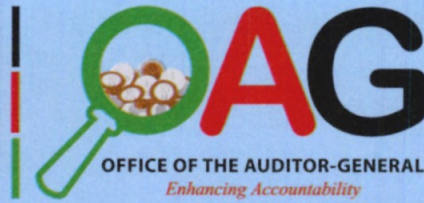


REPUBLIC OF KENYA



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Enhancing Accountability

REPORT

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ON

LANGATA TECHNICAL AND VOCATIONAL COLLEGE

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE, 2025

 THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY PAPERS LAID		
DATE:	08 APR 2026	DAY: wed
TABLED BY:	Hon. Samuel Oepkanga	
CLERK-AT THE-TABLE:	tracy	

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LANGATA TECHNICAL VOCATIONAL COLLEGE

ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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

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

LANGATA TECHNICAL VOCATIONAL COLLEGE
Annual Report and Financial Statements for the year ended 30th June 2025

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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
TTC	Teacher Training College
TVC	Technical Vocational College

B. Definition of Key Terms

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

Comparative Year- Means the prior period.

2. Key Entity Information and Management

(a) Background information

Langata technical vocational college was incorporated/ established under the TVET Act on 2022. The entity is domiciled in Kenya. The institute is under the Ministry of Education. The institute receives full support from the government through grants, training equipment and personnel. The institute continues to play a significant role in provision of skilled manpower to various sectors of the economy.

(b) Principal Activities

Vision

To be a leading college in technology and Entrepreneurship through positively impacting on the society through Excellent Training and Production.

Mission

To provide Relevant Quality Technical and Entrepreneurship Training Research and Innovation; in collaboration with stakeholders for production of competitive personnel and relevant products for both local and global Market.

(c) Key Management

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

- Board of Governors/ Council/ Management etc.
- Accounting officer/ Principal
- 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:

SN	Designation	Name
1.	Principal	Simon Nyaga
2.	Deputy principal Finance	Christine Mwaniki
3	Deputy principal Academics	Mary Atieno
4	Registrar	Walter Singori
5	Dean of students	Kathleen Malesi
6	Head of Finance	Joyce Njeri

Key Entity Information and Management (Continued)

(e) Fiduciary Oversight Arrangements

1. Audit Committee activities

Some detailed audit committee responsibilities include:

- a) Ensuring that financial statements are understandable, transparent, and reliable.
- b) Ensuring the risk management process is comprehensive and on-going, rather than partial and periodic.
- c) Helping achieve an organization wide commitment to strong and effective internal controls, emanating from the tone at the top.
- d) Reviewing corporate policies relating to compliance with laws and regulations, ethics, conflicts of interest, and the investigation of misconduct and fraud.
- e) Reviewing current and pending corporate-governance-related litigation or regulatory proceedings to which the institution is a party.
- f) Continually communicating with senior management regarding status, progress, and new developments, as well as problematic areas.
- g) Ensuring the internal auditors' access to the audit committee, encouraging communication beyond scheduled committee meetings.
- h) Reviewing internal audit plans, reports, and significant findings.
- i) Establishing a direct reporting relationship with the external auditors.

2. Finance and operations committee activities

The committee shall exercise all the powers of Board of Governors in financial matters except in relation to the items which are reserved to BOG in these standing orders, on which the committee shall advise the BOG. In addition to advising BOG on those matters referred to above, the committee's responsibilities shall include:

- (a) To monitor and facilitate the implementation of the institute's strategy with regard to financial matters.*
- (b) To receive reports from the principal and the Finance Officer.*
- (c) To monitor the implementation of the strategy for the institute*
- (d) To receive reports of the extent and condition of the institute estate including the efficiency of space utilization, the consumption of energy and the adequacy of property insurance arrangements.*
- (e) To consider the adequacy of the institute estate and proposals for its maintenance and development, including opportunities to dispose of and acquire new properties.*
- (f) To determine the fees and charges made for Institute services and facilities.
- (g) To supervise the financial administration of the Institute and make recommendations to BOG where appropriate.
- (h) To supervise the arrangements for safeguarding the Institute's assets.
- (i) To ensure the proper financial evaluation and control of projects.
- (j) To supervise the arrangements for investing the Institute's funds, including monitoring the performance of investments.

- (k) To ensure the appropriate exploitation of the Institute's intellectual property.
- (l) To make recommendations to BOG on the financing of projects.
- (m) To supervise the effective and efficient procurement and use of resources in accordance with the objectives of the Institute.

3. Education, Research and Innovation Committee

- (i) Provide academic leadership to LTVC, through promotion of excellence in teaching and learning, and ensuring that LTVC embraces a philosophy of quality enhancement and innovation.
- (ii) Facilitate academic freedom and freedom of speech and ensure academic integrity within LTVC.
- (iii) Ensure a culture of scholarship is developed, nurtured and embedded within LTVC.
- (iv) Formulate, coordinate and review academic policy, procedures and guidelines within LTVC.
- (v) Monitor and regularly report on compliance with academic policy within LTVC.
- (vi) Advise the Board of Governors on the academic aspects of LTVC's strategic, operational and risk management plans and foster disclosure on issues related to higher education and LTVC's Vision and Goals.
- (vii) Oversee the quality assurance of the academic activities of LTVC, within the LTVC Risk Management Framework.
- (viii) Partner with the Audit and Risk Management Committee to identify, assess and monitor academic risks within the LTVC Risk Management Framework.
- (ix) Consider and make decisions on all aspects of the development and accreditation or re-accreditation of higher education courses, the admission of students, teaching, assessment and requirements for graduation, prizes, awards and scholarships.
- (x) Oversee the regular program of internal unit, course and school reviews within LTVC.
- (xi) Ensure that LTVC engages in regular benchmarking exercises with other higher education providers, and monitor the outcomes of such benchmarking exercises against targets in LTVC's plans.
- (xii) Refer certain matters to such standing committees or working groups as it may from time to time establish to advise on such matters.
- (xiii) Receive reports from standing committees or working groups and ensure that their referred responsibilities are discharged.
- (xiv) Consider and recommend on any matter referred to the Academic Board by the Board of Governors.
- (xv) In addition to such matters as are specifically referred to the Academic Board, the Academic Board may generate reports and recommendations to the Board of Governors, including recommending new courses for development.

- (xvi) Undertake regular self-reviews of performance, and oversee reviews of performance of the Teaching and Learning committees, and any other sub committees of Academic Board

4. Senior Management Activities

The main purpose of the Senior Management Team is to:

1. Ensure that LTVC's BOG is able to take strategic decisions relating to LTVC's activities.
2. Provide leadership in communicating LTVC's mission, values, plans and achievements effectively and consistently to BOG Members, staff, Government, the voluntary and community sector, the general public and other stakeholders;
3. Be accountable for the development and implementation of LTVC's strategic, corporate and business plans in line with the mission and values;
4. Take a strategic overview of performance in all areas of LTVC's activities.

Specifically, the Senior Management Team:

1. Makes recommendations to the BOG on the implementation and achievement of the BOG's Strategic Framework;
2. Agrees LTVC's Corporate Plan, and monitor delivery through appropriate key management and performance information reporting to the Governing Board as appropriate.
3. In the light of income projections and forecasts, considers the annual grants and operational expenditure and monitors such expenditure;
4. Develops, agrees, monitors and reviews strategies relevant to the effective and efficient operation of LTVC, making recommendations as appropriate to the Governing Board and/or its relevant Committees;
5. Determines strategic issues arising from the introduction of new policies or process, including actively managing risk across the organization and regularly reviewing the corporate risk register;
6. Oversees and monitors LTVC's joint work with the other stakeholders
7. Considers the impact of external factors and developments, including specific political initiatives and the response to key consultation documents and where appropriate make recommendations to the BOG and/or its relevant Committees.
8. Leads all senior managers in motivating and developing LTVC staff to deliver the highest standards of performance and customer service.

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(f) Entity Headquarters

P.O. Box 5665-0506
Keri Road next to Hima Gardens and Strathmore University.
Nairobi, KENYA

(g) Entity Contacts

Telephone: (254) 721233394/705590634
E-mail: langatatvc2022@gmail.com
Website: www.langatatvc.ac.ke

(h) Entity Bankers

Kenya commercial Bank
Haile Selassie Avenue
P.O. Box 48400
G.P.O 00100
Nairobi, Kenya

(i) Independent Auditors

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




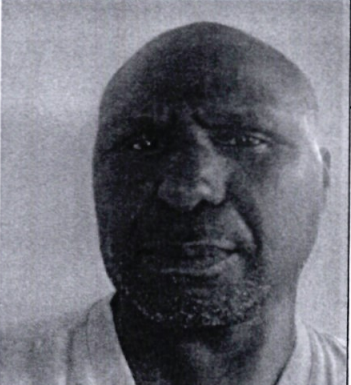
Key Entity Information and Management (Continued)

(j) Principal Legal Adviser

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





LANGATA TECHNICAL VOCATIONAL COLLEGE
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3.The Council/Board of Governors

<i>GOVERNOR</i>	<i>TITLE</i>	<i>Photograph</i>	<i>Date of Birth, key Qualifications and work Experience</i>	
1. Dr. Joyce Amuhaya	Chairperson		Date of Birth	1967
			Qualification	PHD in governance and leadership
			Experience	28 years
2. Dr. Leah Chebet	Member		Date of Birth	25-July-1962
			Qualification	Medical Doctor, Masters in Public Health
			Experience	32 years
3.Herman Kinyua Njagi	Member		Date of Birth	10-oct-1962
			Qualification	Bachelor of Architecture
			Experience	36 years
4. Simintei kooke	Member		Date of Birth	21-Jul-1958
			Qualification	Bachelor of Science
			Experience	40yrs




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

5. Moses Gakuru	Member		Date of Birth	01-Jan-1956
			Qualification	Master's in Business Administration
			Experience	35 years
6. Geofrey Orina	Member		Date of Birth	17-April-1976
			Qualification	Advocate of the High Court of Kenya
			Experience	20 years
7. Mary A. Hassan	Member		Date of Birth	12-12-1977
			Qualification	Masters of Education
			Experience	23 years
8. Simon Nyaga	Secretary		Date of Birth	1-Jan-1973
			Qualification	Mathematics computer science
			Experience	30 years

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4. Key Management Team

<i>Manager</i>	<i>Title</i>	<i>Photograph</i>	<i>Qualifications</i>		<i>Details /Responsibility</i>
1. Simon Nyaga	Principal		Date of Birth	1-Jan-1973	In charge of all academic, Administrative, co-curriculum and all other activities in the Langata TVC.
			Qualification	Mathematics computer science	
			Experience	30 years	
2. Christine Mwaniki	Deputy Principal-Administration & finance		Date of Birth	13-Dec-1968	In charge of assisting the principal with daily administrative tasks, managing institutional resources and infrastructure, overseeing students discipline and welfare and ensuring compliance with the TVET Act, and contributing to the institution's overall strategic planning and professional staff development.
			Qualification	Higher National Diploma(HND)	
			Experience	27 years	
3. Mary Atieno	Deputy Principal Academic		Date of Birth	10-July-1973	In charge of curriculum implementation and academic affairs
			Qualification	Bachelor of Architecture	
			Experience	36 years	

5. Chairman's Statement

It is my pleasure to present the college annual report and financial statement for the year ended 30th June 2025.

The Institute's Board of Governors note with appreciation the continued support of the government and other stakeholders in the daily running of the college.

As a Board we extend our appreciation to the Ministry of Education for providing financial support and competent staff to this institution. Once again, I cannot underestimate the role of the Ministry of Education for embracing Competency Based Education and Training (CBET) which has equipped the youths, through TVET Education with technical and entrepreneurial skills that are essential for fast tracking this great Nation towards achieving Kenya Vision 2030.

Langata Technical and Vocational College has been on the forefront in fulfilling its mandate to teach and train at TVET level. This has seen the Board of Governors come up with strategies to expand the existing Infrastructure

The Institute is a public Institution which relies on Government funds, and fees paid by students. It is not a profit making entity.

We are pleased of the achievements so far realized despite the financial challenges faced.

Challenges faced by the institute include:

- Inadequate funding by the ministry of education- on capitation/operation and development grant
- Delayed funding
- Poor fees payments
- Untimely marketing due to late funding

Let me lastly thank the Government of Kenya, parents, guardians, suppliers and service providers for their trust, support and continued partnership and cooperation during the Financial Year 2024/2025



DR. JOYCE AMUHAYA
CHAIRPERSON BOARD OF GOVERNORS

6. Report of the Principal

It is my pleasure to present this principal's Report as part of our institution's non-financial reporting for the year 2024/2025.

This report highlights our institutions performance in key areas beyond financial outcomes, focusing on the quality of education and training, community engagement, social impact, sustainability efforts, and institutional development.

As a Technical and Vocational Education and Training (TVET) institution, we remain committed to providing accessible, relevant, and high-quality training that meets the needs of our learners and the labor market. Guided by our core values of excellence, we continue to evolve to serve our stakeholders effectively and sustainably.

Over the reporting period, we continued to make significant progress in academic delivery and learner success. We have experienced significant growth in student enrollment, reflecting the increasing demand for quality Technical and Vocational Training within the region. This growth demonstrates the relevance of our programs and the positive reputation we are building as a reliable training provider.

Maintaining the quality of our teaching and learning processes remained a priority. All core training programs underwent internal review to ensure alignment with national competency-based education and training (CBET) standards.

Instructors participated in professional development workshops on ICT and practical industry exposure. We also enhanced our counseling, career guidance, and mentorship services, providing holistic support to our learners throughout their educational journey.

We believe that our institution thrives through strong community ties and industry partnership:

Our institution hosted open days, skills competitions, and exhibitions to showcase student projects and engage the public on the value of TVET.

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While we recorded notable achievements, we also faced some challenges: such as limited funding. Financial limitations affected the speed at which we could implement new programs or expand access. When we made progress in adopting ICT, more investment is needed to fully integrate digital tools into teaching and administration.

Looking ahead we plan to:

- i) Expand training programs in emerging sectors such as green technologies and digital entrepreneurship.
- ii) Strengthen partnerships with industries to enhance graduate employability.
- iii) Invest in smart infrastructure and blended learning platforms to meet evolving educational demands.

With the support of the BOG we have put in place the necessary financial, procurement and internal control measures to ensure proper utilization of funds entrusted to us.

The College still operates under the mentorship of Nairobi Technical Training Institute, especially in the handling of finances and the bank account. Through the utilization of GoK grants, we have managed to oversee some development projects. We look forward for more GoK support in the of supply of training equipment in order to handle mainstream TVET courses.

The College plans to acquire other regulatory registrations from public institutions, which include Kenya Universities and Colleges Central Placement Service (KUCCPS), National examinations bodies and Higher Education Loans Board (HELB), once the license is granted.

In conclusion, I am proud of the dedication shown by the our staff, the resilience of our students, and the continued support from our stakeholders, I appreciate them all for their commitment and dedication to their work and efforts that have seen Langata TVC move forward in attaining its vision and mission. As a TVET institution, we play a critical role in empowering youth and driving local development. We remain committed to improving the quality, accessibility, and impact of our training programs for the benefit of individuals, communities and the economy at large.

LANGATA TECHNICAL VOCATIONAL COLLEGE
Annual Report and Financial Statements for the year ended 30th June 2025



Simon Nyaga

Principal/Secretary BOG

LANGATA TECHNICAL VOCATIONAL COLLEGE
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7. Statement of Performance against Predetermined Objectives

Introduction

This statement presents the performance of Langata TVC against its key objectives as set out in the approved annual work plan and budget for the financial year 2024/2025. The performance information is aligned with the institution's strategic goals and contributes to the realization of national development priorities. The objective is to promote accountability and transparency in the use of public resources and ensure alignment with the broader goals of the education sector as guided by the Kenya vision 2030.

The college's performance is assessed based on its Annual work plan, which is derived from the institution's strategic plan and aligned with the government's expenditure framework. Performance information was compiled in consultation with departmental heads, guided by key performance indicators across core operational areas.

Performance Overview

The following table summarizes the key objectives, planned outputs, actual achievements, and performance variances.

Strategic Objective	Planned target 2024/2025	Actual achievements	Performance Achieved	Remarks
1. Enhance Access to Technical and vocational Education.	Enrol.200 new students	185 students enrolled	92.5%	Slight shortfall due to delayed HELB disbursement
2.Improve infrastructure and learning facilities	Constuction of security wall, security house and cabros pavement	Fully achieved	100%	Received capital grants from national government through state department for technical vocational Education and Training.
3. Promote ICT integration in Training	Equip 1 comp labs with 50 computers	The computer lab equipped with 70 computers	140%	Achieved beyond target due to support provided by the constituency cdf office.
Enhance Academic performance	Achieve pass rate of 80% in national exams	70% pass rate achieved	87.5%	Staff turnover and exam changes affected outcomes

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Strengthen staff capacity	Planned for 4 CPD	2 CPD achieved	50%	Slightly shortfall due to financial challenges
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Detailed Performance Discussion

Student Enrolment

The college targeted 200 new enrolments in line with its access and equity objectives. A total of 185 Students were admitted, reflecting an achievement of 92.5%. The shortfall was largely due to financial challenges faced by prospective students waiting HELB funding and capitation.

Infrastructure Development

The college aimed to construct a security wall, a security house and cabros pavement. This was fully achieved through the support from National government through state department for Vocational Education and Training.

ICT Integration

As part of the digital transformation agenda, the college planned to upgrade ICT infrastructure. The labs were set up and 70 computers were received.

Academic Performance

The target pass rate in national examinations was 80% with actual outcome of 70%. Although this is commendable, factors such as changes in the curriculum, staffing gaps, and learner preparedness impacted the results.

Staff development

All planned continuous professional Development sessions were held during the year, covering areas such as curriculum delivery, assessment methods, and digital teaching tools. Staff participation was high, and post-training evaluations showed improved teaching effectiveness.

Challenges faced

Inadequate and Delayed funding

Staffing gaps

The institution experienced temporary academic staff shortages, affecting training delivery.

Inflation and cost Overruns

Increased costs for construction and equipments procurement affected output targets.

Mitigation Measures and way forward

To address the above challenges, the Langata TVC plans to undertake the following

- Engage national treasury and the ministry of Education for timely release of funds.
- Submit a staff request to the public service commission to address human resource gaps.
- Strengthen partnerships with industry players to enhance student placement and collaboration.

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Conclusion

Despite a few challenges, Langata TVC demonstrated strong performance across most predetermined objectives in the 2024/2025 financial year. The college remains committed to its mission of delivering quality and industry-relevant technical education and training. With continued support from the government and stakeholders, the institution is well-positioned to meet and exceed its targets in the coming year.

LANGATA TECHNICAL VOCATIONAL COLLEGE
Annual Report and Financial Statements for the year ended 30th June 2025

8. Corporate Governance Statement

The Board of Directors is committed to upholding the highest standards of corporate governance, accountability, and transparency in the management and operations of the institution. The governance framework is guided by statutory requirements, regulatory provisions, and best practice principles.

APPOINTMENT OF BOARD MEMBERS

Process of Appointment and Removal: Board members are appointed through a transparent and competitive process in line with relevant laws, regulations, and the institution's constitution. Removal of directors follows due process as stipulated in the law and the Board Charter.

- **Size, Diversity, and Demographics:** The Board comprises an optimal number of members to ensure effective deliberations and decision-making. Diversity in gender, age, skills, and professional background is prioritized to enhance inclusivity and balanced representation.

The BOG constitutes of chairman BOG and eight members who have been appointed in accordance to the TVET Act 2013, which meets formally at least three times a year and/or any other time when need arises

- **Board Charter:** The Board operates under a formal Charter that outlines its roles, responsibilities, and authority.

2. Induction, Training, and Development

Newly appointed directors undergo an induction program to familiarize themselves with the institution's operations, policies, and governance framework. Continuous training and development opportunities are provided to enhance the capacity of Board members in governance, risk management, and emerging industry trends.

3. Board and Members' Performance

The Board conducts annual evaluations of its collective performance, as well as the performance of individual members and committees. Feedback from these evaluations informs areas of improvement and strengthens governance effectiveness.

4. Board Meetings and Attendance

The Board held meetings during the reporting period. Attendance records are maintained and disclosed to ensure accountability. Members are expected to attend all scheduled meetings, and reasons for any absences are documented.

FULL BOARD MEETINGS AND ATTENDANCE

	15/10/2024	13/01/2025	14/04/2025
MEMBERS			
Dr. Joyce Amuhaya	Present	Present	
Dr. Leah Chebet		Present	Present
Herman Kinyua	Present	Present	Present
Simintei Kooke	Present	Present	Present
Moses Gakuru	Present	Present	Present
Geofrey Orina	Present	Present	Present
Mary A. Hassan		Present	
Simon Nyaga	Present	Present	Present

5. Succession Plan

The Board has a formal succession plan to ensure continuity in leadership and smooth transition in the event of resignation, retirement, or unforeseen vacancies in key governance and management positions.

6. Conflict of Interest Policy

A policy is in place to manage conflicts of interest among Board members and senior management. Members are required to declare any personal or professional interests that may influence decision-making.

7. Board Remuneration

Remuneration of Board members is guided by government regulations, institutional policies, and principles of fairness. Remuneration includes sitting allowances and other approved benefits, ensuring transparency and alignment with the institution's financial sustainability.

8. Ethics and Conduct

The Board upholds a Code of Ethics that promotes integrity, accountability, fairness, and transparency in all dealings. Members are required to adhere to the highest ethical standards in discharging their duties.

9. Communication Policy

The institution has a Communication Policy that ensures timely, accurate, and transparent dissemination of information to stakeholders. Communication channels are open, and stakeholder engagement is encouraged.

10. Terms of Reference of Committees

The Board has established specialized committees with clear Terms of Reference to handle specific governance areas such as Audit and risk management, Finance and Human Resource. These committees report to the full Board.

11. Related Party Transactions Policy

The institution has a policy governing related party transactions to prevent undue influence and ensure that all such transactions are conducted transparently, fairly, and in the best interest of stakeholders.

Related parties for the purposes of this report include:

- a) The Government
- b) The Board of Governors
- c) The Management

- Good corporate governance is the key to integrity and corporations and central to the institute stability
- Corporate governance therefore encompasses the system practices and procedures by which the individual corporation regulates itself to remain stable, competitive, sustainably and fair.
- The BOG follows principles of transparency and accountability in its stewarding institute's affairs'
- The role of the BOG is to ensure conformity by focusing and providing the institutes strategic direction and policy making as well as performance review through accountability, monitoring, supervision and internal control to safeguard the assets and ensure the reliability of financial information
- Management team comprising of the principal, deputy principal, head odepartments and staff meet regularly to consider issues of operational and strategic importance.

Below are key features of the existing governance practices within the institutes which are revised and improved from time to time

- a) BOG Is responsible for setting the direction of the institute through establishment of strategic information, policies and approval of budgets. It monitors implementation of the above through structured approach of reporting by the management and accountability.
- b) The BOG is actively involved and bring strong independent judgement on its deliberations and discussions

LANGATA TECHNICAL VOCATIONAL COLLEGE

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

- c) The BOG members have diverse skill set, wide range of knowledge and experience of the institute in objectives and decision making.
- d) The BOG meets regularly and retains full and effective control over the institutes in all strategic financial operation and compliance areas

9. Management Discussion and Analysis

SECTION A

The entity's operational and Financial performance

Langata Technical and Vocational College is a government college under the Technical Vocational Education Training Authority(TVETA). Nairobi county-Langata constituency. Madaraka west estate. The college borders madaraka primary school and is accessed via Hima Graden Estate Access Road off Keri road –next to Strathmore university.

We believe that skills empower knowledge. Our college exists to find sustainable skilled solutions to both simple and complex scenarios scenarios. We do this by empowering and equipping trainees with the skills and technical know-how that can enable them to have sustainable and decent livelihoods as they impact the society locally and globally.

On 13th March 2025, Langata TVC hosted the president of the republic of Kenya, Dr. William S. Ruto, accompanied by the Governor, Deputy Governor, PS-TVET, Area MP.

During the visit, he launched the langata TVC Building, was shown the college innovations and thereafter made a public address.

SECTION B

Entiy's compliance with statutory requirements

The institute complies with the remittance of statutory obligations.

SECTION C

Key projects and investments decisions the Entity is planning/Implementing

Langata TVC additional construction works are ongoing to address the growing students population.

LTvc has committed Ksh 10 million for the construction of perimeter wall and paving works around the institute which is now complete.

Langata tvc has further acquired Optimum solutions Enterprise Resource planning to assist in the management of college operations.

SECTION D

Major Risks facing the Entity

The institute seeks to increase enrolment to be self-sustainable. The institute is dependent on Government funds to meet its operational obligations

SECTION E

Material arrears in statutory/financial obligations

There are no material arrears in statutory or financial obligations.

SECTION F

The Entity's Financial probity and serious governance issues

LANGATA TECHNICAL VOCATIONAL COLLEGE

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During the period under review, there were no governance issues reported.

SECTION G

Environmental sustainability and corporate social Responsibility

The institute sensitizes the youth on the importance of acquiring technical skills thus contributing to the growth of community.

10. Environmental and Sustainability Reporting Statement

The Langata TVC, being a new institution with limited funding, has not embarked on major activities of corporate social responsibility. Meanwhile, the college has been participating on public activities organized by other public institutions which do not require financial commitment.

staff and management have actively participated in tree planting initiatives around the Institution, contributing to environmental conservation efforts.

Sustainability strategy and profile

a. Organisational Sustainability

This strategy focuses on achieving financial, environmental organisational and institutional sustainability within the institute

b. Financial sustainability

The institute has diversified the sources of revenue which include; school fees, rentals and production unit program.

c. Environmental sustainability

The institute embraces the use of environmentally friendly methods in waste disposal. The strategies are targeted at protecting and improving the environment.

d. Organisational and institutional sustainability

Organisational and institutional sustainability aims at achieving and maintaining sustainability. This is addressed from various viewpoints that include community engagement, having in place a risk management framework and implementation of strategies to mitigate the defined risks.

Environmental performance

a. Greening TVET

- ✓ greening the institution
- ✓ greening the curriculum
- ✓ greening research
- ✓ greening the culture
- ✓ greening the community

b. Solid Waste management

- ✓ disposal of wastes
- ✓ policies on re-cycling

c. Emission control

- ✓ control on gases emitted to the environment

d. Adoption of Environmental sustainability guidelines issued by NEMA and adherence to environmentally friendly operational practices within the institute.

Employee welfare

The Institute with the support of the Board Members has developed the following policies to guide its operations: -

- Scheme of service for BOG Staff.
- Career progression guidelines for BOG Staff.
- Motivation Policy for both Staff and Students.
- Production Unit Policy.
- ICT policy
- Gender Mainstreaming and Youth Empowerment Policy.

Market place practices

Responsible Competition Practice

- (i) Anti -corruption
 - a. Student fees: The institute charges the students fees as per the guidelines from the Ministry of Education. The fees charged is Ksh. 67,189 as capped by the Ministry of Education.
 - b. The admission process is transparent and the institute has introduced online admission to ensure effectiveness and transparency. This helps to ensure that there is integrity in the admission process.
- (ii) Political involvement
 - a. The institute liaises with the area leadership for community service where cleaning the area around the institute is done Participation in trade fairs/robotics: The institute participates in trade fairs where the students show case their talents and this enhances responsible competition within the students.
 - b. During the graduation ceremonies, the institute invites the local leadership to interact with the grandaunts and the LTVC community.
- (iii) Fair competition
 - a. The institute acquires the curriculum and syllabus from Kenya Institute of curriculum development (KICD) and CDACC to ensure that what is offered at LTVC is similar to what is offered in other institutions.
 - b. Entry criteria for the program and the entry requirements for the students are clearly defined. i.e. Mean grade c- for Diploma students, D+ for Certificate students and KCSE for artisan. This allows the institute to have a fair competition with the universities who require students to have a mean grade of c to access university education.
 - c. The institute participates in trade fairs which are organized by KATTI for all TVET Institutions. The students are encouraged to compete with other students from other institutions. This encourages the students to solve diverse issues in the industry.
- (iv) Respect for competitors

- a. Mutual beneficial relationships: - The institute undertakes benchmarking with other institutions so as to offer quality service to the trainees and to assist one another to better improve.
- b. The students are placed by KUCCPS and the institute ensures that when student seek for transfers from other institutions to LTVC, there is correspondence from the institution that the student wishes to leave so as to ensure that there is mutual understanding.

Responsible Marketing and Advertisement

- (i) Efforts to maintain ethical marketing practices
 - a. The institute openly advertises in the print and electronic media for all the courses offered in the institution so as to ensure transparency and integrity in the admission process.
 - c. The institution only advertises for the courses that are being offered during the intake to ensure that students do not apply for courses that are not available in the institute.
 - d. The institute ensures that information given during the advertisement is current and not misleading to the prospective students so that they are able to make informed choices on the courses that they want to undertake.
 - e. Brochures with well explained courses and their requirements are issued to prospective students before the intakes to give adequate time for the parents/ guardians and students to prepare for the admission.

Product Stewardship

- (I) Efforts to safeguard consumer rights and interests
 - a. The institute has a complaints procedure and complaints register at various offices.
 - b. A complaints line has been established in the institute
 - c. There is proactive disclosure of information by ensuring that information is given through the institutes website, brochures, print and electronic advertisement
 - d. Requests by customers for information on admission and courses are done through e – mail, telephone call and letters. The institute has ensured an active e-mail address
 - e. There is a service charter that is prominently displayed at the institute’s entrance and at various points and offices within the institute. Where the customers are encouraged to report to the CAJ and EACC in case their rights and interests are not met by the institution.

Community Engagements

The Institute has continuously engaged the community in matters of corporate social responsibility (CSR).

LANGATA TECHNICAL VOCATIONAL COLLEGE
Annual Report and Financial Statements for the year ended 30th June 2025

11. Report of the Council/Board of Governors

The Council/Board members submit their report together with the audited financial statements for the year ended June 30, 2025, which show the state of the *Langata Technical Vocational College* affairs.

Principal activities

The principal activities of the institution are to train competent Human Resource for social economic development at TVET level.

Results

The results of Langata Technical Vocational College for the year ended June 30,2025

Council/Board of Governors

The members of the Board /Council who served during the year are shown on page ix and x.

Auditors

The Auditor General is responsible for the statutory audit of Langata Technical Vocational College in accordance with Article 229 of the Constitution of Kenya and the Public Audit Act 2015 to carry out the audit of Langata Technical Vocational College for the year/period ended June 30, 2025, in accordance to section 23 of the Public Audit Act, 2015 which empowers the Auditor General to appoint an auditor to audit on his behalf.

By Order of the Board


.....

Simon Nyaga

Nairobi

Date: 17/11/2025

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

Section 81 of the Public Finance Management Act, 2012 and (*section 14 of the State Corporations Act, and section 29 of schedule 2 of the Technical and Vocational Education and Training Act, 2013*) require the council members to prepare financial statements in respect of that *institute*, which give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of Langata Technical Vocational College at the end of the financial year/period and the operating results of the *institute* for that year/period. The Council members are also required to ensure Langata Technical and Vocational college keeps proper accounting records which disclose with reasonable accuracy the financial position of the *Langata TVC*. The council members are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the *Langata TVC*.

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


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

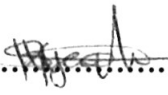
In preparing the financial statements, the Principal has assessed Langata TVC ability to continue as a going concern. Nothing has come to the attention of the Council members to indicate that the *Langata TVC* will not remain a going concern for at least the next twelve months from the date of this statement.

LANGATA TECHNICAL VOCATIONAL COLLEGE
Annual Report and Financial Statements for the year ended 30th June 2025

Approval of the financial statements

The *Langata TVC* financial statements were approved by the Board on 14th July 2025 and signed on its behalf by:


.....
Name
Dr. Joyce Amuhaya


.....
Name
Simon Nyaga

REPUBLIC OF KENYA

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



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

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

PREAMBLE

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

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

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 Langata Technical and Vocational College set out on pages 1 to 39, 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 Langata Technical and Vocational College as at 30 June, 2025 and of its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended, in accordance with International Public Sector Accounting Standards (Accrual Basis) and comply with the Technical and Vocational Education and Training Act, 2013 and the Public Finance Management Act, 2012.

Basis for Qualified Opinion

1. Unsupported Cash and Cash Equivalents Balance

The statement of financial position reflects cash and cash equivalents balance of Kshs.4,040,787 as disclosed in Note 16 to the financial statements. However, Management did not provide a cashbook in support of the balance. Further, monthly bank reconciliation statements were not prepared and submitted for audit.

In the circumstances, the accuracy and completeness of the cash and cash equivalents balance of Kshs.4,040,787 could not be confirmed.

2. Current Portion of Receivables from Exchange Transactions

The statement of financial position reflects current portion of receivables from exchange transactions balance of Kshs.5,954,383 as disclosed in Note 17(a) to the financial statements. The balance is net of an impairment allowance of Kshs.313,389 which is also disclosed in the statement of financial performance as provision for doubtful debts. However, the significant accounting policies in the financial statements is silent on the percentage to be used for the general provision for doubtful debts. Further, the breakdown of the Kshs.313,389 being the specific provision was not provided for audit review.

In the circumstances, the accuracy and completeness of receivables from exchange transactions balance of Kshs.5,954,383 could not be confirmed.

3. Unsupported Inventories

The statement of financial position reflects inventories balance of Kshs.152,945 as disclosed in Note 20 to the financial statements. However, the counter receipt vouchers, counter issue vouchers, bin cards, stores ledgers and stock take report were not provided for audit review.

In the circumstances, the accuracy and existence of the inventory balance of Kshs.152,945 could not be confirmed.

4. Lack of Land Ownership Documents and Valuation Reports

The statement of financial position reflects property, plant, and equipment balance of Kshs.869,858,717 while the corresponding Note 21 to the financial statements reflects a balance totalling Kshs.869,586,610 resulting to an unreconciled variance of Kshs.272,107. Further, the valuation reports and ownership records for the land valued at Kshs.800,000,000 were not provided for audit review. In addition, physical verification carried out in the month of September, 2025 revealed that the assets were not tagged for ease of identification and traceability.

The property, plant and equipment movement schedule at Note 21 to the financial statements is also not presented in the format prescribed by the PSASB reporting template.

In the circumstances, the accuracy, valuation and ownership of the property, plant and equipment balance of Kshs.869,858,717 could not be confirmed.

5. Unsupported Council Expenses

The statement of financial performance reflects an amount of Kshs.293,000 for Council expenses as disclosed in Note 10 to the financial statements. However, the analysis schedule, Gazette notice, appointment letters for members, Council charter and personal files were not provided in support of the expenditure. Further, the reporting template also provides that the breakdown in the Notes to the financial statements should include Chairman's honoraria, Council members emoluments, other allowances and any other Council expenses, which was not provided.

In the circumstances, the accuracy and completeness of Council expenses totalling Kshs.293,000 could not be confirmed.

The audit was conducted in accordance with International Standards of Supreme Audit Institutions (ISSAIs). I am independent of the Langata Technical Vocational College Management in accordance with ISSAI 130 on Code of Ethics. I have fulfilled other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the ISSAI and in accordance with other ethical requirements applicable to performing audit 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 receipts budget and actual on a comparable basis of Kshs.18,718,900 and Kshs.14,688,402 respectively, resulting to an under-funding of Kshs.4,030,498 or 22% of the budget. Further, Management has not provided any explanatory notes for material deviations between the final budget and actual on comparable basis as required under International Public Sector Accounting Standards, IPSAS 24.

The under-funding affected the planned activities of the College and may have impacted negatively on service delivery to the public.

My opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

Key Audit Matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in my professional judgment, are of most significance in the audit of the financial statements. 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

Unresolved Prior Year Matters

In the prior years' audit reports, several issues were raised under the Report on Financial Statements and Report on the Effectiveness of Internal Controls, Risk Management and Governance, respectively. Review of the status during audit of the Langata Technical and Vocational College in 2024/2025 revealed that the following matters remained unresolved.

	Financial Year	Audit Issue
1	2023/2024	Inaccuracies in the Financial Statements
2	2023/2024	Unsupported Property, Plant and Equipment
3	2023/2024	Unsupported Balances; Repairs and Maintenance, and Board Expenses
4	2023/2024	Lack of Internal Audit Function and Audit Committee

Other Information

The Management is responsible for the Other Information set out on page iii to xxxii which comprise of Key Entity Information and Management, Council of Governors, Chairman's report, Report of senior principal, Corporate Governor's statement, Management Discussion and Analysis, Environmental and Sustainability Reporting, Statement of Management Responsibilities, Statement of Performance Against Predetermined Objectives, Statement of Council of Governors and Statement of Council of Governors Responsibilities. The Other Information does not include the financial statements and my audit report thereon.

In connection with my audit on the Langata Technical Vocational College 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 procedures performed, except for the effects of the matter described in the Basis for Conclusion on 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

Collection of Capacity Building Levy

Analysis of procurement records amounting to Kshs.13,534,467 revealed that, Management did not deduct 0.03% of contact sum contrary to Public Procurement Regulatory Authority (PPRA) Circular No. Ref: PPRA/6/5/VOL.II (224) dated 30 August, 2024, which provides that there shall be paid a levy by a supplier on all procurement contracts signed between the supplier and procuring entity, at the rate of zero-point zero three per centum (0.03%) of the value of the signed contract, exclusive of applicable taxes.

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

The audit was conducted in accordance with ISSAI 3000 and ISSAI 4000. The standards require that I comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain assurance about whether the activities, financial transactions and information reflected in the financial statements comply in all material respects, with the authorities that govern them. I believe that the audit evidence I have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for my conclusion.

REPORT ON EFFECTIVENESS OF INTERNAL CONTROLS, RISK MANAGEMENT AND GOVERNANCE

Conclusion

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

Basis for Conclusion

1. Inadequate Disclosure of Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation Measures

The entity's environmental and sustainability reporting statement highlights: General commitment to greening TVET (curriculum, research, institution, culture, community), Basic environmental practices such as waste management, emission control, and compliance with NEMA guidelines and a broad sustainability strategy covering financial, environmental, and organizational aspects. However, the statement does not explicitly mention climate change mitigation or adaptation measures.

Further, the report lacks specific programs on renewable energy, energy efficiency, water conservation or climate-resilient infrastructure, it provides no evidence of alignment with the Climate Change Act, 2016 or the National Climate Change Action Plan (NCCAP) and omits quantifiable indicators including carbon footprint reduction, energy saved and emissions avoided. This represents a gap in compliance with National Climate Policy requirements and weakens accountability on environmental stewardship.

In the circumstances, Management did not conform to the requirements of environmental and sustainability reporting requirements.

2. Unapproved Institutional Policies to Guide in Operations

Review of Institutional documents revealed that several key policies including the Procurement and Asset Disposal Policy, ICT Policy, OSH Policy, Student Fees Policy, Research and Innovation Policy, IQA Policy, IGA Policy, HIV/AIDS Policy, Academic Policy, and Quality Manual have been developed but remain unapproved and unimplemented by the governing body.

In the circumstances, these policies are not in force to provide consistent operational and compliance guidance.

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

Responsibilities of Management and the Board of Governors

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these financial statements in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (Accrual Basis) and for maintaining effective internal controls as Management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error and for its assessment of the effectiveness of internal controls, risk management and overall governance.

In preparing the financial statements, Management is responsible for assessing the College's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless Management is aware of the intention to liquidate the College or to cease its operations.

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

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

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

Auditor-General's Responsibilities for the Audit

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

In conducting the audit, Article 229(6) of the Constitution also requires that I express a conclusion on whether or not in all material respects, the activities, financial transactions and information reflected in the financial statements are in compliance with the authorities that govern them and that public resources are applied in an effective way. In addition, I consider the entity's control environment in order to give an assurance on the effectiveness of internal controls, risk management and governance processes and systems in accordance with the provisions of Section 7(1)(a) of the Public Audit Act, 2015.

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

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


FCPA Nancy Gathungu, CBS
AUDITOR-GENERAL

Nairobi

26 November, 2025

LANGATA TECHNICAL AND VOCATIONAL COLLEGE
Annual Report and Financial Statements for the year ended 30th June 2025

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	6a	2,627,389	2,000,000
Revenue from Exchange transactions			
Rendering of services- fees from students	7	12,061,013	8,699,880
Total Revenue		14,688,402	10,699,880
Expenses			
Use of goods and services	8	6,273,331	2,356,324
Employee costs	9	617,380	0
Board /Council Expenses	10	293,000	329,492
Depreciation and amortization expense	15	1,575,781	1,774,162
Provision for doubtful debts		313,389	
Repairs and maintenance	11	56,383	324,826
Finance costs	13	31623	0
Total Expenses		9,160,887	4,784,804
Net surplus/(deficit) for the year		5,527,515	5,915,076

The Financial Statements set out on pages 1 to 6 were signed by:

.....
Joyce Amuhaya

.....
Simon Nyaga

.....
Joyce Njeri

Date 17/11/2025

Date 17/11/2025

ICPAK No 33639
Date 17/11/2025

LANGATA TECHNICAL VOCATIONAL COLLEGE
Annual Report and Financial Statements for the year ended 30th June 2025

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

Description	Notes	2024/2025	2023/2024
		Kshs	Kshs
Assets			
Current Assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	16	4,040,787	1,617,254
Current portion of receivables from exchange transactions	17(a)	5,954,383	6,182,539
Inventories	20	152,945	117,550
Total Current Assets		10,148,115	7,917,343
Non-Current Assets			
Property, plant, and equipment	21	869,858,717	861,162,391
Total Non-Current Assets		869,858,717	861,162,391
Total Assets (A)		880,006,832	869,079,734
Liabilities			
Current Liabilities			
Trade and other payables from exchange transactions	23	919,117	420,000
Refundable Deposits		86,000	
Total Current Liabilities		1,005,117	420,000
Total Liabilities (B)		1,005,117	420,000

LANGATA TECHNICAL VOCATIONAL COLLEGE
Annual Report and Financial Statements for the year ended 30th June 2025

Represented By:			
Revaluation Reserves			
Accumulated Surplus	27	11,442,591	5,915,076
Capital Fund	28	867,559,124	868,659,733
Net Assets		880,006,832	869,079,733


The Financial Statements set out on pages 1 to 6 were signed by:



 Joyce Amuhaya



 Simon Nyaga



 Joyce Njeri

Date 17/11/2025

Date 17/11/2025

ICPAK No 33639
 Date 17/11/2025

LANGATA TECHNICAL VOCATIONAL COLLEGE
Annual Report and Financial Statements for the year ended 30th June 2025

16. Statement of Changes in Net Asset For The Year Ended 30 June 2025

Description	Revaluation reserve	Retained earnings	Capital Reserve
At July 1, 2024	Revaluation reserve	Retained earnings	Capital Reserve
Balance b/f	-	5,915,076	862,744,657
Revaluation gain		-	-
Total comprehensive income	-	5,527,515	-
Capital/Development grants during the year	-	-	9,999,425
Fair value adjustment on capital	-	-	-5,184,958
Prior year adjustment	-	-	-
At June 30, 2025	-	11,442,591	867,559,124

LANGATA TECHNICAL AND VOCATIONAL COLLEGE
Annual Report and Financial Statements for the year ended 30th June 2025

17. Statement of Cash Flows For The Year Ended 30 June 2025

	Note	Period Ended	Comparative Period
		30/6/2025	30/6/2024
		Ksh	Ksh
Cash flows from operating activities			
Receipts			
Government grants and subsidies	5 a	2,627,389	2,000,000
Grants from donnors and development partners			
Cash flows from Exchange Transactions	6	9,382,782	2,517,341
		12,010,17	4,517,341
Payments			
Use of Goods & Services	8	6,273,331	2,356,324
Staff Costs	9	617,380	0
BOG Meetings Expenses	10	293,000	329,492
Repairs & Maintenance	11	56,383	324,826
Finance Costs (Bank Charges)	13	31,623	0
		7,271,717	3,010,642
Cash flows from operating activities		4,738,454	1,506,699
Adjust for Working Capital Changes		-2,314,346	
Net Cash flows from operating activities	25	2,424,108	1,506,699
Cash flows from investing activities			
(Purchase) of property, plant, equipment and intangible assets		-10,000,000	
Increase in Work in Progress			
Decrease/(Increase) in investments			
Net cash flows used in investing activities		10,000,000	0
Cash flows from financing activities			
Grants for Development	5a ii	9,999,425	0
Net cash flows used in financing activities		9,999,425	0
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		2,423,533	1,506,699
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year		1,617,254	110,555
Cash and cash equivalents at end of the year		4,040,787	1,617,254

LANGATA TECHNICAL AND VOCATIONAL COLLEGE
Annual Report and Financial Statements for the year ended 30th June 2025

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
Receipts						
Transfers from other National Government entities	2,500,000		2,500,000	2,627,389	(127,389)	105%
Rendering of services- fees from students	16,218,900		16,218,900	12,061,013	4,157,887	90%
Total Receipts	18,718,900		18,718,900	14,688,402	4,030,498	
Payments						
Use of goods and services	6,910,000	-	6,910,000	6,273,331	636,669	79%
Employee costs	520,000		520,000	617,380	(97,380)	119%
Board /Council Expenses	700,000		700,000	293,000	407,000	42%
Repairs and maintenance	588,900		588,900	56,383	532,517	10%
Development	10,000,000		10,000,000	10,000,000	0	100%
Total Expenditure Payments	18,718,900		18,718,900	17,240,094	1,478,806	

19. Notes to the Financial Statements

1. General Information

Langata Technical vocational college is established by and derives its authority and accountability from Technical and vocational Education Training of Act of 2013. The entity is wholly owned by the Government of Kenya and is domiciled in Kenya. The entity's principal activity is to provide overall leadership and direction of the institution.

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 *Langata TVC* accounting policies. The financial statements have been prepared and presented in Kenya Shillings, which is the functional and reporting currency of Langata TVC. The values are rounded off to the nearest shilling. The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the PFM Act, the State Corporations Act, the TVET Act, and International Public Sector Accounting Standards (IPSAS). The accounting policies adopted have been consistently applied to all the years presented.

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3. Adoption of New and Revised Standards

(When an IPSAS becomes effective on 1st January 202, it is applicable in Kenya from 1st July 20)

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	<i>Applicable 1st January 2025</i> 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 Entity. The new standard requires entities to recognise, measure and present information on right of use assets and lease liabilities.
IPSAS 44: Non- Current Assets Held for Sale and Discontinued Operations	<i>Applicable 1st January 2025</i> The Standard requires, Assets that meet the criteria to be classified as held for sale to be measured at the lower of carrying amount and fair value less costs to sell and the depreciation of such assets to cease and: Assets that meet the criteria to be classified as held for sale to be presented separately in the statement of financial position and the results of discontinued operations to be presented separately in the statement of financial performance.
IPSAS 45: Property Plant and Equipment	<i>Applicable 1st January 2025</i> 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.

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<p>IPSAS 46: Measurement</p>	<p><i>Applicable 1st January 2025</i> 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><i>Applicable 1st January 2026</i> This standard supersedes IPSAS 9- Revenue from exchange transactions, IPSAS 11 Construction contracts and IPSAS 23 Revenue from non- exchange transactions. This standard brings all the guidance of accounting for revenue under one standard. The objective of the standard is to establish the principles that an entity shall apply to report useful information to users of financial statements about the nature, amount, timing and uncertainty of revenue and cash flow arising from revenue transactions.</p>
<p>IPSAS 48: Transfer Expenses</p>	<p><i>Applicable 1st January 2026</i> 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>
<p>IPSAS 49: Retirement Benefit Plans</p>	<p><i>Applicable 1st January 2026</i> 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.</p>
<p>IPSAS 50: Exploration For & Evaluation of Mineral Resources</p>	<p><i>Applicable 1st January 2027</i> The objective of this Standard is to specify the financial reporting for the exploration for and evaluation of mineral resources. The Standard requires:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Limited improvements to existing accounting practices for exploration and evaluation expenditures. ii. Entities that recognize exploration and evaluation assets to assess such

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	<p>assets for impairment in accordance with this Standard and measure any impairment in accordance with IPSAS 26.</p> <p>iii. Disclosures that identify and explain the amounts in the entity's financial statements arising from the exploration for and evaluation of mineral resources and help users of those financial statements understand the amount, timing and certainty of future cash flows from any exploration and evaluation assets recognized.</p>
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iii. *Early adoption of standards*

The Langata TVC 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 entity and can be measured reliably. To the extent that there is a related condition attached that would give rise to a liability to repay the amount, the amount is recorded in the statement of financial position and realised in the statement of financial performance over the useful life of the assets that have been acquired using such funds.

ii) Revenue from exchange transactions

Rendering of services

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

Sale of goods

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

Interest income

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

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 Council or Board on *June 2024*. The entity's budget is prepared on a different basis to the actual income and expenditure disclosed in the financial statements. The financial statements are prepared on accrual basis using a classification based on the nature of expenses in the statement of financial performance, whereas the budget is prepared on 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 entity is exempt from paying taxes as per schedule *1 cap.470* of the income *tax* Act.

Sales tax/ Value Added Tax

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

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

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

d) Investment property

Investment properties are measured initially at cost, including transaction costs. The carrying amount includes the replacement cost of components of an existing investment property at the time that cost is incurred if the recognition criteria are met and excludes the costs of day-to-day maintenance of an investment property. Investment property acquired through a non-exchange transaction is measured at its fair value at the date of acquisition. 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 entity recognizes such parts as individual assets with specific useful lives and depreciates them accordingly. Likewise, when a major inspection is performed, its cost is recognized in the carrying amount of the plant and equipment as a replacement if the recognition criteria are satisfied. All other repair and maintenance costs are recognized in surplus, or deficit as incurred. Where an asset is acquired in a non-exchange transaction for nil or nominal consideration the asset is initially measured at its fair value.

f) Leases

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

g) Intangible assets

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

h) Biological Assets

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

i) Research and development costs

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

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

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

j) Financial instruments

IPSAS 41 addresses the classification, measurement and de-recognition of financial assets and financial liabilities, introduces new rules for hedge accounting and a new impairment model for

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financial assets. *The entity does not have any hedge relationships and therefore the new hedge accounting rules have no impact on the Company's financial statements.* A financial instrument is any contract that gives rise to a financial asset of one entity and a financial liability or equity instrument of another entity. At initial recognition, the entity measures a financial asset or financial liability at its fair value plus or minus, in the case of a financial asset or financial liability not at fair value through surplus or deficit, transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of the financial asset or financial liability.

Financial assets

Classification

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

Subsequent measurement

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

Amortized cost

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

Fair value through net assets/ equity

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

Fair value through surplus or deficit

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

Trade and other receivables

Trade and other receivables are recognized at fair values less allowances for any uncollectible amounts. Trade and other receivables are assessed for impairment on a continuing basis. An estimate of 5% is made of doubtful receivables based on a review of all outstanding amounts at the year-end.

Impairment

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

Financial liabilities

Classification

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

k) Inventories

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

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

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

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

Inventories (Continued)

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

l) Provisions

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

Contingent assets

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

m) Social Benefits

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

n) Nature and purpose of reserves

The *Langata TVC* creates and maintains reserves in terms of specific requirements. *the reserves maintained by Langata TVC are Accumulated surplus reserves.*

o) Changes in accounting policies and estimates

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

p) Employee benefits

Retirement benefit plans

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

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 *Langata TVC* regards a related party as a person or an entity with the ability to exert control individually or jointly or to exercise significant influence over the Entity, or vice versa. Members of

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key management are regarded as related parties and comprise the directors, the Principal and senior managers.

t) Service concession arrangements

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

Estimates and assumptions.

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

Useful lives and residual values

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

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

Provisions

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

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.

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6. Transfers from other National Government entities

		Period Ended	Comparative Period
6	TRANSFERS FROM NATIONAL GOVERNMENT	30/6/2025	2023/2024
	Description		
		KShs	KShs
i	Unconditional grants		
	Operations	2,627,389	2,000,000
		2,627,389	2,000,000
ii	Conditional grants		
	Government Development grants	9,999,425	
	Total Operational grant	9,999,425	0
	Other grants	-	
		9,999,425	0
		9,999,425	0
ii	Conditional grants		
	Total government grants and subsidies	12,626,814	2,000,000

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(a) Transfers from other Government entities (Categorized)

6	TRANSFERS FROM MINISTRIES, DEPARTMENTS AND AGENCIES				
	Name of the Entity sending the grant	Amount recognized to Statement of Comprehensive Income	Amount deferred under deferred income	Amount recognized in capital fund.	Total grant income during the period
		KShs	KShs	KShs	KShs
	State Department for Technical Vocational Education and Training	499,827			499,827
	State department for technical Vocational Education and Training			9,999,425	9,999,425
	State department for technical Vocational Education and Training	24,427			24,427
	State department for technical Vocational Education and Training	499,827			499,827
	State department for technical Vocational Education and Training	499,827			499,827
	State Department for Technical Vocational Education and Training	103,827			103,827
	State Department for Technical Vocational Education and Training	499,827			499,827
	State Department for Technical Vocational Education and Training	499,827			499,827
	Total	2,627,389		9,999,425	12,626,814

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	Description	2024/2025	2023/2024
7	REVENUE FROM RENDERING OF SERVICES	Ksh	Ksh
	Tuition Fees	6,119,047	8,062,680
	Electricity, Water & Conservancy (EWC)	659,483	
	Personal Emoluments (PE)	2,150,793	
	Local Transport & Travel (L.T.& T)	659,483	
	Repairs, Maintenance & Improvement (RMI)	437,540	
	id	45,400	
	Welfare	77,000	
	kuceps	117,100	
	Tender	28,000	
	Exam	386,950	
	Activity Fees	860,217	
	Registration	186,000	637,200
	Medical	334,000	
	Total revenue from Rendering of Services	12,061,013	8,699,880
	Less; student debtors	2,738,231	
	Cash Transfer to the Cashflow Statement	9,322,782	
8	USE OF GOODS AND SERVICES		
	Description	Period Ended	Comparative Period
		30/6/2025	2023/2024
	Electricity Expenses	88,218	
	Water, Fuel And Conservancy	90,066	22,279
	School Equipment & Stores (SES)	1,042,940	
	Local, Transport & Travel (L.T.& T)	503,062	
	Stationery Expenses	463,325	133,215
	Security Services		180,300
	Licences and permit		24,000
	cdacc	138,000	
	Administrative Costs		1,412,820
	Examinations	138,000	
	Bank Charges		10,075
	Training expenses	172,300	157,380
	Subsistence Allowances		121,600
	ICT Expense	801150	
	Fees transfer	32,720	
	Tuition Expenses	1,653,482	
	Telephone Expenses		42,620
	Teaching & Learning Materials		170,194

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	Tender Expenditure	36,000	
	Advertising/ Marketing	361,000	81,841
	Activity	172,760	
	General Cleaning Services	225,000	
	Food Items (Training)	355,308	
	Total good and services	6,273,331	2,356,324
9	EMPLOYEE COSTS	Period Ended	Comparative Period
		30/6/2025	2023/2024
	Description	KShs	KShs
	Salaries and Wages	617,380	
	Employee costs	617,380	0
10	REMUNERATION OF BOG MEMBERS	Period Ended	Comparative Period
	Description	30/6/2025	2023/2024
		KShs	KShs
	Allowances	293000	18000
	Other Board Expenses		311492
	Total director emoluments	293,000	329,492
11	REPAIRS AND MAINTENANCE	Period Ended	Comparative Period
	Description	30/6/2025	2023/2024
		KShs	KShs
	Property, plant and equipment	56383	324826
	Total repairs and maintenance	56,383	324,826
12	CONTRACTED SERVICES	Period Ended	Comparative Period
	Description	30/6/2025	2023/2024
		KShs	KShs
	Other Services		
	Total contracted services	0	0
13	FINANCE COSTS (BANK CHARGES)	Period Ended	Comparative Period
		30/6/2025	2023/2024
	Description	KShs	KShs
	Bank charges	31,623	
	The deferred income movement		
	Total finance costs	31,623	
14	MENTORING PROJECTS		

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	Total Mentoring Expenses		
15	DEPRECIATION AND AMORTIZATION EXPENSE	Period Ended	Comparative Period
	Description	30/6/2025	2023/2024
		KShs	KShs
	Buildings	1,187,614	1,235,047
	Machinery and Equipment	16,874	18,748
	Motor Vehicles		
	Computers	315,000	450,000
	Intangible Assets (Software)		
	Furniture	56,293	70,367
	Total depreciation and amortization	1,575,781	1,774,162
16	CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS		
	Current Accounts	4,040,787	1,617,254
	Savings Accounts		
	Others (Specified)	-	
	Total cash and cash equivalents	4,040,787	1,617,254
	DETAILED ANALYSIS OF CASH & CASH EQUIVALENTS		
	a) Current account		
	Kenya Commercial Bank - : 1260304280	4,040,787	1,617,254
	Sub-Total	4,040,787	1,617,254
	(b) Savings Accounts		
	GRAND TOTAL		
17a	RECEIVABLES FROM EXCHANGE TRANSACTIONS	Period Ended	Comparative Period
		30/6/2025	2023/2024
	Current receivables	KShs	KShs
	Student debtors	5,954,383	6,182,539
	Total current receivables	5,954,383	6,182,539
	Receivables from Non-Exchange transactions		
17b			
	Description	Period Ended	Comparative Period

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		30/6/2025	2023/2024
		Kshs	Kshs
	Current Receivables		
	Capitation Grants*	-	
	Less: Impairment Allowance	-	-
	Total Current Receivables	-	-
17c	Current Receivables from exchange transactions		
	Description	30/6/2025	30 6 2023
		Kshs	Kshs
	Current Receivables		
	Student debtors	6,267,772	
	Less: Impairment Allowance	313,389	
	Total Current Receivables	5,954,383	
	Summary of Receivables from Non-Exchange and non-Exchange transactions(a+b)		
	Description	Period Ended	Comparative Period
		30/6/2025	2023/2024
		Kshs	Kshs
	Current Receivables from exchange transactions		0
	Current Receivables from Non-exchange transactions	-	-
	Total Current Receivables	0	6182539
17c	Reconciliation for impairment Allowance on Receivables from Exchange Transactions		
		2024/2025	Insert
	Description	Kshs	2023/2024
	At the beginning of the year	0	
	Provisions during the year		
	Recovered during the year	0	
	Write offs during the year	0	
	At the end of the year	0	-

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17g	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	-	
	At the end of the year	-	-
18a	Refundable Deposits from Customers/Students		
	Description	30/6/2025	30/6/2024
		Kshs	
	Caution money	86,000	
	Total Deposits	86,000	
18b	Ageing analysis:	Current FY	% of the Total
	Under one year		100
	1-2 years	86,000	
	2-3 years	0	
	Over 3 years	0	
	Total (to tie to totals deposits above)	86,000	
20	INVENTORIES	Period Ended	Comparative Period
	Description	30/6/2025	2023/2024
		KShs	KShs
	Consumable stores	152,945	117,550
	Total inventories at the lower of cost and net realizable value	152,945	117,550
21	Propert, plant and Equipment (As per schedule attached)	Period Ended	Comparative Period
		30/6/2025	2023/2024
		KShs	KShs
	Land	800,000,000	800,000,000

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	Buildings	68,193,110	59,380,724
	Plant Machinery & Equipment	151,862	168,735
	Motor Vehicles		
	Computers	735,000	1,050,000
	Intangible Assets		
	Furniture	506,639	562,932
	Capital Work In Progress		
		869,586,610	861,162,391
22	Work in progress (As per Schedule)	Period Ended	Comparative Period
		30/6/2025	2023/2024
		KShs	KShs
23	TRADE AND OTHER PAYABLES FROM EXCHANGE TRANSACTIONS	Period Ended	Comparative Period
	Description	30/6/2025	2023/2024
		KShs	KShs
	Trade payables	919,117	420,000
	Total trade and other payables	919,117	420,000
24a	Retentions	Period Ended	Comparative Period
		30/6/2025	2023/2024
		KShs	KShs
	Total Retentions		
	Cash generated from operations.		
25		Period Ended	
		30/6/2025	2023/2024
	Surplus for the year		5,915,076
	Adjusted for:		
	(Increase)/Decrease in Inventories		
	Increase/(Decrease) in Payables		
	Working Capital Adjustments	0	
26a	Deferred Income	Period Ended	Comparative Period
		30/6/2025	2023/2024
		KShs	KShs
26c	Description	Amount	

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	Analysed as	Kshs	
	Current	0	
	Non- Current	0	0
	Total		
27	Revenue Reserves		
	Reserves brought forward	5,915,076	
	Surplus for the Year	5,527,515	5,915,076
	Reserves carried forward	11,442,591	5,915,076
28	Capital & Equity		
	Brought forward	862,744,657	862,744,657
	Conditional Grants Received	9,999,425	
	Transfers during the year	-5,184,958	
	Reserves Carried forward	867,559,124	862,744,657

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7. Property, Plant and Equipment

	Property, Plant and Equipment	Land	Buildings	Machinery and Equip.	Motor Vehicles	Computers	Furniture	Intangible Assets Software	Capital Work In Progress	Total
			Ksh	Ksh	Ksh	Ksh	Ksh	Ksh	Ksh	Ksh
			2.00%	10.00%	25%	30%	10%	10.00%		
FY 2024/2025	Cost as at 1st July 2024	800,000,000	59,380,724	168,735		1,050,000	562,932	-	0	861,162,391
	Additions During the Period									0
	Valuation in the Year									0
	Book Value as at 30th June 2024	800,000,000	59,380,724	168,735	0	1,050,000	562,932	0	0	861,162,391
	Additions During the Period		10,000,000.00							
	Depreciation and impairment for the period		1,187,614	16,874	0	315,000	56,293	0		1,575,781
	Net Book Value as at 30th June. 2025	800,000,000	68,193,110	151,862	0	735,000	506,639	0	0	869,586,610

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Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)

Valuation

As per National Treasury guidelines, Land and buildings were identified and valued as per the National Liabilities and Management Policy and guidelines (Issued June 2020).

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	800,000,000	0	800,000,000
Buildings	59,380,724	1,187,614	58,193,110
Plant And Machinery	168,735	16,874	151,862
Motor Vehicles including Motorcycles	0		0
Computers and Related Equipment	1,050,000	315,000	735,000
Office Equipment, Furniture, And Fittings	562,932	56,293	506,639
Total	861,162,391	1,575,781	859,586,610

8. Financial Risk Management

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

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

(i) Credit risk

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

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

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

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

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(iii) Market risk

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

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

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

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

iv) Capital Risk Management

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

Description	2024-2025	2023-2024
	Kshs	Kshs
Revaluation Reserve		-
Retained Earnings	12,676,759	5,915,076
Capital Reserve	867,227,017	862,744,657
Total Funds	879,903,776	868,659,733
Total Borrowings	0	
Less: Cash and Bank Balances	4,815,566	1,617,254
Net Debt/(Excess Cash and Cash Equivalents)	875,088,210	867,042,480
Gearing		

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9. Related Party Balances

Nature of related party relationships

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

Government of Kenya

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

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

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10. Events After The Reporting Period

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

11. Ultimate And Holding Entity

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

12. Currency

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

LANGATA TECHNICAL VOCATIONAL COLLEGE
Annual Report and Financial Statements for the year ended 30th June 2025

20. Appendices

Appendix 1: Implementation Status of Auditor-General Recommendations

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


Reference No. on the external audit Report	Issue / Observations from Auditor	Management comments	Status: (Resolved / Not Resolved)	Timeframe: (Put a date when you expect the issue to be resolved)
1.	Inaccuracies in the Financial statements	Corrections have been done in the subsequent year.	Resolved	
1.2	Statement of cashflows	The documents showing the cost of the Assets were Acquired in the subsequent year.	Resolved	
2.2	Use of Unapproved Depreciation Method	Corrections were made in the subsequent year.	Resolved	
2.3	Failure to maintain a fixed Asset Register	The fixed register is now maintained.	Resolved	
3	Unsupported Balances	The supporting documents were acquired in the subsequent year.	Resolved	
2.1	Unsupported property and Equipment	The documentations were acquired in the subsequent year.	Resolved	

Guidance Notes:

- (i) Use the same reference numbers as contained in the external audit report;
- (ii) Obtain the “Issue/Observation” and “management comments”, required above, from final external audit report that is signed by Management;
- (iii) Before approving the report, discuss the timeframe with the appointed Focal Point persons within your entity responsible for the implementation of each issue;

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(iv) Indicate the status of “Resolved” or “Not Resolved” by the date of submitting this report to the National Treasury.


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Name

Accounting Officer

Simon Nyaga

Date 17/11/2025



Appendix II: Projects Implemented by Langata TVC.

Projects

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

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

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Appendix III- Inter-Entity Confirmation Letter

Name of transferring entity Ministry of Education

Name of beneficiary entity Langata TVC

Confirmation of amounts received by [Langata tvc] as at 30 th June 2025					
Reference Number	Date Disbursed	Recurrent (A)	Development (B)	Total (C)=(A+B)	Remarks
State Department for Technical Vocational Education and Training		499,827		499,827	
State Department for Technical Vocational Education and Training			9999425	9999425	
State Department for Technical Vocational Education and Training		24,427		24,427	
State Department for Technical Vocational Education and Training		499,827		499,827	
State Department for Technical Vocational Education and Training		499,827		499,827	
State Department for Technical Vocational Education and Training		103,827		103,827	
State Department for Technical Vocational Education and Training		499,827		499,827	
State Department for		499,827		499,827	

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Technical Vocational Education and Training					
Total		2,627,389	9999425	12,626,814	

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 JOYCE NIERI Sign STNN Date 17/11/2025

