554 could not be confirmed.

The audit was conducted in accordance with the International Standards of Supreme Audit Institutions (ISSAIs). I am independent of the Aldai Technical Training Institute 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.117,532,930 and Kshs.116,452,898 respectively resulting into under-realization of Kshs.1,080,032 or 1% of the budget. Similarly, the Institution spent total recurrent expenditure of Kshs.78,656,242 against actual receipts of Kshs.116,452,898 resulting into an under-expenditure of Kshs.35,656,317 or 31 % of the actual receipts. Further, the Institution budgeted for a capital expenditure of Kshs.8,900,000 out of which expenditure of Kshs.1,285,500 or 14% was incurred.

In the circumstances, the under-expenditure affected overall performance of the institution's service delivery to the students.

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 effect of the matters 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

In the audit report of previous year 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. However, the issues remained unresolved as at 30 June, 2025 (**See Appendix I**)

Other Information

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

In connection with my audit on the Institute'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 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 the Lawfulness and Effectiveness in Use of Public Resources section of my report, I confirm that nothing else 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. Delayed Completion of the Carpentry Workshop Shade

The statement of financial position reflects property, plant and equipment balance of Kshs.398,971,737, which includes Kshs.469,180 under capital work in progress, as disclosed in Note 32 to the financial statements. Review of documents provided revealed that the amount related to the construction of a carpentry workshop shade valued at Kshs.381,270. The project commenced in year 2022 under a labour-based contract, but had not been completed as of the time of the audit in November, 2025. Physical inspection confirmed that floor and wall plastering had not been done, rain gutters were not installed, wire mesh/window gauge panels and doors were missing, and electrical and lighting installations had not been carried out and the workshop had not been equipped or put to use. The delays in completion have resulted in non-utilization of the facility, denying students access to a fully functional carpentry workshop for practical training.

In the circumstances, Management was in breach of the law

2. Failure to Observe One Third Rule on Staff Ethnic Composition

The statement of financial performance reflects employee costs amount of Kshs.19,303,155 as disclosed in Note 16 to the financial statements. Review of payroll records and master roll provided for audit revealed that the Institute had a total of eighty-two (82) employees out of which sixty-five (65) or 79% were from the dominant community as analyzed in Table (1) below contrary to Section 7(2) of National Cohesion and Integration Act, 2008. Which states that no public establishment shall 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 ISSAIs 3000 and 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 THE 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 the 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. Weaknesses in ICT Internal Control Environment

Review of the Institute's Information Communication Technology (ICT) revealed that the entity did not have in place IT Strategic Committee and Steering Committee which could provide guidance to IT-related decision-making processes, with IT task prioritized and implemented based on this plan as a framework. In addition, Management had no IT Business Continuity Plan. In addition, in case of a disaster, the entity may not recover critical information resources hence affecting the operations adversely.

In addition, review of the server room also revealed that there were no Biometric Access Control and Environmental Monitoring Systems to monitor the humidity and temperature in the server room. Further, the Entity's server room had not been installed with closed-circuit television (CCTV) system to monitor access to the server room.

Further, observation of business email correspondences revealed that although the Institute has in place formal e-mail system, the staff mainly used personal emails for official Government business. This was contrary to the Head of public service circular SH/ADM 23(1) dated 14 June, 2022 Government ICT standards, 2019.

In the circumstances, the effectiveness of the internal control and risk management on ICT internal control environment could not be confirmed.

2. Breach of Data Protection Laws

The Institute collected and processed data of its students from time to time especially during student enrolments. The data collected by the institute was personal and sensitive in nature such as mobile phone number details, Kenya Certificate of Secondary Education (KCSE) index numbers, date of birth, national identification/passport numbers among others. The Institute did not meet the provisions of Section 18(2) of Data Protection Act, 2019 which states that no person shall act as a data controller or data processor unless registered with the Data Commissioner and further failed to adhere with Regulations of the Data Protection (General) Regulations, 2021 which stipulates how data should be managed.

In the circumstances the effectiveness of risk management and governance on data protection could not be confirmed.

The audit was conducted in accordance with ISSAIs 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.

Responsibilities of the Management and those Charged with Governance

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

Those charged with governance are responsible for overseeing the Institute'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

Appendix 1: Unresolved Prior Year Matters 2023 - 2024

No	Issues
	Report on the Financial Statements
1	Accuracy and Disclosures in the Financial Statements
2	Variances Between Financial Statements Amounts and the Notes
3	Cash and Cash Equivalentents
4	Inventories balance
	Report on Lawfulness and Effectiveness in the Use of Public Resources
5	Presentation6 of the Financial Statements
6	Non- Compliance with Staff Ethic Composition
7	Lack of Value for Money for the Information Technology System
	Report of Effectiveness of Internal Controls, Risk, Management and Governance
8	Internal Audit Charter

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

	Notes	2024/2025	2023/2024
		Kshs	Kshs
Revenue from Non-Exchange transactions			
Transfers from other National Government entities	6	38,219,619	20,866,819
Grants from donors and development partners	7		
Transfers from other levels of government	8		
Public contributions and donations	9		
		38,219,619	20,866,819
Revenue from Exchange transactions			
Rendering of services- fees from students	10	88,254,374	58,558,094
Sale of goods	11	1,125,571	190,107
Rental revenue from facilities and equipment	12	10,000	
Finance income	13		
Miscellaneous income	14		
Revenue from Exchange transactions		89,389,945	58,748,201
Total Revenue		127,609,564	79,615,020
Expenses			
Use of goods and services	15	51,929,091	39,398,645
Employee costs	16	19,303,155	18,819,567
Board Expenses	17	3,104,768	2,199,369
Depreciation and amortization expense	18	14,369,367	13,206,923
Repairs and maintenance	19	2,858,553	758,173
Contracted services	20		
Grants and subsidies	21		
Finance costs	22	14,989	12,635
Total Expenses		91,579,923	74,395,312
Other Gains/(Losses)			
Gain on sale of assets	23		
Gain/ Loss on fair value of investments	24		
Impairment loss	25		
Total Other Gains/(Losses)			
Net surplus/(deficit) for the year		36,029,641	5,219,707

(The notes set out on pages 9 to 63 form an integral part of the Annual Financial Statements).

ALDAI TECHNICAL TRAINING INSTITUTE
Annual Report and Financial Statements for the year ended 30th June 2025

The Financial Statements set out on pages 1 to 8 were signed by:



.....
Chairman of Board

Date 14/11/2025



.....
Chief Principal

Date 14/11/2025



.....
Finance Officer
ICPAK No 30401

Date 14/11/2025

Statement of Financial Position as At 30th June 2025

Description	Notes	2024/2025	2023/2024
		Kshs	Kshs
Assets			
Current Assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	26	1,012,324	5,148,544
Current portion of receivables from exchange transactions	27(a)	73,263,909	58,269,592
Receivables from non-exchange transactions	28	-	-
Inventories	29	1,139,382	1,041,802
Investments in financial assets	30		
Prepayments	31		
Total Current Assets		75,415,615	64,459,938
Non-Current Assets			
Long term receivables from exchange transactions	27(b)	12,414,292	
Investments	30		
Property, plant, and equipment	32	398,971,737	331,256,366
Intangible assets	33	1,342,494	1,714,992
Investment property	34		
Biological Assets	35	3,059,345	324,400
Total Non-Current Assets		415,787,868	333,295,758
Total Assets (A)		491,203,483	397,755,696
Liabilities			
Current Liabilities			
Trade and other payables from exchange transactions	36	774,939	3,362,178
Refundable deposits from customers	37	801,572	1,873,068
Current provisions	38		
Finance lease obligation	39		
Deferred income	40		
Employee benefit obligation	41		
Payments received in advance	42		
Current portion of borrowings	43		
Social Benefits	46		

ALDAI TECHNICAL TRAINING INSTITUTE
Annual Report and Financial Statements for the year ended 30th June 2025

Description	Notes	2024/2025	2023/2024
		Kshs	Kshs
Total Current Liabilities		1,576,511	5,235,246
Non-Current Liabilities			
Finance lease obligation	39		
Deferred income	40		
Non-Current Employee Benefit Obligation	41		
Non- Current Borrowings	43		
Non-Current Provisions	44		
Service Concession Liability	45		
Social benefits	46		
Total non- current liabilities			
Total Liabilities (B)		1,576,511	5,235,246
Net Assets (A-B)		489,396,772	392,520,450
Represented By:			
Revaluation Reserves			
Accumulated Surplus		11,237,584	(24,792,057)
Capital Fund		478,159,188	417,312,507
Net Assets		489,396,772	392,520,450

The Financial Statements set out on pages 1 to 8 were signed by:



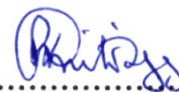
.....
Chairman of Board

Date 14/11/2025



.....
Chief Principal

Date 14/11/2025



.....
Finance Officer
ICPAK No 30401

Date 14/11/2025

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		(30,011,764)	392,227,243	362,215,479
Revaluation gain				
Surplus/(deficit) for the year		5,219,707		5,219,707
Capital grants received during the year				
Transfer of depreciation/amortisation from capital fund to Retained earnings			3,200,000	3,200,000
At June 30, 2024		(24,792,057)	395,427,243	370,635,186
At July 1, 2024		(24,792,057)	395,427,243	370,635,186
Revaluation gain			2,734,945	2,734,945
Surplus/(deficit) for the year		36,029,641		36,259,841
Capital grants received during the year			79,997,000	79,997,000
Transfer of depreciation/amortisation from capital fund to Retained earnings				
At June 30, 2025		11,237,584	478,159,188	489,396,772

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

Description		2024/2025	2023/2024
	Note	Kshs	Kshs
Cash flows from operating activities			
Receipts			
Transfers from other National Government entities		38,219,619	20,866,819
Grants from donors and development partners			
Transfers from other levels of government			
Public contributions and donations			
Rendering of services- fees from students		77,039,843	82,042,075
Sale of goods		1,183,437	165,686
Rental revenue from facilities and equipment		10,000	
Finance income			
Miscellaneous income			
Total Receipts		116,452,898	103,074,580
Payments			
Use of goods and services		53,980,146	39,398,645
Employee costs		19,303,155	18,819,567
Board Expenses		3,104,768	2,199,369
Repairs and maintenance		2,753,283	758,173
Finance costs		14,989	12,635
Grants and subsidies			
Total Payments		79,156,341	61,188,389
Net Cash Flows from operating activities	47	(2,850,720)	5,594,313
Cash flows from investing activities			
Purchase of property, plant, equipment and intangible assets		(1,285,500)	(2,281,350)
Proceeds from sale of property, plant and equipment			
Net cash flows used in investing activities			
Cash flows from financing activities			
Proceeds From Borrowing			
Repayment Of Borrowings			
Net cash flows used in financing activities			
Net Increase/(Decrease) in Cash and Cash equivalents		(4,136,220)	3,312,963
Cash and Cash equivalents at 1 JULY	26	5,148,544	1,835,581
Cash and Cash equivalents at 30 JUNE	26	1,012,324	5,148,544

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	3,900,000		3,900,000	38,219,619	(34,319,619)	(880)% (a)
Grants from donors and development partners						
Transfers from other levels of government						
Public contributions and donations						
Rendering of services- fees from students	111,292,430		111,292,430	77,039,843	34,252,587	31% (b)
Sale of goods	2,240,500		2,240,500	1,183,437	1,057,064	47% (c)
Rental revenue from facilities and equipment	100,000		100,000	10,000	90,000	90% (d)
Finance income						
Miscellaneous Income						
Total Receipts	117,532,930		117,532,930	116,452,898	1,080,032	1%
Payments						
Use of goods and services	74,067,515		74,067,515	53,479,273	20,588,244	28% (e)
Employee costs	24,391,715		24,391,715	19,303,155	5,088,560	21% (f)
Board Expenses	4,443,000		4,443,000	3,104,768	1,338,232	30% (g)
Repairs and maintenance	5,730,700		5,730,700	2,753,283	2,977,417	52% (h)
Finance cost				14,989		
Grants and subsidies						
Total Expenditure Payments	108,632,930		108,632,930	78,656,242	29,976,688	28%
Capital Expenditure Payments	8,900,000		8,900,000	1,285,500	8,114,500	91%
Surplus	-		-	35,656,317	(35,656,317)	

Budget notes

- a) Movement in Transfers from other National Government entities is due to changes in funding model also led to the movement.
- b) Movement in Rendering of services- fees from students is due to changes in funding model where students are placed in bands where they are funded differently by government.
- c) Movement in Sale of goods is due to investment on income generating activities with future cashflows like tea and coffee
- d) Movement in Rental revenue from facilities and equipment is due to removal of term breaks leading to facilities being in use by students throughout the year
- e) Movement in Use of goods and services due to cashflow challenges necessitating expenditure cuts
- f) Movement in Employee costs is due to failure to uptake all budgeted positions due to cashflow challenges
- g) Movement in Board Expenses postponement of board retreat due for the year under reporting merged with BoG end of term retreat due for October 2024
- h) Movement in Repairs and maintenance is due to forfeiture of phase II maintenance due to cashflow challenges.

Budget Reconciliation

	Description of Particulars	Amount in Kshs
	Actual Surplus Amounts as per the statement of Budget	36,029,641
1	Basis difference	
2	Timing differences	(40,165,861)
3	Institute differences	
4	Classification differences	5,148,544
	Closing Cash and Cash Equivalent as per the statement of Cash flows	1,012,324

19. Notes to the Financial Statements

1. General Information

The Aldai TTI is established by and derives its authority and accountability from TVET Act. The Institute is wholly owned by the Government of Kenya and is domiciled in Kenya. The Institute's principal activity is training.

2. Statement of Compliance and Basis of Preparation

The financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis except for the measurement at re-valued amounts of certain items of property, plant and equipment, marketable securities and financial instruments at fair value, impaired assets at their estimated recoverable amounts and actuarially determined liabilities at their present value. The preparation of financial statements in conformity with International Public Sector Accounting Standards (IPSAS) allows the use of estimates and assumptions. It also requires management to exercise judgment in the process of applying the institute'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. The financial statements have been prepared and presented in Kenya Shillings, which is the functional and reporting currency of the institute. 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 cashflows of an Institute. The new standard requires entities to recognise, measure and present information on right of use assets and lease liabilities.
IPSAS 44:	Applicable 1st January 2025 The Standard requires,

ALDAI TECHNICAL TRAINING INSTITUTE

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

<p>Non- Current Assets Held for Sale and Discontinued Operations</p>	<p>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:</p> <p>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.</p>
<p>IPSAS 45: Property Plant and Equipment</p>	<p>Applicable 1st January 2025</p> <p>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.</p>
<p>IPSAS 46: Measurement</p>	<p>Applicable 1st January 2025</p> <p>The objective of this standard was to improve measurement guidance across IPSAS by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. <p>The standard also introduces a public sector specific measurement bases called the current operational value.</p>
<p>IPSAS 47: Revenue</p>	<p>Applicable 1st January 2026</p> <p>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 Institute 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.</p>
<p>IPSAS 48: Transfer Expenses</p>	<p>Applicable 1st January 2026</p> <p>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.</p>

ALDAI TECHNICAL TRAINING INSTITUTE

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

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.
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: 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 Institute'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.

Early adoption of standards

The Institute did not early – adopt any new or amended standards in the financial year.

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 Institute 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 Institute 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 Institute.

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 on 19th January, 2024. Subsequent revisions or additional appropriations were not made to the approved budget in accordance with specific approvals from the appropriate authorities. The additional appropriations are added to the original budget by the Institute upon receiving the respective approvals to conclude the final budget. The Institute'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 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 Cashflows has been presented.

c) Taxes

Current income tax

The institute is exempt from paying taxes.

Sales tax/ Value Added Tax

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

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

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

d) Investment property

Investment properties are measured initially at cost, including transaction costs. The carrying amount includes the replacement cost of components of an existing investment property at the time that cost is incurred if the recognition criteria are met and excludes the costs of day-to-day maintenance of an investment property. Investment property acquired through a non-exchange transaction is measured at its fair value at the date of acquisition. Investment properties are derecognized either when they have been disposed of or when the investment property is permanently withdrawn from use and no future 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 or construction of the item of property appropriately according to the acronyms you use in your financial statements plant and equipment. When significant parts of property, plant and equipment are required to be replaced at intervals, the Institute 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 Institute. 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 Institute 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 Institute 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 Institute. 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 institute 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 Institute, 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 Institute expenses research costs as incurred. Development costs on an individual project are recognized as intangible assets when the Institute 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 Institute does not have any hedge relationships and therefore the new hedge accounting rules have no impact on the Institute's financial statements. A financial instrument is any contract that gives rise to a financial asset of one Institute and a financial liability or equity

ALDAI TECHNICAL TRAINING INSTITUTE

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

instrument of another Institute. At initial recognition, the Institute 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 Institute 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 Institute'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 Institute 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 Institute 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 Institute 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 Institute 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 Institute 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.

Financial liabilities

Classification

The Institute 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 Institute.

l) Provisions

Provisions are recognized when the Institute 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 Institute 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 Institute 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 Institute 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 Institute 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,
- iii) mitigate the effects of social risks and
- iv) Address the need of society as a whole.

The Institute 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 Institute will incur in fulfilling the present obligations represented by the liability.

n) Nature and purpose of reserves

The Institute does not maintain reserves in terms of specific requirements.

o) Changes in accounting policies and estimates

The Institute 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 Institute does not provide retirement benefits for its employees. Defined contribution plans are post-employment benefit plans under which an Institute pays fixed contributions into a separate Institute (a fund) and will have no legal or constructive obligation to pay further contributions if the fund does not hold sufficient assets to pay all employee benefits relating to employee service in the current and prior periods. The contributions to fund obligations for the payment of retirement benefits are charged against income in the year in which they become payable. Defined benefit plans are post-employment benefit plans other than defined-contribution plans. The defined benefit funds are actuarially valued tri-annually on the projected unit credit method basis. Deficits identified are recovered through lump sum payments or increased future contributions on proportional basis to all participating employers. The contributions and lump sum payments reduce the post-employment benefit obligation

q) Foreign currency transactions

Transactions in foreign currencies are initially accounted for at the ruling rate of exchange on the date of the transaction. At each reporting date, foreign currency monetary items are translated using the closing rate. Non-monetary items measured in historical cost are translated using the exchange rate at the date of the transaction, and those measured at fair value are translated using the exchange rates at the date when the fair value was determined. Exchange differences arising from the settlement of monetary items or translation of monetary/non-monetary items at rates different from those at which they were initially reported are recognized in surplus or deficit in the period.

r) Borrowing costs

Borrowing costs are capitalized against qualifying assets as part of property, plant and equipment. Such borrowing costs are capitalized over the period during which the asset is being acquired or constructed and borrowings have been incurred. Capitalization ceases when construction of the asset is complete. Further borrowing costs are charged to the statement of financial performance.

s) Related parties

The Institute regards a related party as a person or an Institute with the ability to exert control individually or jointly or to exercise significant influence over the Institute, or vice versa. Members of key management are regarded as related parties and comprise the Board members, the Chief Principal and senior managers.

t) Service concession arrangements

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

Estimates and assumptions.

The key assumptions concerning the future and other key sources of estimation uncertainty at the reporting date, that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year, are described below. The Institute 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 Institute. 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 Institute.
- 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.

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.

6. Transfers from other National Government entities

Description	2024/2025	2023/2024
	Kshs	Kshs
Unconditional Grants		
Capitation Grants	25,877,000	14,994,500
Operational Grant		
Development grants		
Scholarship Grants	12,342,619	5,872,319
Total unconditional Grants	38,219,619	20,866,819
Conditional Grants amortised/ recognised in revenue		
Library Grant		
Hostels Grant		
Administration Block Grant		
Laboratory Grant		
Learning Facilities Grant		
Other Organizational Grants		
Total Government Grants and Subsidies		

(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	38,219,619			38,219,619	20,866,819
Ministry					
Total	38,219,619			38,219,619	20,866,819

The details of the reconciliation have been included under appendix III

7. Grants from Donors and Development Partners

Description	2024/2025	2023/2024
	Kshs	Kshs
JICA- Research Grant		
World Bank Grants		
In-Kind Donations		
Donations transferred to revenue-conditions met		
Other Grants		
Total Grants from Development Partners		

(a) Reconciliations of grants from donors and development partners

Description	2024/2025	2023/2024
	Kshs	Kshs
Balance unspent at beginning of year		
Current year receipts		
Conditions Met - Transferred to Revenue		
Conditions Yet To Be Met - Remain Liabilities		

8. Transfers from Other Levels of Government

Description	2024/2025	2023/2024
	Kshs	Kshs
Transfer from County		
Transfer from University		
Transfer from Institute		
Total Transfers		

9. Public Contributions and Donations

Description	2024/2025	2023/2024
	Kshs	Kshs
Public Donations		
Donations from Local Leadership		
Donations from Religious Institutions		
Donations from Alumni		
Other Donations		
Total Donations and Contributions		

10. Rendering of Services

Description	2024/2025	2023/2024
	Kshs	Kshs
Tuition Fees	62,027,994	42,693,796
Activity Fees	4,562,404	3,588,098
Industrial Attachment Fees	2,149,196	1,785,510
Examination Fees	15,398,580	6,165,590
Boarding Fees	2,536,200	2,636,100
Registration Fees	316,000	378,500
KUCCPS Fee	948,000	1,135,500
TVETA Fee	316,000	175,000
Others		
Total Revenue from The Rendering of Services	88,254,374	58,558,094

These revenues are payments chargeable to trainees as training and related costs as per approved fee structure directly paid by parents/sponsors/guardians

11. Sale of Goods

Description	2024/2025	2023/2024
	Kshs	Kshs
Sale of Blocks		9,750
Sale of Water	83,754	32,290
Sale of Farm Produce	920,451	62,658
Computer packages	24,500	60,990
Sale of Electricity	96,866	24,420
Other sales		
Total Revenue from Sale of Goods	1,125,571	190,107

These are revenues earned from sale of goods and services produced and provided by the institution.

12. Rental revenue from facilities and equipment

Description	2024/2025	2023/2024
	Kshs	Kshs
Hire of Facilities and Equipment	10,000	
Contingent Rentals		
Operating Lease Revenue		
Others		
Total	10,000	

These are payments made on use of institute facilities and equipment

13. Finance Income

Description	2024/2025	2023/2024
	Kshs	Kshs
Cash investments and fixed deposits		
Interest income from treasury bills		
Interest income from treasury bonds		
Interest from outstanding debtors		
Others		
Total finance income		

14. Miscellaneous Income

Description	2024/2025	2023/2024
	Kshs	Kshs
Insurance recoveries		
Consultancy fees		
Income from sale of tender		
Services concession income		
Reimbursements and refunds		
Graduation fees		
Bad debts recovered		
Income written back		
Others		
Total other income		

15. Use of Goods and Services

Description	2024/2025	2023/2024
	Kshs	Kshs
Training materials, stationeries and cleaning materials	10,979,805	8,778,263
Local Transport and travel	2,914,366	2,267,800
Boarding	6,619,561	5,205,709
Electricity, Water & Conservancy	1,158,261	2,192,593
Activity	3,807,765	1,759,056
Examinations	15,262,501	8,471,909
Reference Materials	240,000	34,041
Annual Subscriptions	861,830	689,400
Marketing & Advertisements	1,688,730	1,086,005
TVETs Fairs & Robotics	28,400	1,064,020
Performance Contracting	513,650	547,800
Industrial Attachment	741,420	997,107
Students Welfare	820,110	628,700
Insurance	402,773	1,033,713
Postage & Airtime	325,235	281,000
Block Production		171,000
MoE/ KATTI Workshops	742,180	762,701
Internet Cost	543,963	461,844
KUCCPS subscriptions		117,000
Social Contribution	5,000	15,000
Farm	1,756,373	1,487,429
Students ID	134,125	-
Graduation Expenses		4,000
Tendering Expenses		96,000
ATUPA	73,000	158,000
Fuels	1,746,443	579,455
Capacity Building	563,600	509,100
Total good and services	51,929,091	39,398,645

16. Employee Costs

Description	2024/2025	2023/2024
	Kshs	Kshs
Salaries and wages	17,915,600	17,597,216
Employee related costs - contributions to pensions and medical aids	1,071,120	998,835
Travel, motor car, accommodation, subsistence and other allowances		
Housing Levy	268,335	212,566
NITA Levy	48,100	10,950
Social contributions		
Employee Costs	19,303,155	18,819,567

17. Board Expenses

Description	2024/2025	2023/2024
	Kshs	Kshs
Chairman's Honoraria	180,000	90,000
Directors Emoluments		
BoG Expenses	2,924,768	2,109,369
Other Board Expenses		
Total	3,104,768	2,199,369

18. Depreciation and Amortization expense

Description	2024/2025	2023/2024
	Kshs	Kshs
Property, plant and equipment	13,921,869	12,635,259
Intangible assets	447,498	571,664
Investment property carried at cost		
Total depreciation and amortization	14,369,367	13,206,923

19. Repairs and Maintenance

Description	2024/2025	2023/2024
	Kshs	Kshs
Repairs, Maintenance and Improvements	2,858,553	758,173
Investment property – earning rentals		
Equipment and machinery		
Vehicles		
Furniture and fittings		
Computers and accessories		
Total Repairs and Maintenance	2,858,553	758,173

20. Contracted Services

Description	2024/2025	2023/2024
	Kshs	Kshs
Actuarial valuations		
Investment valuations		
Property valuations		
Other		
Total contracted services		

21. Grants and Subsidies

Description	2024/2025	2023/2024
	Kshs	Kshs
Community Development		
Education Initiatives and Programs		
Social Development		
Social benefits expenses		
Community Trust		
Sporting Bodies		
Others		
Total Grants and Subsidies		

22. Finance Costs

Description	2024/2025	2023/2024
	Kshs	Kshs
Borrowings (Amortized Cost)*		
Finance Leases (Amortized Cost)		
Unwinding of Discount from lease liabilities		
Interest on Bank Overdrafts		
Interest on Loans from Commercial Banks		
Bank Charges	14,989	12,635
Total Finance Costs	14,989	12,635

23. Gain On Sale of Assets

Description	2024/2025	2023/2024
	Kshs	Kshs
Property, Plant and Equipment		
Intangible Assets		
Other Assets not capitalised		
Total Gain On Sale of Assets		

24. Gain/(loss) on Fair Value Investments

Description	2024/2025	2023/2024
	Kshs	Kshs
Fair value on equity investments		
Fair value arising from investment property		
Fair value arising from biological assets		
Fair value- other financial assets		
Total Gain		

25. Impairment Loss

Description	2024/2025	2023/2024
	Kshs	Kshs
Property, Plant and Equipment		
Intangible Assets		
Total Impairment Loss		

26. Cash and Cash Equivalents

Description	2024/2025	2023/2024
	Kshs	Kshs
Current Account	1,012,303	5,148,385
Cash in Hand	21	159
Fixed Deposits Account		
Staff Car Loan/ Mortgage		
Others (Specify)		
Total Cash and Cash Equivalents	1,012,324	5,148,544

26 (a). Detailed Analysis of Cash and Cash equivalents

Financial Institution	Account number	2024/2025	2023/2024
		Kshs	Kshs
a) Main Account			
Kenya Commercial Bank	1169120555	638,544	3,524,596
Equity Bank, etc.			
Sub- Total		638,544	3,524,596
b) Operations Account			
Kenya Commercial Bank	1169120717	14,413	1,193,266
Equity Bank – etc.			
Sub- Total		14,413	1,193,266
c) Development Account			
Kenya Commercial Bank	1169120210	359,346	430,523
Bank B			
Sub- Total		359,346	430,523
d) Staff Car Loan/ Mortgage			
Kenya Commercial Bank			
Bank B			
Sub- Total			
e) Others			
Cash in Transit			
Cash in Hand		21	159
Mobile Money account			
Sub- Total		21	159
Grand Total		1,012,324	5,148,385

27. Receivables from Exchange transactions

27 (a) Current Receivables from Exchange transactions

Description	2024/2025	2023/2024
	Kshs	Kshs
Current Receivables		
Student Debtors	73,263,909	58,269,592
Rent Debtors		
Consultancy Debtors		
Other Exchange Debtors		
Less: Impairment Allowance		
Total Current Receivables	73,263,909	58,269,592

27 (b) Long- term Receivables from Exchange transactions

Description	2024/2025	2023/2024
	Kshs	Kshs
Non-Current Receivables		
Refundable Deposits		
Student Debtors	21,896,645	
Public Organizations		
Less: Impairment Allowance	(9,712,553)	
Total		
Current Portion Transferred To Current Receivables		
Total Non-Current Receivables	12,184,092	
Total Receivables	85,448,001	

27 (c) Ageing Analysis of Receivables from Exchange transactions

Description	2024/2025		2023/2024	
	Kshs		Kshs	
	Current FY	% of total	Comparative FY	% of total
Less than 1 year	73,263,909	77%	58,269,592	100%
Between 1- 2 years	12,587,278	14%		%
Between 2-3 years	4,251,989	4%		%
Over 3 years	5,057,378	5%		%
Total (a+b)	95,160,554	100%	58,269,592	100%

27 (d) Reconciliation for impairment Allowance on Receivables from Exchange Transactions

Description	2024/2025	2023/2024
	Kshs	Kshs
At the beginning of the year		
Provisions during the year		
Recovered during the year		
Write offs during the year		
At the end of the year		

28. Receivables from Non-Exchange transactions

Description	2024/2025	2023/2024
	Kshs	Kshs
Current Receivables		
Capitation Grants*		
Transfers from Other Govt. entities		
Undisbursed Donor Funds		
Other Debtors (Non-Exchange Transactions)		
Less: Impairment Allowance		
Total Current Receivables		

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

Description	2024/2025		2023/2024	
	Kshs		Kshs	
	Current FY	% of the total	Comparative FY	% of the total
Less than 1 year		%		%
Between 1- 2 years		%		%
Between 2-3 years		%		%
Over 3 years		%		%
Total		%		%

28 (b) Reconciliation for Impairment Allowance on Receivables from Non-Exchange Transactions

Description	2024/2025	2023/2024
	Kshs	Kshs
At the beginning of the year		
Additional provisions during the year		
Recovered during the year		
Written off during the year		
At the end of the year		

29. Inventories

Description	2024/2025	2023/2024
	Kshs	Kshs
Consumable stores	849,903	284,450
Maintenance stores		
Fuel stores	79,540	71,760
Electrical stores		
Cleaning Materials stores	142,508	73,360
Farm stores	23,750	84,110
Catering stores	43,681	528,122
Less: Impairment allowance		
Total Inventories at lower of Cost and Net Realizable Value	1,139,382	1,041,802

Detailed disclosure on inventories

	2024/2025	2023/2024
Opening balance		
Additional Inventory in the year		
Inventory expensed in the year		
Write-downs in the year		
Others specify		
Closing balance		

30. Investments in financial assets

Description	2024/2025	2023/2024
	Kshs	Kshs
a) Investment in Treasury Bills and Bonds		
Financial Institution		
CBK		
CBK		
Sub- Total		
b) Investment with Financial Institutions/ Banks		
Bank		
Bank		
Sub- Total		
c) Equity Investments		
Equity/ Shares in Company		
Sub- Total		
Grand Total		

d) Shareholding in other entities

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

Name of Entity where Investment is Held	No of Shares				Fair Value of Shares	Fair Value of Shares
	Direct Shareholding	Indirect Shareholding	Effective Shareholding	Nominal Value of Shares	Insert Current FY	Insert Comparative FY
	%	%	%	Kshs	Kshs	Kshs
Entity A						
Entity B						

31. Prepayments

Description	2024/2025	2023/2024
	Kshs.	Kshs.
Insurance		
Rent		
Water		
Internet		
Others		
Total		

ALDAI TECHNICAL TRAINING INSTITUTE

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

32. Property, Plant and Equipment

Cost	Land	Buildings	Motor vehicles	Furniture and fittings	Computers	Plant and equipment	Other Assets	Capital Work in progress	Total
	Kshs	Kshs	Kshs	Kshs	Kshs	Kshs	Kshs	Kshs	Kshs
Depreciation Rate		2.50%	25%	12.5%	33.33%	12.50%	%		
At 1 July 2023	7,500,000	332,354,677		5,739,695	3,940,500	95,819,977		469,180	445,824,029
Additions				271,030	158,000	339,500			768,530
Disposals									
Transfers/Adjustments			3,200,000						3,200,000
Revaluation									
At 30th June 2024	7,500,000	332,354,677	3,200,000	6,010,725	4,098,500	96,159,477		469,180	449,792,559
Additions					239,350	1,400,890			1,640,240
Disposals									
Transfer/Adjustments		79,997,000							79,997,000
Revaluation									
At 30th June 2025		412,351,677	3,200,000	6,010,725	4,337,850	97,560,367		469,180	531,429,799
Depreciation And Impairment									
At 1 July 2023		32,500,203		3,045,507	2,781,923	67,573,301			105,900,934
Depreciation		7,496,362	800,000	370,652	394,973	3,573,272			12,635,259
Disposals									
Impairment									
At 30 Jun 2024		39,996,565	800,000	3,416,159	3,176,896	71,146,573			118,536,193
Depreciation		9,308,878	600,000	324,321	386,946	3,301,724			13,921,869
Disposals									
Impairment									
Transfer/Adjustment									
At 30th Jun 2025		49,305,443	1,400,000	3,740,480	3,563,842	74,448,297			132,458,062
Net Book Values									
At 30th Jun 2024	7,500,000	292,358,112	2,400,000	2,594,566	921,604	25,012,904		469,180	331,256,366
At 30th Jun 2025	7,500,000	363,046,234	1,800,000	2,270,245	774,008	23,112,070		469,180	398,971,737

ALDAI TECHNICAL TRAINING INSTITUTE

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

[Include Brief Description Of WIP As A Footer]

Work in progress includes;

1. Carpentry shade Ksh. 38,270
2. Welfare room Ksh. 87,910

Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)

Valuation

Valuation of land has not been done, the reported value is an estimated market. Valuation of biological assets were done using ministry of agriculture valuation rates and prevailing market rates.

32 (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	7,500,000	-	7,500,000
Buildings	412,351,677	49,303,443	363,046,234
Plant And Machinery	97,560,367	74,448,297	23,112,070
Motor Vehicles including Motorcycles	3,200,000	1,400,000	1,800,000
Computers and Related Equipment	4,337,850	3,563,842	774,008
Furniture, And Fittings	6,010,725	3,740,480	2,270,245
Work in progress	469,180	-	469,180
Total	531,429,799	132,458,062	398,971,737

33. Intangible Assets

Description	2024/2025	2023/2024
	Kshs	Kshs
Cost		
At beginning of the year	3,098,000	1,598,500
Additions	75,000	1,500,000
At end of the year	3,173,500	3,098,000
Additions–internal development		
At end of the year	3,173,500	3,098,000
Amortization and impairment		
At beginning of the year	1,383,508	811,844
Amortization	447,498	571,664
At end of the year	1,831,006	1,383,508
Impairment loss		
At end of the year	1,831,006	1,383,508
NBV	1,342,494	1,714,992

ALDAI TECHNICAL TRAINING INSTITUTE
Notes Annual Report and Financial Statements for the year ended 30th June 2025

34. Investment Property

Description	2024/2025	2023/2024
	Kshs	Kshs
At beginning of the year		
Additions		
Disposal during the year		
Depreciation		
Impairment		
Gain or loss on fair value- if fair value is elected		
At end of the year		

35. Biological Assets

	2024/2025	2023/2024
	Kshs	Kshs
Tea	2,172,158	67,400
Animals: Dairy Cattle	335,000	215,000
Coffee	552,187	42,000
Total	3,059,345	324,400

36. Trade and Other Payables

Description	2024/2025		2023/2024	
	Kshs		Kshs	
Trade payables	774,939		3,362,178	
Fees paid in advance				
Salary deductions				
Third-Party Payments				
Other Payables				
Total Trade and Other Payables	774,939		3,362,178	
Ageing analysis:	Current FY	% of the Total	Comparative FY	% of the Total
Under one year	774,939	100%	3,362,178	100%
1-2 years				
2-3 years				
Over 3 years				
Total (to tie to totals above)	774,939	100%	3,362,178	100%

37. Refundable Deposits from Customers/Students

Description	2024/2025		2023/2024	
	Kshs		Kshs	
Consumer deposits				
Caution money	801,572		803,572	
Other refundable deposits			1,069,496	
Total Deposits	801,572		1,873,068	
Ageing analysis:	Current FY	% of the Total	Comparative FY	% of the Total
Under one year		%	1,069,496	56.6%
1-2 years		%		
2-3 years		%		
Over 3 years	801,572	100%	803,572	43.4%
Total (to tie to totals deposits above)	801,572	100%	1,873,068	100%

38. Current Provisions

Description	Leave provision	Bonus provision	Gratuity Provisions	Other provision	Total
	Kshs	Kshs	Kshs	Kshs	Kshs
Balance at The Beginning of The Year					
Additional Provisions					
Provision Utilised					
Change Due To Discount And Time Value For Money					
Transfers From Non -Current Provisions					
Total Provisions					

39. Finance Lease Obligation

Description	2024/2025	2023/2024
	Kshs	Kshs
At the start of the year		
Discount interest on Lease Liability		
Paid during the year		
At end of the year		

Maturity Analysis

Period	Amount
	Kshs
Year 1	
Year 2	
Year 3	
Year 4	
Year 5 and Onwards	
Less: Unearned Interest	
Total	

Analysed as:

Description	Amount
	Kshs
Current	
Non- Current	
Total	

40. Deferred Income

Description	2024/2025	2023/2024
	Kshs	Kshs
National Government		
International Funding Bodies		
Public Contributions and Donations		
Total Deferred Income		

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				
Additions during the year				
Transfers to capital fund				
Transfers to income statement				
Other transfers				
Balance carried forward				

Analysed as:

Description	Amount
	Kshs
Current	
Non- Current	
Total	

41. Employee Benefit Obligations

Description	Defined benefit plan	Post-employment medical benefits	Other Provisions	Insert Current FY	Insert Comparative FY
	Kshs	Kshs	Kshs	Kshs	Kshs
Current Benefit Obligation					
Non-Current Benefit Obligation					
Total Employee Benefits Obligation					

Retirement benefit Asset/ Liability

The institute did not operate a defined benefit scheme for all full-time employees from July 1, 2024.

Description	2024/2025	2023/2024
	Kshs	Kshs
Discount Rates		
Future Salary Increases		
Future Pension Increases		
Mortality (Pre- Retirement)		
Mortality (Post- Retirement)		

ALDAI TECHNICAL TRAINING INSTITUTE
Notes Annual Report and Financial Statements for the year ended 30th June 2025

Withdrawals		
Ill Health		
Retirement		

Recognition of Retirement Benefit Asset/ Liability

- a) **Amounts recognised under other gains/ Losses in the statement of Financial Performance:**

Description	2024/2025	2023/2024
	Kshs	Kshs
The return on defined plan assets		
Actuarial gains/ losses arising from changes in demographic assumptions		
Actuarial Gains/ Losses Arising From changes In Financial Assumptions		
Actuarial gains and losses arising from experience adjustments		
Others		
Adjustments for restrictions on the defined benefit asset		
Remeasurement of the net defined benefit liability (asset)		

- b) **Amounts recognised in the Statement of Financial Position**

Description	2024/2025	2023/2024
	Kshs	Kshs
Present value of defined benefit obligations(a)		
Fair value of plan assets(b)		
Funded status(=a-b)		
Restrictions on asset recognised		
Others		
Net asset or liability arising from defined benefit obligation		

ALDAI TECHNICAL TRAINING INSTITUTE**Notes Annual Report and Financial Statements for the year ended 30th June 2025**

The institute contributes to the statutory National Social Security Fund (NSSF). This is a defined contribution scheme registered under the National Social Security Act. The institute's obligation under the scheme is limited to specific contributions legislated from time to time and is currently at 6% of gross salary per employee per month.

42. Payments received in advance.

Description	2024/2025		2023/2024	
	Kshs		Kshs	
Fees received in advance				
Others				
Total				
Ageing analysis:	Current FY	% of the Total	Comparative FY	% of the Total
Under one year		%		%
1-2 years		%		%
2-3 years		%		%
Over 3 years		%		%
Total		%		%

43. Borrowings

Description	2024/2025		2023/2024	
	Kshs		Kshs	
Balance at beginning of the year				
External borrowings during the year				
Domestic borrowings during the year				
Repayments of external borrowings during the year				
Repayments of domestic borrowings during the year				
Balance at end of the year				

ALDAI TECHNICAL TRAINING INSTITUTE
Notes Annual Report and Financial Statements for the year ended 30th June 2025

43 a) Analysis of External and Domestic Borrowings

Description	2024/2025	2023/2024
	Kshs	Kshs
External borrowings		
Dollar denominated loan from organization'		
Sterling pound denominated loan from organization'		
Euro denominated loan from organization'		
Domestic borrowings		
Kenya shilling loan		
Total balance at end of the year		

43 b) Breakdown of Long and Short-Term Borrowings

Description	2024/2025	2023/2024
	Kshs	Kshs
Short Term Borrowings (Current Portion)		
Long Term Borrowings		
Total		

44. Non-Current Provisions

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

45. Service Concession Arrangements

Description	2024/2025	2023/2024
	Kshs	Kshs
Fair value of service concession assets recognized under PPE		
Accumulated depreciation to date		
Net carrying amount		
Service concession liability at beginning of the year		
Service concession revenue recognized		
Service concession liability at end of the year		

46. Social Benefit Liabilities

Description	2024/2025	2023/2024
	Kshs	Kshs
Health social benefit scheme		
Unemployment social benefit scheme		
Orphaned and vulnerable benefit scheme		
People Living with disabilities benefit scheme		
Elderly social benefit scheme		
Bursary social benefits		
Total		
Current social benefits		
Non- current social benefits		
Total (tie to totals above)		

ALDAI TECHNICAL TRAINING INSTITUTE
Notes Annual Report and Financial Statements for the year ended 30th June 2025

47. Cash generated from operations.

Surplus for the year before tax	2024/2025	2023/2024
	Kshs	Kshs
Adjusted for:	36,259,841	39,137,398
Depreciation	14,369,367	
Non-Cash grants received		
Contributed assets		
Impairment		
Gains and Losses on Disposal of Assets		
Contribution to provisions		
Contribution to impairment allowance		
Finance Income		
Finance Cost		
Working Capital Adjustments		
Increase in Inventory	(97,580)	(126,617)
Increase in Receivables	(20,984,897)	(33,563,382)
Decrease in Refundable deposits	(1,071,496)	(1,052,496)
Decrease in Payables	(2,587,239)	(918,403)
Increase in Payments received in advance		
Net Cash Flow from Operating Activities	(2,850,720)	5,581,492

48. Financial Risk Management

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

(i) Credit risk

The Institute 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 institute'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 Institute'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				
Receivables from exchange transactions				
Receivables from non-exchange transactions				
Bank balances				
Total				
At 30 June 2025				
Receivables from exchange transactions				
Receivables from non-exchange transactions				
Bank balances				
Total				

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 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 Institute's directors, who have built an appropriate liquidity risk management framework for the management of the Institute's short, medium and long-term funding and liquidity management requirements. The Institute 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.

Description	Less than 1 month	Between 1-3 months	Over 5 months	Total
	Kshs	Kshs	Kshs	Kshs
At 30 June 2024 (previous year)				
Trade Payables				
Current Portion Of Borrowings				
Provisions				
Deferred Income				
Employee Benefit Obligation				
Total				
At 30 June 2025 (current year)				
Trade Payables				
Current Portion Of Borrowings				
Provisions				
Deferred Income				
Employee Benefit Obligation				
Total				

(iii) Market risk

The Institute has put in place an internal audit function to assist it in assessing the risk faced by the Institute 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 Institute'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 Institute'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 Institute's exposure to market risks or the manner in which it manages and measures the risk.

a) Foreign currency risk

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

Description	In Kshs	Other currencies	Total
	Kshs	Kshs	Kshs
At 30 June 2025			
Financial Assets (Investments, Cash, Debtors)			
Liabilities			
Trade and Other Payables			
Borrowings			
Net Foreign Currency Asset/(Liability)			

The Institute 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.

v	Change in currency rate	Effect on Profit before tax	Effect on equity
	Kshs	Kshs	Kshs
2024			
Euro	10%		
Usd	10%		
2025			
Euro	10%		
Usd	10%		

b) Interest rate risk

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

Management of interest rate risk

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

Sensitivity analysis

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

iv) Capital Risk Management

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

Description	2024/2025	2023/2024
	Kshs	Kshs
Revaluation Reserve		
Retained Earnings	8,131,445	(24,792,057)
Capital Reserve	490,977,981	417,312,507
Total Funds	499,977,981	392,520,450
Total Borrowings		

ALDAI TECHNICAL TRAINING INSTITUTE**Notes Annual Report and Financial Statements for the year ended 30th June 2025**

Less: Cash and Bank Balances	1,012,324	5,148,544
Net Debt/(Excess Cash and Cash Equivalents)	(1,012,324)	(5,148,544)
Gearing	0%	0%

49. Related Party Balances

Nature of related party relationships

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

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

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

Description	2024/2025	2023/2024
	Kshs	Kshs
Transactions with Related Parties		
a) Sales to related parties		
Sales of electricity to govt agencies		
Rent income from govt. agencies		
Water sales to govt. agencies		
Others		
Total		
B) Purchases from related parties		
Purchases of electricity from kplc		
Purchase of water from govt service providers		
Rent expenses paid to govt agencies		
Training and conference fees paid to govt. agencies		
Others		
Total		
b) Grants /Transfers from the Government		
Grants from National Govt		
Grants from County Government		
Donations in Kind		
Total		
c) Expenses incurred on behalf of related parties		
Payments of Salaries and Wages for Employees		
Payments for Goods and Services for		
Total		
d) Key Management Compensation		

ALDAI TECHNICAL TRAINING INSTITUTE**Notes Annual Report and Financial Statements for the year ended 30th June 2025**

Description	2024/2025	2023/2024
	Kshs	Kshs
Directors' emoluments		
Compensation to Key Management		
Total		

50. Segment Information

51. Contingent Assets and Contingent Liabilities

Contingent Assets

Description	2024/2025	2023/2024
	Kshs	Kshs
Contingent Assets		
Insurance Reimbursements		
Assets arising from determination of Court Cases		
Reimbursable Indemnities and Guarantees		
Others		
Total		

Contingent Liabilities

Description	2024/2025	2023/2024
	Kshs	Kshs
Contingent Liabilities		
Court Case against		
Bank guarantees in favour of subsidiary		
Contingent liabilities arising from Contracts including PPPs		
Others		
Total		

52. Capital Commitments

Capital Commitments	2024/2025	2023/2024
	Kshs	Kshs
Authorised for		
Authorised and Contracted for		
Total		

53. Events After The Reporting Period

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

54. Ultimate And Holding Institute

The Institute is a State Corporation/ or a Semi-Autonomous Government Agency under the Ministry of Education. Its ultimate parent is the Government of Kenya.

55. 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:	Timeframe:
1	Cash and Cash Equivalents	The Management has since worked towards implementing the recommendations to ensure cashbooks are checked and signed for accuracy and completeness going forward through staffing of the finance department to provide for all checks.	Resolved	Resolved
2	Inventory Balance	The Management is in consultation with system provider to ensure that the inventory control system captures all stock parameters including running balances.	Resolved	Resolved
3	Budgetary Control and Performance	The Management wishes to report that shortfall in capitation funds resulted in underfunding never the less the management wishes to reaffirm its commitment in ensuring that the budget is executed as planned.	Resolved	Resolved

ALDAI TECHNICAL TRAINING INSTITUTE

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

Reference No. on the external audit Report	Issue / Observations from Auditor	Management comments	Status:	Timeframe:
4	Noncompliance with Staff Ethnic Composition	The Management is working towards achieving diversity in employment and complying with the ethnic representation requirement. So far the management is recording steady improvement (from 91% in 2022/2023 to 79% in 2023/2024) towards achieving the diversity in employment.	Resolved	Resolved
5	Internal Audit Charter	The management confirms commitment on the internal audit charter and that the correct template has been used in development of Internal Audit charter. Further, the management wishes to confirm that during the year under review the charter was still being developed and it has recently been approved by the board.	Resolved	Resolved



.....
Lukuyu Mossop Sallie
Accounting Officer/Chief Principal

Date 28th August, 2025

ALDAI TECHNICAL TRAINING INSTITUTE
Notes Annual Report and Financial Statements for the year ended 30th June 2025

Appendix II: Projects Implemented by the institute

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							

ALDAI TECHNICAL TRAINING INSTITUTE
Notes Annual Report and Financial Statements for the year ended 30th June 2025

Appendix III- Inter-Entity Confirmation Letter

Name of transferring entity.....**Ministry of Education**.....

Name of beneficiary entity.....**Aldai Technical Training Institute**.....

Confirmation of amounts received by Aldai Technical Training Institute as at 30th June 2025

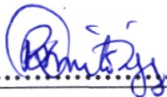
Reference Number	Date Disbursed	Recurrent (A)	Development (B)	Total (C)=(A+B)	Remarks
FT242647CL4N	20/09/2024	980,959.40		980,959.40	Scholarship
FT24264H40P8	20/09/2024	8,519,565.20		8,519,565.20	Scholarship
FT24264CCZFZ	20/09/2024	1,330,767.20		1,330,767.20	Scholarship
FT242684LS8T	24/09/2024	1,511,752.50		1,511,752.50	Scholarship
FT24268H5TMJ	24/09/2024	3,738,000		3,738,000	Capitation
FT24267F9R3Q	24/09/2024	5,330,000		5,330,000	Capitation
FT25045YZQKP	14/02/2025	16,808,425		16,808,425	Capitation
Total		38,219,619		38,219,619	

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

Head of Accounts Department - Disbursing Entity:

Name Sign Date

Head of Accounts Department - Beneficiary Entity:

Name ...**PETER K. SAGGAS**..... Sign  Date... **14/11/2025**.....

ALDAI TECHNICAL TRAINING INSTITUTE

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