

REPUBLIC OF KENYA



THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY PAPERS LAID	
DATE: 08 APR 2026	DAY: WEDNESDAY
TABLED BY: HON. DADO RASO, MP	ON BEHALF OF LOM
CLERK-AT-THE-TABLE: J. LEMARBLE	

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REPORT
OF

THE AUDITOR-GENERAL

ON

NKUBU VOCATIONAL TRAINING CENTER

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



NKUBU VOCATIONAL TRAINING CENTRE

MERU, SOUTH IMENTI

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)

NKUBU VOCATIONAL TRAINING CENTRE
Annual Report and Financial Statements for the year ended 30th June 2025

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NKUBU VOCATIONAL TRAINING CENTRE

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1. Acronyms and Definition of Key Terms

BOM	Board of Management
ICPAK	Institute of Certified Public Accountants of Kenya
IPSAS	International Public Sector Accounting Standards
PFM	Public Finance Management
PSASB	Public Sector Accounting Standards Board
VTC	Vocational Training College

NKUBU VOCATIONAL TRAINING CENTRE

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

2.Key Information and Management

(a). Background information

The institution was registered under the TVET Act 2013, Section 20(1). It is located in Nkubu Town along the Nkubu–Kathera Road, behind the Nkubu Law Courts. The institution's registration number is **TVETA/PUBLIC/VTC/0038/2020**.

(b)Principal Activities

The principal activity and mandate of the vocational training centre is to train trainees and to empower trainees by offering quality training for self-reliance and **Our vision** is to be a national center of excellence in Technical, Industrial, Vocational Training, and Human Resource Development. **Our mission** is to empower trainees by offering quality training for self-reliance. We are guided by **our core values** of teamwork, discipline, accountability, integrity, and gender equity. Our motto, "*Effort Yields Success*," reflects our commitment to hard work and excellence in all that we do

c). Key Management

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

- Board of Management,
- The principal

d). Fiduciary Management

The key management personnel who held office during the financial year ended 30th June 20XX and who had direct fiduciary responsibility were:

SN.	Designation	Name
1.	Principal/Manager	Duncan Ndegwa

e). Fiduciary Oversight Arrangements

The board has Finance and operations committee activities and Academic committee activities\

f). Entity Headquarter

Nkubu Vtc Address
P O Box 27- 60202
Nkubu, Kenya

(g)Entity Contact

Telephone: 0720990447 Or 0716468135

h). Entity Bankers

Kcb Bank Nkubu

NKUBU VOCATIONAL TRAINING CENTRE

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i). Independent Auditors

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

j. principal Legal Adviser

The County Attorney
Meru County Government
PO BOX 120-60200
Meru

NKUBU VOCATIONAL TRAINING CENTRE





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

3.The Board of Management

Board of Governor's passport photo and name and key profession/academic qualifications	Description of members date of birth, key qualifications and work experience
1.  Name: Bishop Alexander Muriungi Academic: Bachelor of Theology	Date of Birth: 24/01/1972 Qualification: Bachelor of Theology Position in BoG: Chair Person Board of management Chair. Independent Board Member
2.  Name: Lawrence Kiogora Academic: KCSE	Date of Birth: 08/08/1964 Qualification: KCSE Position in BoG: Vice Chair Person Independent Board Member
3.  Name: Duncan Ndegwa Academic: Degree in Technical Ed.	Date of Birth: 01/06/1982 Qualification: Degree in Technical Ed. Position in BoG: Secretary
4.  Name: Douglas Kaburu Academic: KCSE	Date of Birth: 18/01/1982 Qualification: KCSE Position in BoG: Member Independent member
5.  Name: Newton Munene Academic: Diploma in Architecture	Date of Birth: 30/03/1991 Qualification: Diploma in Architecture Position in BoG: Member Independent member
6.  Name: Polly Ntinyari Academic: Diploma in Public Relations	Date of Birth: 25/11/1986 Qualification: Diploma in Public Relations Position in BoG: Member Independent member

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7.	 <p>Name: Teresiah K. Mwiti Academic: Bachelor of Commerce</p>	<p>Date of Birth: 13/12/1976 Qualification: Bachelor of Commerce Position in BoG: Member Independent member</p>
8.	 <p>Name: Phineas Gitonga Academic: KCSE</p>	<p>Date of Birth: 1962 Qualification: KCSE Position in BoG: Member Independent member</p>
9.	 <p>Name: Gladys Kagwene Academic: KCE</p>	<p>Date of Birth: 17/7/1959 Qualification: KCE Position in BoG: Member Independent member</p>
10.	 <p>Name: Janae Mwebia Academic: KCSE</p>	<p>Date of Birth: 31/1/1957 Qualification: KCSE Position in BoG: Third Signatory Independent member</p>

NKUBU VOCATIONAL TRAINING CENTRE

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

4.Key Management Team

<i>SN</i>	<i>Member/ Director</i>	<i>Details</i>
<i>1.</i>	 Name: Duncan Ndegwa Academic: Degree in Technical Ed.	Date of Birth: 01/06/1982 Qualification: Degree in Technical Ed. Position in BoG: Secretary <i>The principal</i>

NKUBU VOCATIONAL TRAINING CENTRE

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

ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE 2025

1. Report of the principal

Presented herein is the annual report and financial statement of Nkubu Vocational Training Centre for the year ended June 2025 as per requirements of the public Finance Management Act of 2012.

Non-financial information

a. Academic programme

During the financial year under review the institution had 11 academic programmes namely;

1. Plumbing
2. Welding
3. Fashion Design and Garment Making
4. Information Communication Technology
5. Food Processing Technology
6. Motor Vehicle Technology
7. Hair Dressing and Beauty Therapy Technology
8. Electrical and Electronics Technology
9. Carpentry and Joinery Technology
10. Building Technology
11. Leather work Technology

The institution admits trainees who pursue technical courses. By 30th June 2025 the institution had enrolled a total of 199 trainees. This number is expected to increase in this financial year. This will be achieved through;

- Aggressive marketing of the institution programmes
- Monitoring of academic programmes that are attractive to trainees
- Strengthened collaborations with local industries and other institutions of higher learning.

b. NITA and KNEC Examinations.


During the year under review, the institution managed to successfully present 107 candidates for NITA and KNEC examinations. The results were encouraging as 80% of candidates passed the examinations.

c. Activities

The institution actively participated in co-curricular activities. In the year under review, the institution participated in the National drama Festivals held in Nakuru County.

Prepared by:

Name:

Duncan Ndegwa 

Accounting officer/Principal

**PRINCIPAL
NKUBU VOCATIONAL
TRAINING CENTRE**

NKUBU VOCATIONAL TRAINING CENTRE

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

5. Chairman's statement

I am pleased to present the annual report and financial statement of Nkubu Vocational Training Centre for the year ended 30th June 2025. Nkubu Vocational Training Centre aims at offering courses that are market driven.

During the year under review, Nkubu Vocational Training Centre ensured that training went on smoothly.

I am pleased to report that at the end of the year 2024 trainees were presented for National Examinations and 80% passed the exam.

During the financial year the institution was able to achieve the following;


- ✓ Provision of housing for staff near the institution which makes it easier for trainers to conduct training.
- ✓ Fencing the institution therefore enhancing security within the institution.
- ✓ Participation in National Drama Festivals in Nakuru county

The institution however faced some challenges such as;

- i. Inadequate trainers
- ii. Inadequate workshops

Prepared by:

Name:

Laurence Kiyoza Rugiro 

Chairman's Statement

NKUBU VOCATIONAL TRAINING CENTRE

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

6. Report of the Principal/Manager

Presented herein is the annual report and financial statement of Nkubu Vocational Training Centre for the year ended June 2025 as per requirements of the public Finance Management Act of 2012.

- i. Non-financial information
- d. Academic programme
- During the financial year under review the institution had 11 academic programmes namely;
12. Plumbing
 13. Welding
 14. Fashion Design and Garment Making
 15. Information Communication Technology
 16. Food Processing Technology
 17. Motor Vehicle Technology
 18. Hair Dressing and Beauty Therapy Technology
 19. Electrical and Electronics Technology
 20. Carpentry and Joinery Technology
 21. Building Technology
 22. Leather work Technology

The institution admits trainees who pursue technical courses. By 30th June 2025 the institution had enrolled a total of 199 trainees. This number is expected to increase in this financial year. This will be achieved through;

- Aggressive marketing of the institution programmes
- Monitoring of academic programmes that are attractive to trainees
- Strengthened collaborations with local industries and other institutions of higher learning.

- e. NITA and KNEC Examinations.

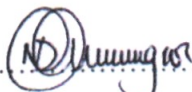
During the year under review, the institution managed to successfully present 107 candidates for NITA and KNEC examinations. The results were encouraging as 80% of candidates passed the examinations.

- f. Activities

The institution actively participated in co-curricular activities. In the year under review, the institution participated in the National drama Festivals held in Nakuru County.

Prepared by:

Name:

Duncan Ndlogwa 

Accounting officer/Principal

**PRINCIPAL
NKUBU VOCATIONAL
TRAINING CENTRE**

NKUBU VOCATIONAL TRAINING CENTRE

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

7. Corporate Governance Statement

The Board consists of (10) board members who possess extensive experience in a variety of disciplines all of which are applied in the overall management of the institution. There was the sub-county Vocational Education and Training Officer.

The board has the right balance of skills and experience appropriate for the requirements of the institution; all members participated in the decision making and that the board operated effectively throughout the year and continues to do so.

In this period the board of governors were engaged in the institution affairs five times (5);

- i. 17th September 2024 – New board inauguration
- ii. 28th September 2024 – Full board meeting
- iii. 7th March 2025 – Executive Committee Meeting
- iv. 10th June 2025 – Full board meeting
- v. 4th July 2025 – full board meeting

8. Management Discussion and Analysis

THE FUNCTIONS OF THE BOARD OF GOVERNORS

The functions of the Board of Governors of a Vocational Training Center are as follows;

1. Promote the best interests of the institution and ensure its developments
2. Promote quality education and training for all trainees in accordance with the set standards
3. Develop a strategic plan for the institution
4. Provide proper and adequate physical facilities for the institution
5. Create an enabling environment for the institutional principal, instructors and other staff of the institution in the performance of their professional duties.
6. Manage all affairs of the institution in accordance with the laid down procedures
7. Advise the ministry on the staffing needs for the institution
8. Make recommendations for appointment of principal at the institution
9. Recruit, employ and remunerate such number of instructors as may be required by the institution subject to the provision of the law
10. In consultation with the Quality Assurance and Standards Officers, ensure effective curriculum implementations and delivery
11. Present the trainees for examinations and assessments
12. Prepare annual estimates of revenue and expenditure for the institution and incur expenditure on behalf of the institution
13. Receive, on behalf of the institutions, fees, grants, subscriptions, donations or other monies and to make disbursements to the institution or other bodies or persons.
14. Mobilize resources for other purposes of the institution subject to the provisions of the Government Financial management Act and any other relevant laws.

NKUBU VOCATIONAL TRAINING CENTRE

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

15. Enter into association with other local or international training institutions in the interest of the institution with the approval of the relevant authority
16. Continuously monitor and evaluate the instructors in terms of curriculum implementation and delivery, conduct of examinations and assessments in the institution.
17. Prepare a comprehensive annual report on all areas of its mandate including education, training and research services and submit the same to the ministry.
18. Adopt a code of conduct for the staff and trainees, determine cases of discipline and make reports to the ministry.
19. Provide for the welfare and safety of the staff and trainees at the institution
20. Facilitate and ensure the provision of guidance and counselling to all trainees
21. Encourage the community, parents, trainees, staff and other stakeholders to render voluntary services to the institution.
22. Upon request, approve the use of the institutional facilities for educational, training and research programmes not conducted by the institution either for free or on hire.
23. Recruit, employ and remunerate such number of non-teaching staff as may be required by the institution in accordance with the employment
24. Perform any other functions to facilitate the implementation of its functions under these guidelines or any other written law.

NKUBU VOCATIONAL TRAINING CENTRE

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

9. Report of the Board of Management

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

Principal activities

The principal activity and mandate of the vocational training centre is to train trainees and to empower trainees by offering quality training for self-reliance

Results

The results of the Nkubu VTC for the year ended June 30 are set out on pages 1-31

Board of Management

The members of the Board who served during the year are shown on page v

Auditors

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

By Order of the Board

Duncan Ndegwa 
.....
Secretary of the Board

Date:

PRINCIPAL
NKUBU VOCATIONAL
TRAINING CENTRE

NKUBU VOCATIONAL TRAINING CENTRE

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

10. Statement of Board of Management Responsibilities

Section 164 of the Public Finance Management Act, 2012 and require the Board of Management to prepare financial statements in respect of that Nkubu VTC which give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the Nkubu VTC at the end of the financial year/period and the operating results of the Nkubu VTC for that year/period. The Board of Management are also required to ensure that the Nkubu VTC keeps proper accounting records which disclose with reasonable accuracy the financial position of the Nkubu VTC. The Board of Management are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the Nkubu VTC.

The Board of Management are responsible for the preparation and presentation of the Nkubu VTC's financial statements, which give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the Nkubu VTC 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 Nkubu VTC, (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 Nkubu VTC, (v) selecting and applying appropriate accounting policies, and (vi) making accounting estimates that are reasonable in the circumstances.

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

In preparing the financial statements, the Principal/Manager has assessed the Nkubu VTC's ability to continue as a going concern (disclose as applicable, matters relating to the use of going concern basis of preparation of the financial statements.). Nothing has come to the attention of the Board of Management to indicate that the Nkubu VTC will not remain a going concern for at least the next twelve months from the date of this statement.

NKUBU VOCATIONAL TRAINING CENTRE
Annual Report and Financial Statements for the year ended 30th June 2025

Approval of the financial statements

The Nkubu VTC 's financial statements were approved by the Board on 4/12/2025 and signed on its behalf by:

Laurence Kiya

Name



Chairperson of the Board

Duncan Ndlovu

Name

Principal/Manager

PRINCIPAL
NKUBU VOCATIONAL
TRAINING CENTRE

NKUBU VOCATIONAL TRAINING CENTRE
Annual Report and Financial Statements for the year ended 30th June 2025

REPUBLIC OF KENYA

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

DRAFT REPORT OF THE AUDITOR-GENERAL ON NKUBU VOCATIONAL TRAINING CENTRE FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE, 2025

PREAMBLE

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

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

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

The three parts of the report are aimed at addressing the statutory roles and responsibilities of the Auditor-General as provided by Article 229 of the Constitution, the Public Finance Management Act, 2012, and the Public Audit Act, 2015. The three parts of the report, when read together, constitute the report of the Auditor-General.

REPORT ON THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Qualified Opinion

I have audited the accompanying financial statements of Nkubu Vocational Training Centre set out on pages 1 to 31, 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 Nkubu Vocational Training Centre 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 Revenues from Exchange Transactions

The statement of financial performance reflects revenue from exchange transactions totalling Kshs.1,679,279 in respect of fees from students, sales of goods, and rental revenue from facilities and equipment. However, this revenue was not supported by detailed ledgers, student invoices, or rental agreements, making it difficult to verify the accuracy and completeness of the recorded income.

In the circumstance, the accuracy and completeness of the revenue totaling Kshs.1,679,279 could not be confirmed.

2. Unsupported Accounts Receivable

The statement of financial position and as disclosed in Note 23 to the financial statements reflects the current portion of receivables from exchange transactions balance of Kshs.300,000, However, the supporting schedules, detailed ageing analysis, and issued invoices were not provided for audit review.

In the circumstances, the accuracy and recoverability of current portion of receivables from exchange transactions balance of Kshs.300,000 could not be confirmed.

3. Unsupported Inventories Balance

The statement of financial position and as disclosed in Note 18 to the financial statements reflects inventories balance of Kshs.490,000. However, this inventory was not supported by detailed ledgers and an inventory listing.

In the circumstances, the accuracy and completeness of inventory balance of Kshs.490,000 could not be confirmed.

4. Unsupported Expenses

The statement of financial performance reflects total expenses amounting to Kshs.4,072,313 in respect to use of goods and services, employee costs, Board expenses and repairs, and maintenance. However, these expenses were not supported by detailed ledgers.

In the circumstances, the accuracy and completeness of total expenses amounting to Kshs.4,072,313 could not be confirmed.

5. Unsupported Cash and Cash Equivalents

The statement of financial position and as disclosed in Note 16 to the financial statements, reflects cash and cash equivalents balance of Kshs.470,230. However, review of the cash books provided for audit review revealed that Management did not prepare bank reconciliations for the four (4) cash books maintained, further the bank certificates were not provided for confirmation for the four bank accounts operated by the Centres.

In the circumstances, the accuracy and completeness of cash and cash equivalents balance of Kshs. 470,230 could not be confirmed.

6. Unaccounted Fees Collections

The statement of financial performance reflects revenue from exchange transactions amount of Kshs.1,679,279, which includes fees from students totalling Kshs.1,449,279. Review of the supporting cash book indicates that an amount of Kshs.504,770 was collected in cash. However, there was no evidence of controls in place to safeguard the cash, and no proof of banking of the collected amount was provided. This suggests that the cash may have been spent at the source without proper authorization or recording.

In the circumstances, the accuracy and completeness of revenue from exchange transactions amount of Kshs.504,770 could not be confirmed.

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

Emphasis of Matter

Budgetary Control and Performance

The statement of budgeted versus actual amounts shows final budgeted receipts of Kshs.4,874,279 against actual receipts of Kshs.4,574,279 resulting in an under-funding of Kshs.300,000, representing 6% of the budget.

The under-funding affected the planned activities 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 judgement, are of most significance in the audit of the financial statements. Except for the effects of the matter described in the Basis for Qualified Opinion section, I have determined that there are no key audit matters to communicate in my report.

Other Information

The Board of Management is responsible for the Other Information set out on pages ii to xvi, which comprises Vocational Training Center information and Overall Performance, Statement of Performance Against vocational Predetermined Objectives, Environmental and Sustainability Reporting, and Statement of Board's Management Responsibilities. The Other Information does not include the financial statements and my audit report thereon.

In connection with my audit on the Vocational 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 and I am required to report that fact. I have nothing to report in this regard.

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

REPORT ON LAWFULNESS AND EFFECTIVENESS IN USE OF PUBLIC RESOURCES

Conclusion

As required by Article 229(6) of the Constitution, based on the audit procedures performed, except for the effect of the matters described in the Basis for Conclusion on Lawfulness and Effectiveness in the Use of Public Resources section of my report I confirm that nothing else has come to my attention to cause me to believe that public resources have not been applied lawfully and in an effective way.

Basis for Conclusion

1. Lack of Approved Budget

Statement of comparison of budget and actual amount reflects the final budget of Kshs.4,874,279 and final expenditure of Kshs.4,072,313. Review of financial records revealed that expenditures were made without being formally approved by the institutional board of management. Further, the budget was not balanced. This was contrary to

Section 149(2)(h) of the Public Finance Management Act, 2012 which provides that an Accounting Officer should, in respect of the entity, prepare estimates of expenditure of the entity in conformity with the strategic plan

In the circumstance, Management was in breach of law.

2. Non-Compliance with Statutory Deductions Obligations

Statement of financial performance as disclosed in Note 11 to the financial statements reflects an amount of Kshs.600,558 as employee cost. Review of payroll revealed that support staff and instructors hired by the Board of Management (BoM) are remunerated. However, there is no documented evidence that statutory deductions, specifically the Affordable Housing Levy (AHL), were deducted or remitted to the respective statutory bodies for the year ended 30 June 2025. Consequently, the VTCs' compliance with statutory obligations could not be confirmed. This was contrary to Section 19(4) of the employment Act, 2007 which provides that an employer who deducts an amount from an employee's remuneration in accordance with subsection (1)(a), (f), (g) and (h) should pay the amount so deducted in accordance with the time period and other requirements specified in the law.

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

3. Non – Compliance with the Public Procurement Capacity Building Levy Order, 2023

Review of records revealed that the Centre entered into contracts but no documentary evidence has been provided to confirm that the Entity complied with paragraph 3(1) of the Public Procurement Capacity Building Levy, Order 2023 which states that there shall be paid a levy by a supplier on all procurement contracts signed between the supplier and a 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 addition, Public Procurement Regulatory Authority (PPRA) circular No. 01/2024 dated 30 August, 2024 which requires procurement entities to remit the levy to the Authority through the e-Citizen payment platform by the 20th day of the subsequent month and also file monthly returns.

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 THE EFFECTIVENESS OF INTERNAL CONTROLS, RISK MANAGEMENT, AND GOVERNANCE

Conclusion

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

Basis for Conclusion

1. Lack of Operating License

Review of registration documents indicated that the Institution's training license expired on 22 January, 2025, and no evidence was provided to demonstrate that Management has initiated the renewal process. This was contrary to Section 17(1) of the Technical Vocational Training College Act states that no person or institution shall offer training in Kenya unless the person or institution has been accredited, licensed and registered under this Act to offer such training.

In the circumstances, the legality of the Institution's operations could not be confirmed.

2. Lack of Ownership Documents

Review of the Centre's records reviewed had not secured title deeds for the parcel of land it occupied. No valuation reports were made available for audit purposes. This indicates that the institutions do not hold legal ownership documentation for the land they occupy. Further, no log book was avail despite the Centre owning the motor vehicle.

In the circumstances, the existence and accuracy of property, plant, and equipment could not be confirmed, and Management was in breach of the law.

3. Failure to Maintain Asset Register

Review of the Centre's assets records revealed that the Centre lacked an updated and complete fixed asset register, despite owning substantial assets including land, buildings, furniture, and equipment. In addition, critical asset details such as descriptions, serial numbers, acquisition dates, values, physical locations, and operational status were either undocumented or unavailable, thereby hindering verification of ownership, existence, and valuation.

In the circumstances, the existence and accuracy of property, plant, and equipment could not be confirmed, and Management was in breach of the law.

4. Lack of Internal Audit Function and Audit Committee

During the year under review, the Institution had not constituted an audit committee and an internal audit unit as required by Regulation 166 (1) and (2) of the Public Finance

Management (National Government), 2015 which states that, the internal audit unit of a County Government entity to assess effectiveness of the Polytechnic through an internal performance appraisal commenting on its effectiveness in the annual report to The County Treasury.

In the circumstances, the Centre did not benefit from the oversight role and advice from the audit committee and the internal audit function.

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

Responsibilities of Management and the Board of Management

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

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

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

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

The Board of Management is responsible for overseeing the Vocational'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

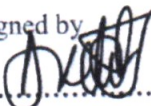
04 December, 2025

NKUBU VOCATIONAL TRAINING CENTRE
Annual Report and Financial Statements for the year ended 30th June 2025

1. Statement of Financial Performance for The Year Ended 30 June 2025

	Notes	2024/2025
		Kshs
Revenue from non-exchange transactions		
Transfers from the County Government	6	3,195,000
		3,195,000
Revenue from Exchange transactions		
Fees from students	7	1,449,279
Sale goods	8	15,000
Rental revenue from facilities and equipment	9	215,000
Revenue from Exchange transactions		1,679,279
Total Revenue		4,874,279
Expenses		
Use of goods and services	10	3,159,855
Employee costs	11	600,558
Board Expenses	12	161,000
Depreciation and amortization expense	13	0.00
Repairs and maintenance	14	150,900.
Total Expenses		4,072,313.30
Net surplus/(deficit) for the year		801,965.70

The Financial Statements set out were signed by

Lawrence Njogna 


Duncan Ndogwa

Name
Chairman of Board

Name
Accountant

Name
Principal/Manager

Date


4/12/2025

Date

ICPAK No 10401
Douglas Kibira Jomira
Date

Date 4/12/2025



PRINCIPAL
NKUBU VOCATIONAL
TRAINING CENTRE

NKUBU VOCATIONAL TRAINING CENTRE

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

2.Statement of Financial Position as at 30th June 2025

Description	Notes	2024-2025
		Kshs
Assets		
Current Assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	16	470,230.45
Prepayments	17	48,399.00
Current portion of receivables from exchange transactions	23	300,000
Inventories	18	490,000.00
Total Current Assets		1,308,629.45
Non-Current Assets		
Biological Assets	20	420,000
Total Non-Current Assets		420,000
Total Assets (A)		1,728,629.45
Liabilities		
Current Liabilities		
Trade and other payables from exchange transactions	21	422,875.00
Refundable deposits from customers/Students	22	34,500.00
Total Current Liabilities		457,375.
Non-Current Liabilities		0
Total non-current liabilities		0
Total Liabilities (B)		457,375
Net Assets (A-B)		1,271,254.45
Represented By:		
Accumulated Surplus		1,271,254.45
Total Net Assets		1,271,254.45

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

**Laurence Kiigoya Rugiri*.....

Name
Chairman of Board

Date
7/12/2025

Name
Accountant

ICPAK No 10401
Douglas Kobai Domizana
Date

Duncan Ndegwa.....

Name
Principal/Manager

Date 7/12/2025



PRINCIPAL
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NKUBU VOCATIONAL TRAINING CENTRE**Annual Report and Financial Statements for the year ended 30th June 2025**

3. Statement of Changes in Net Assets for The Year Ended 30 June 2025

Description	Revaluation reserve	Accumulated Surplus	Capital Grants/Fund	Total
At July 1, 2025		469,288.75		469,288.75
Revaluation gain				
Surplus/(deficit) for the year		801,965.70		801,965.70
Capital grants received during the year				
At June 30, 2025		1,271,254.45		1,271,254.45

NKUBU VOCATIONAL TRAINING CENTRE

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

4.Statement of Cash Flows for The Year Ended 30 June 2025

Description	Note	2024/2025
		Kshs
Cash flows from operating activities		
Receipts		
Transfers from County Government	6	3,195,000
Grants from donors and development partners		0.00
Transfers from National Government entities		0.00
Public contributions and donations		0.00
Fees from students	7	1,149,279.
Sale of goods	8	15,000
Rental revenue from facilities and equipment	9	215,000.00
Total Receipts		4,574,279.00
Payments		
Use of goods and services	10	3,159,855.30
Employee costs	11	600,558.00
Board Expenses	12	161,000.
Repairs and maintenance	14	150,900
Total Payments		4,072,313.30
Net Cash Flows from operating activities		501,965.70
Cash flows from investing activities		
Purchase of property, plant, and equipment		(501,024.30)
Net cash flows used in investing activities		(501,024.30)
Cash flows from financing activities		
Proceeds from Borrowing		0.00
Repayment of Borrowings		0.00
Net cash flows used in financing activities		0.00
Net Increase/(Decrease) in Cash and Cash equivalents		941.40
Cash & Cash equivalents at the beginning (1 st July)	16	469,288.75
Cash & Cash equivalents at the end. (30 th June)	16	470,230.20

NKUBU VOCATIONAL TRAINING CENTRE
Annual Report and Financial Statements for the year ended 30th June 2025

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

Description	Original budget	Adjustments	Final	Actual on comparable basis	Performance difference	Utilization Difference
			Budget			
	Kshs	Kshs	Kshs	Kshs	Kshs	%
	A	B	C=A+B	D	E=C-D	F=D/C%
Transfers from County Government	3,195,000.00	-	3,195,000.00	3,195,000.00	-	100%
Fees from students	1,449,279.00	-	1,449,279.00	1,149,279.00	300,000.00	79%
Sale of goods	15,000.00	-	15,000.00	15,000.00	-	100%
Rental revenue from facilities and equipment	215,000.00	-	215,000.00	215,000.00	-	100%
Total Receipts	4,874,279.00	-	4,874,279.00	4,574,279.00	300,000.00	94%
Payments	-	-	-	-	-	0%
Use of goods and services	3,159,855.30	-	3,159,855.30	3,159,855.30	-	100%
Employee costs	600,558.00	-	600,558.00	600,558.00	-	100%
Board Expenses	161,000.00	-	161,000.00	161,000.00	-	100%
Repairs and maintenance	150,900.00	-	150,900.00	150,900.00	-	100%
Total Expenditure	4,072,313.30	-	4,072,313.30	4,072,313.30	-	100%
Capital Expenditure payments	501,024.30	-	501,024.30	501,024.30	-	100%
Surplus	300,941.40	-	300,941.40	941.40	300,000.00	0%

6. Notes to the Financial Statements

1. General Information

Nkubu Vocational Training is established by and derives its authority and accountability from TVETS Act. The Nkubu VTC is wholly owned by the County Government of Meru and domiciled in Imenti South sub-county. The Nkubu VTC's principal activity is Training

2. Statement of Compliance and Basis of Preparation

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

NKUBU VOCATIONAL TRAINING CENTRE

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

3. Adoption of New and Revised Standards

New and amended standards and Interpretations in issue effective in the year ending 30th June 2025

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

There are no new standards and interpretations 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 Nkubu VTC . The new standard requires entities to recognise, measure and present information on right of use assets and lease liabilities. <i>State the expected impact of the standard to the Nkubu VTC if relevant</i>
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. <i>State the expected impact of the standard to the Nkubu VTC if relevant</i>
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. <i>State the expected impact of the standard to the Nkubu VTC if relevant</i>

NKUBU VOCATIONAL TRAINING CENTRE

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

IPSAS 46: Measurement	<p><i>Applicable 1st January 2025</i></p> <p>The objective of this standard was to improve measurement guidance across IPSAS by:</p> <ol 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><i>State the expected impact of the standard to the Nkubu VTC if relevant</i></p>
IPSAS 47: Revenue	<p><i>Applicable 1st January 2026</i></p> <p>This standard supersedes IPSAS 9- Revenue from exchange transactions, IPSAS 11 Construction contracts and IPSAS 23 Revenue from non-exchange transactions. This standard brings all the guidance of accounting for revenue under one standard. The objective of the standard is to establish the principles that an Nkubu VTC 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><i>State the expected impact of the standard to the Nkubu VTC if relevant</i></p>
IPSAS 48: Transfer Expenses	<p><i>Applicable 1st January 2026</i></p> <p>The objective of the standard is to establish the principles that a transfer provider shall apply to report useful information to users of financial statements about the nature, amount, timing and uncertainty of expenses and cash flow arising from transfer expense transactions. This is a new standard for public sector entities geared to provide guidance to entities that provide transfers on accounting for such transfers.</p> <p><i>State the expected impact of the standard to the Nkubu VTC if relevant</i></p>
IPSAS 49: Retirement Benefit Plans	<p><i>Applicable 1st January 2026</i></p> <p>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><i>State the expected impact of the standard to the Nkubu VTC if relevant</i></p>
IPSAS 50: Exploration For & Evaluation of Mineral Resources	<p><i>Applicable 1st January 2027</i></p> <p>The objective of this Standard is to specify the financial reporting for the exploration for and evaluation of mineral resources. The Standard requires:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. Limited improvements to existing accounting practices for exploration and evaluation expenditures.

NKUBU VOCATIONAL TRAINING CENTRE

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

	<p>ii. Entities that recognize exploration and evaluation assets to assess such assets for impairment in accordance with this Standard and measure any impairment in accordance with IPSAS 26.</p> <p>iii. Disclosures that identify and explain the amounts in the Nkubu VTC'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> <p><i>State the expected impact of the standard to the Nkubu VTC if relevant</i></p>
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iii. Early adoption of standards

The Nkubu VTC did not early – adopt any new or amended standards in the financial year or the Nkubu VTC

NKUBU VOCATIONAL TRAINING CENTRE

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

4. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

a) Revenue recognition

i) Revenue from non-exchange transactions

Transfers from other government entities

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

ii) Revenue from exchange transactions

Rendering of services

The Nkubu VTC 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 Nkubu VTC .

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.

NKUBU VOCATIONAL TRAINING CENTRE
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b) Budget information

The original budget for FY 2024/2025 was approved by the Board on 18/06/2025. Subsequent revisions or additional appropriations were made to the approved budget in accordance with specific approvals from the appropriate authorities. The additional appropriations are added to the original budget by the Nkubu VTC upon receiving the respective approvals to conclude the final budget. Accordingly, the Nkubu VTC recorded additional appropriations of 2024 on the FY 2024/2025 budget following the Board's approval. The Nkubu VTC'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 cash flows has been presented.

c) 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.

d) 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 Nkubu VTC 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.

NKUBU VOCATIONAL TRAINING CENTRE

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e) Leases

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

f) 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.

g) Biological Assets

The Nkubu VTC 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 Nkubu VTC, 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.

h) Research and development costs

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

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

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

i) Financial instruments

IPSAS 41 addresses the classification, measurement and de-recognition of financial assets and financial liabilities, introduces new rules for hedge accounting and a new impairment model for financial assets. A financial instrument is any contract that gives rise to a financial asset of one Nkubu VTC and a financial liability or equity instrument of another Nkubu VTC. At initial recognition, the Nkubu VTC 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 Nkubu VTC 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 Nkubu VTC'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 Nkubu VTC has made irrevocable election at initial recognition for particular investments in equity instruments.

Subsequent measurement

Based on the business model and the cash flow characteristics, the Nkubu VTC 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

NKUBU VOCATIONAL TRAINING CENTRE

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

is subsequently measured at amortized cost and is not part of a hedging relationship is recognized in profit or loss when the asset is de-recognized or impaired. Interest income from these financial assets is included in finance income using the effective interest rate method.

Fair value through net assets/ equity

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

Fair value through surplus or deficit

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

Trade and other receivables

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

Impairment

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

j) 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.

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 Nkubu VTC .

k) Provisions

Provisions are recognized when the Nkubu VTC 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 Nkubu VTC 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 Nkubu VTC 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 *Nkubu VTC* 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 *Nkubu VTC* 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.

l) 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 *Nkubu VTC* recognises a social benefit as an expense for the social benefit 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 *Nkubu VTC* will incur in fulfilling the present obligations represented by the liability.

m) Nature and purpose of reserves

The *Nkubu VTC* creates and maintains reserves in terms of specific requirements. (*Nkubu VTC to state the reserves maintained and appropriate policies adopted*).

n) Changes in accounting policies and estimates

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

o) Employee benefits

Retirement benefit plans

The *Nkubu VTC* provides retirement benefits for its employees and directors. Defined contribution plans are post-employment benefit plans under which an *Nkubu VTC* pays fixed contributions into a separate *Nkubu VTC* (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. (*The Nkubu VTC to retain information relating to defined benefits or contributions, where both schemes are managed full policy applies*)

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p) 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.

q) 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.

r) Related parties

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

s) Service concession arrangements

The *Nkubu VTC* 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 *Nkubu VTC* 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 *Nkubu VTC* also recognizes a corresponding liability, adjusted by a cash consideration paid or received.

t) 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.

u) Comparative figures

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

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

Estimates and assumptions.

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

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

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

6. Transfers from the County Government

Description	2024/2025
	Kshs
Unconditional Grants	
Capitation Grants	3,195,000
Total unconditional Grants	3,195,000

(b) Transfers from County Government (Categorized)

Name of the Nkubu VTC Sending The Grant	Amount recognized to Statement of Financial performance *	Amount deferred under deferred income	Amount recognised in capital fund.	Total grant income during the year
	Kshs	Kshs	Kshs	Kshs
County Department for Education	3,150,000	0.00	0.00	3,150,000
Total	3,150,000	0.00	0.00	3,150,000

7. Fees from students

Description	2024/2025
	Kshs
Tuition Fees	791,279.00
Examination Fees	658,000.00
Total Fees from students	1,449,279.

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8. Sale of Goods

Description	2024/25
	Kshs
Sale of Farm Produce	15,000.00
Total Revenue from Sale of Goods	15,000.00

*(Sale of Cabbages)***9. Rental revenue from facilities and equipment**

Description	2024/2025
	Kshs
Hire of Facilities and Equipment	215,000.00
Total	215,000.00

10. Use of Goods and Services

Description	2024/2025
	Kshs
Teaching and learning materials	1,408,380.30
Industrial attachment costs	120,000.00
Electricity	250,000.00
Water	16,250.00
Security	96,000.00
Examination fees	658,000.00
Travelling and accommodation	106,500
Insurance	6,000.00
Licenses and permits	5,000.00
Postage	7,725.00
Printing and stationery	426,000.00
Internet expenses	60,000.00
Total good and services	3,159,855.30

NKUBU VOCATIONAL TRAINING CENTRE**Annual Report and Financial Statements for the year ended 30th June 2025****11. Employee Costs**

Description	2024/2025
	Kshs
Salaries and wages	600,558
Employee related costs - contributions to pensions and medical aids	0.00
Travel, motor car, accommodation, subsistence and other allowances	0
Housing benefits and allowances	0.00
Overtime payments	0.00
Social contributions	0.00
Employee Costs	600,558

12. Board Expenses

Description	2024/2025
	Kshs
Chairman's Honoraria	30,000.00
Directors Emoluments	0.00
Other Allowances	81,000.00
Other Board Expenses	50,000
Total	161,000

13. Depreciation and Amortization expense

Description	2024/2025
	Kshs
Property, plant and equipment	0
Intangible assets	
Investment property carried at cost	
Total depreciation & amortization Expense	0

NKUBU VOCATIONAL TRAINING CENTRE**Annual Report and Financial Statements for the year ended 30th June 2025****14. Repairs and Maintenance**

Description	2024/2025
	Kshs
Property	60,900.00
Investment property – earning rentals	0.00
Equipment and machinery	40,000.00
Vehicles	30,000.00
Furniture and fittings	5,000.00
Computers and accessories	15,000.00
Total Repairs and Maintenance	150,900.00

15. Impairment Loss

Description	2024/2025
	Kshs
Property, Plant and Equipment	0.00
Intangible Assets	0
Total Impairment Loss	0

16. Cash and Cash Equivalents

Description	2024/2025
	Kshs
Current Account	470,230.45
On - Call Deposits	0.00
Fixed Deposits Account	0.00
Others (Specify)	0.00
Total Cash and Cash Equivalents	470,230.45

16(a). Detailed Analysis of Cash and Cash Equivalents

Financial Institution	Account number	2024/2025
		KHz
a) Current Account		
KCB NKUBU (Capitation)	1233380923	461,738.25
KCB NKUBU.(Examinations)	1110878028	78.15
KCB NKUBU (Project)	1235866874	427.00
KCB Nkubu (Operations)	1103376136	7,987.05
Sub- Total		470,230.45
Grand Total		470,230.45

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17. prepayments

Description	2024/2025
	Kshs
Prepayments	48,399.
Total	48,399

18. Inventories

Description	2024/2025
	Kshs
Consumable stores	180,000.00
Maintenance stores	20,000.00
Health Unit stores	0
Electrical stores	200,000.00
Cleaning Materials stores	70,000.00
Catering stores	20,000.00
Less: Impairment allowance	0
Total Inventories at lower of Cost and Net Realizable Value	490,000.00

19. Property, Plant and Equipment

Cost	Land	Buildings	Motor vehicles	Furniture and fittings	Computers	Plant and equipment	Other Assets (specify)	Capital Work in progress	Total
	Kshs	Kshs	Kshs	Kshs	Kshs	Kshs	Kshs	Kshs	Kshs
Depreciation Rate		X%	X%	X%	X%	X%	X%		
At 1 July 2024									
Additions									
Disposals									
Transfers/Adjustments									
Impairment									
Transfer/Adjustment									
At 30 th Jun 2025									
Net Book Values									
At 30 th Jun 2025									

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).

19 (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
	Kshs	Kshs
Plant And Machinery		
Motor Vehicles including Motorcycles		
Computers and Related Equipment		
Office Equipment, Furniture, And Fittings		
Total		

20. Biological Assets

	2024/2025
	Kshs
Trees in a plantation forest	300,000.00
Animals: Dairy Cattle, Pigs, Sheep	120,000.00
Others specify	0.00
Total	420,000.00

21. Trade and Other Payables from Exchange Transactions

	2024/2025
Description	Kshs
Trade payables	422,875.00
Salary deductions	
Third-Party Payments	0.00
Other Payables	0.00
Total Trade and Other Payables	422,875.00

22. Refundable Deposits from Customers/Students

	2024/2025
Description	Kshs
Fees prepayments	34,500.00
Caution money	0.00
Prepayments	0.00
Other refundable deposits	0.00
Total Deposits	34,500.00

23. Receivables from Exchange transactions

23 (a) Current Receivables from Exchange transactions

Description	2024-2025
	Kshs
Current Receivables	
Student Debtors	300,000
Less: Impairment Allowance	0
Total Current Receivables	300,000

23 (c) Ageing Analysis of Receivables from Exchange Transactions

Description	2024-2025	
	Kshs	
	Current FY	% of the total
Less than 1 year	300,000	100%
Total	300,000	100%

24. Financial Risk Management

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

(i) Credit risk

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

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

The carrying amount of financial assets recorded in the financial statements representing the Nkubu VTC's maximum exposure to credit risk without taking account of the value of any collateral obtained is made up as follows:

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 Nkubu VTC has significant concentration of credit risk on amounts due from 2024

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

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

(iii) Market risk

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

a) Interest rate risk

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

Management of interest rate risk

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

iv) Capital Risk Management

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

7. 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.

	Not applicable			

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 Nkubu VTC responsible for implementation of each issue;
- (iv) Indicate the status of "Resolved" or "Not Resolved" by the date of submitting this report to National Treasury.

25/03/2025
Duncan Nderegori

Duncan Nderegori - 4/12/2025
Name
Principal/Manager
(Enter title of Head of Nkubu VTC)
Date

NKUBU VTC

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Appendix II- Inter-Nkubu VTC Confirmation Letter

Name of transferring: MERU COUNTY GOVERNMENT

Name of beneficiary: NKUBU VTC

Reference Number	Date Disbursed	Recurrent (A)	Development (B)	Total (C)=(A+B)	Remarks
COUNTY/KE/NAIROBI	17.02.2025	1,980,000		1,980,000	PAID
COUNTY/KE/NAIROBI	17.02.2025	1,215,000		1,215,000	PAID
					PAID
Total		3,195,000		3,195,000	PAID

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

Head of Accounts Department - Disbursing Nkubu VTC :

Name Douglas Kobir Samuano Sign [Signature] Date 4/12/25

Head of Accounts Department - Beneficiary Nkubu VTC :

Name Duncan Ndoga Sign [Signature] Date 4/12/25



**PRINCIPAL
NKUBU VOCATIONAL
TRAINING CENTRE**