

REPUBLIC OF KENYA



REPORT

PARLIAMENT
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THE AUDITOR-GENERAL

ON

MOLO TECHNICAL AND
VOCATIONAL COLLEGE

FOR THE YEAR ENDED

30 JUNE, 2025

DATE: 05 MAR 2026

DAY:
Thursday

TABLED
BY:

Hon. Owen Bonyo MP
Deputy Leader of Majority Party

CLERK-AT
TABLE:

A. Shituko



Molo Technical and Vocational College

ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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

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

Molo Technical and Vocational College
Annual Report and Financial Statements for the year ended 30th June 2025

Table of Contents

1.	Acronyms and Definition of Key Terms.....	ii
2.	Key Entity Information and Management.....	iii
3.	The Council/Board of Governors.....	vi
4.	Key Management Team.....	xi
5.	Chairman’s Statement.....	xiv
6.	Report of the Chief/Senior Principal.....	xvi
7.	Statement of Performance against Predetermined Objectives.....	xix
8.	Corporate Governance Statement.....	xxi
9.	Management Discussion and Analysis.....	xxii
10.	Environmental And Sustainability Reporting Statement.....	xxiv
11.	Report of the Council/Board of Governors.....	xxvii
12.	Statement of Board of Governors/ Council’s Responsibilities.....	xxix
13.	Report of the Independent Auditor (<i>Office of Auditor General</i>).....	xxxii
14.	Statement of Financial Performance For The Year Ended 30 June 2025.....	1
15.	Statement of Financial Position As At 30th June 2025.....	3
16.	Statement of Changes in Net Assets for The Year Ended 30 June 2025.....	5
17.	Statement of Cash Flows For The Year Ended 30 June 2025.....	6
18.	Statement of Comparison of Budget & Actual amounts For Year Ended 30 June 2025.....	7
19.	Notes to the Financial Statements.....	9
20.	Appendices.....	57

Molo Technical and Vocational College
Annual Report and Financial Statements for the year ended 30th June 2025

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.

Molo Technical and Vocational College
Annual Report and Financial Statements for the year ended 30th June 2025

2. Key Entity Information and Management

(a) Background information

Molo Technical and Vocational College was established under the TVET Act on 21st July 2021. The entity is domiciled in Kenya and has no branches. The institute is under the Ministry of Education, State Department of Technical and Vocational Training. The institution has nine academic departments namely: Electrical & Electronics, Mechanical Engineering, Automotive Engineering, Building and Technology, ICT and Media Studies, Liberal Studies, Cosmetology & Fashion & Design, Agriculture and Business studies. In addition, it has other administrative departments headed by: The Deputy Principal, The Registrar, Dean of Students, Finance Officer and Procurement officer.

(b) Principal Activities

The principal activity of Molo Technical and Vocational College is to be a centre of excellence in technological training and to be a Competence Based Education and Training (CBET) focused institution.

(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	F.P.K. Tanui
2.	Deputy principal Finance	Yusuf Simba
3	Deputy principal Academics	Dennis Kundu
4	Registrar (s)	Peter Kigen
5	Dean of students	Faith Bor
6	Head of Finance	CPA Moses. M. Mbuki

Key Entity Information and Management (Continued)

(e) Fiduciary Oversight Arrangements

Molo Technical and Vocational College has in place three major fiduciary oversight committees that act as enablers of the institution

i. Finance, Administration and Human Resource Committee:

This committee sets up viable policies that dictate how the college's assets and funds are managed. It set up and advises on college human resource policy, college budgeting, financial reporting and is always available for consultation on financial matters affecting the college.

It is chaired by John Samorai and its members include Mrs. Millicent Lukasire, the principal and Judith Okore.

ii. Education, Training and Project Committee

The committee looks into and supports all academic matters of the college providing guidance on training methods and practices, courses and their uptake as well as advising management on education matters. The committee also advises the management on resource mobilization methods.

It's chaired by Hon. Florence Njoroge and its members include Mrs. Judith Okore, Mr. John Samorai.

iii. Audit, Risk Management and Governance Committee

The committee looks into risk and internal control measures established by the institution for risk mitigation and control.

It's chaired by CPA Mr. Emmanuel Momanyi and its member include Hon. Florence Njoroge, Mrs. Ivy Chepkoech.

(f) Entity Headquarters

Molo Technical and Vocational College
Next to D. O's office off Elburgon/Molo Road
P.O. Box 405-20106,
Molo, Kenya

(g) Entity Contacts

Telephone:(+254) 0796044225
E-mail: molotvce@gmail.com
Website: www.molotvce.ac.ke

(h) Entity Bankers

National Bank of Kenya
Molo Branch
Molo, Kenya.

Key Entity Information and Management (Continued)

(i) Independent Auditors



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

(j) Principal Legal Adviser



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

Molo Technical and Vocational College
Annual Report and Financial Statements for the year ended 30th June 2025


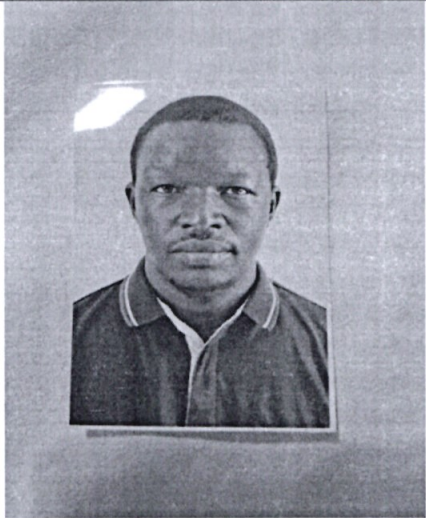
3.The Board of Governors

<i>SN.</i>	<i>Member/ Director</i>	<i>Details</i>
1.	 <p>Eng. Daniel Ng'ang'a BoG Chairman Date of Birth:3/06/1978</p>	<p>Eng. Daniel Ng'ang'a is the emeritus Chairman of the Water Service Providers Association of Kenya (WASPA), Chairman Molo Technical and Vocational College from 2nd February 2022 and the Managing Director of Murang'a Water and Sanitation Company Limited. He has more than Fifteen (15) years' experience in the Design, Development and Management of water and sanitation utilities in major towns in Kenya.</p> <p>He holds a Bachelor of Science degree in Civil Engineering from JKUAT, Registered by EBK and an active corporate member of IEK, A Masters of Business Administration (MBA) and a Post Graduate Diploma in Community Development from ABMA (UK).</p>
2.	 <p>Ms.Ivy Chepkoech Ronoh</p>	<p>Ms. Ivy Chepkoech Ronoh was appointed as a member of the BoG for Molo TVC on 2nd February 2022 and serves as a member of the Risk and Audit Committee.</p> <p>She holds a Master of Science degree in Environmental Health from University of Eldoret and a Bachelor of Science degree in Environmental Science from Moi University. Currently she is a Lecturer at University of Eldoret.</p>



Molo Technical and Vocational College
Annual Report and Financial Statements for the year ended 30th June 2025

	<p>BoG Member Date of Birth: 16/04/1982</p>	<p>She is a registered member of Environmental Institute of Kenya.</p>
3.	 <p>Eng. Judith Amondi Okore BoG Member Date of Birth: 8/10/1979</p>	<p>Eng. Judith Amondi Okore was appointed as a BoG member for Molo TVC on 2nd February 2022, and she serves as a member of the Education, Training and Project Committee.</p> <p>She holds a Bachelor's of Science degree in Civil and Structural Engineering from Moi University. Currently she works as Roads Engineer with Kisumu County. Previously she worked as an Engineering Assistant with H & Young Company. She is a registered member of Engineers Board of Kenya (EBK) and Institution of Engineers of Kenya (IEK).</p>
4.	 <p>Mr.F.P. Kipchirchir Tanui Senior Principal & Secretary to the BoG Date of Birth: 30/09/1963</p>	<p>Mr. F.P. Kipchirchir Tanui is the Senior Principal and Secretary to the Board of Governors of Molo Technical and Vocational College.</p> <p>Mr. Tanui F.P.K has a long-term experience in management having been a principal for over twenty years cutting across secondary and TVET Institutions all over Kenya.</p> <p>He holds a Bachelor of Education (Arts) from the University of Nairobi and currently pursuing a Master of Philosophy in Educational Economics at Moi University. He also undertook a Certified Public Course (C.P.S) with KASNEB and a Senior Management course at Kenya School of Government.</p>


Molo Technical and Vocational College
Annual Report and Financial Statements for the year ended 30th June 2025

<p>5.</p>	 <p>Ms. Millicent Lukasile BoG Member Date of Birth:28/05/1995</p>	<p>Ms. Millicent Lukasile is an advocate of the high court of Kenya and a practicing advocate and was appointed as a member of the BoG for Molo TVC on 2nd February 2022 and serves as a member of the Risk and Audit Committee.</p> <p>She holds a Master of Laws from the University of Nairobi and a Bachelor’s of Law (LLB) from Moi University. Currently she is a Legal Officer at Direct Line Assurance Company. She is a registered member of Law Society of Kenya (LSK).</p>
<p>6.</p>	 <p>Mr. John Samorai BoG Member Date of Birth: 18/7/1987</p>	<p>Mr. John Samorai was appointed as a member of the BoG for Molo TVC on 2nd February 2022 and serves as a member and Chairperson of the Finance, Administration and Human Resource Committee as well as a member of the Education, Training and Project Committee.</p> <p>He holds a Master of Business Administration from St. Paul University and a Bachelor of Science degree in Health Services Management from Kenyatta University. Currently he is a Program Manager at Ogiek People’s Development Program and as a secretariat at Kenya National Dialogue implementing UNDP BES Solution fund. Previously he was a board member at ENSDA from 2015-2018.</p>



Molo Technical and Vocational College
Annual Report and Financial Statements for the year ended 30th June 2025

<p>7.</p>	 <p>Mrs.Esther Nyambura Karinga</p>	<p>Mrs.Esther Karanga a Master Degree in Business Administration from United State International University, and Bachelor of Education Arts from Kenyatta University. Currently she's the Enterprise Account and Partner Manager at Safaricom PLC</p>
<p>8.</p>	 <p>CPA.Florence Nyakerario Osebe</p>	<p>CPA.Florence Osebe holds a Bachelor of Commerce (1st Class Honours) from Mohanlal Sukhadia University, India, Post graduate Diploma in Computer science, Post Graduate Diploma in Education. She poses diverse managerial experience in financial management, project management both in public and private sector</p>


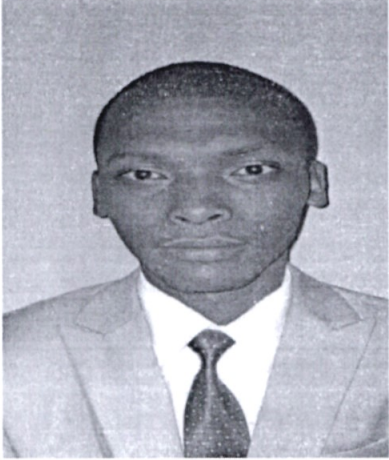
Molo Technical and Vocational College
Annual Report and Financial Statements for the year ended 30th June 2025

9.	 <p>Rosemary Wanjiru.Kimani DOB 15/10/1966</p>	<p>Rosemary W. Kimani hold MSc, BEd Science. She's the current Regional/County Director of TVET Central Rift Valley Region in charge of Nakuru and Baringo Counties.</p>
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4. Key Management Team

<i>SN.</i>	<i>Member/ Director</i>	<i>Details</i>
1.	 <p>Mr.F.P. Kipchirchir Tanui Senior Principal & Secretary to the BoG Date of Birth: 30/09/1963</p>	<p>Mr. F.P. Kipchirchir Tanui is the Senior Principal and Secretary to the Board of Governors of Molo Technical and Vocational College.</p> <p>Mr. Tanui F.P.K has a long-term experience in management having been a principal for over twenty years cutting across secondary and TVET Institutions all over Kenya.</p> <p>He holds a Bachelor of Education (Arts) from the University of Nairobi and currently pursuing a Master of Philosophy in Educational Economics at Moi University. He also undertook a Certified Public Course (C.P.S) with KASNEB and a Senior Management course at Kenya School of Government.</p>
2.	<i>Manager 2</i>	
3.	 <p>Mr.Dennis Wepukhulu Kundu Deputy Principal Date of Birth: 26/05/1983</p>	<p>Mr. Dennis Wepukhulu Kundu is the current Deputy Principal Of Molo TVC.He has served as a technical trainer working in multiple departments including Building and Technology, land survey, Civil Engineering and Plumbing among others in his long and vast training career.</p> <p>He is a holder of Bachelor of Science in environmental Science from Egerton University and a Diploma in Technical Education from KTTC.He is a registered NEMA member as EIA Associate Expert.</p>

Molo Technical and Vocational College
Annual Report and Financial Statements for the year ended 30th June 2025

4.	 <p>CPA.Moses Muthondu Mbuki Finance Officer Date of Birth: 24/11/1988</p>	<p>CPA, Moses Muthondu Mbuki is the Finance Officer and head of finance department of Molo TVC. He has previously worked in the public sector and private sectors in various accounting and management roles thus amassing a wealth of experience of over Eight (8) years as a professional accountant.</p> <p>He holds a Bachelor of Agribusiness Management from Egerton University and an ICPAK(Institute of Certified Public Accountant of Kenya) member.</p>
5.	 <p>Mr. Peter Kipyegon Kigen Ag. Registrar Date of Birth: 26/07/1987</p>	<p>Mr. Peter Kigen is the Ag. Registrar of Molo TVC.He has served as a Technical trainer working in multiple departments including Agriculture, Business departments among others in his long and vast training career.</p> <p>He is a holder of Bachelor Degree in Agribusiness Management from Chuka University and a Diploma in Technical Education from KTTC.</p>

Molo Technical and Vocational College
Annual Report and Financial Statements for the year ended 30th June 2025

6.	 <p>Mrs. Faith Chelangat Bor Ag. Dean of Student Date of Birth: 12/03/1979</p>	<p>Mrs. Faith Chelangat Bor is the Ag. Dean of Students. She is a trainer in the Agriculture Department and a holder of Bachelor of Science in Agricultural Education and Extension (AGED) from Egerton University and a Diploma in Dairy Technology from Egerton University.</p>
7.	 <p>Yusuf Robert Simba</p>	<p>Mr. Yusuf Simba holds Master of science degree, specialized in Conservation Biology from Jomo Kenyatta University of Agriculture and Technology Bachelor of science degree in Biology and Chemistry from Jomo Kenyatta University of Agriculture and Technology Certificates in : Environmental Impact Assessment and Audit from African Nazareen University Monitoring and Evaluation from Young African Works for Employability- (YAWEK) Program, CANADA ICT and Education management certificates from Kenya Education Staff Institute Senior Management Course in leadership from Kenya School of Government. Currently he's the Deputy Principal Administration and Finance</p>

5. Chairman's Statement

It is my pleasure to present to you the Annual Report and financial statements of Molo Technical and Vocational College for the 12 months' period ended June 2025. Nearly four years and half down the road I am happy to report that we are now in full operation despite the numerous challenges that we have been encountering as we setting up the institutional structures and frameworks. As an institution we are ready to take up our position in this region and nationally in helping our youths nurture their potentials.

The importance of TVET and Its Contribution to Sustainable Development.

The history of Technical and Vocational Education and Training (T.V.E.T) in Kenya is as old as the formal education. The British government used this type to produce critical human resources needed to develop the then Kenya colony. TVET dates to 1967 with the registration of the Kenya polytechnic as a post-secondary education institution. Its principal mandate was to offer training largely in the technical fields.

Over the years the quality of TVET and its programs have been negatively profiled. Most young people disregarded taking up training in these institutions as they viewed them as set aside for low academic performers and basically failures. They also said to lack clear frameworks of education advancement. To change these social perspectives and unlock the potential of technical and vocational training in the country, the ministry of Education State Department of Technical and Vocational Training has embarked on some sector reforms and frequent campaigns to turn around the potential learners' perspectives. It is true that these efforts are yielding bouquet of fruits as our youths have now come to embrace training in these institutions. In 2021, about 1,500 students who had been placed to undertake various degree programs in universities opted to enrol in TVET.

Technical and Vocational education and training (TVET) is steadily gaining popularity at the global debates and government priorities for education and national development agendas. The vision 2030 has however placed special demands on TVET as the leading engine that the economy must essentially rely upon to produce adequate levels of the middle level manpower needed to drive the economy towards the attainment of the vision.

Tertiary education is set to undergo tremendous changes that appear to favour TVET institutions. There is a deliberate effort by the government to expand training at TVET institutions country wide driven by the need to align the sector with development ambitions of the country. This, coupled with pursuit by the government of the Big 4 Agenda and the Kenya Vision 2030, has made it necessary to expand TVET in Kenya.

The two development strategies call for technical skills in large numbers which cannot be realized under the current set up.

Kenya has the largest unemployment rate in East Africa at 39%. The expectation is that technical and vocational training will help reduce the acute youth unemployment burden as most of the youth lack employability skills.

Molo Technical and Vocational College
Annual Report and Financial Statements for the year ended 30th June 2025

Key Achievements during the 12 Months period

The year 2024/2025 will remain remarkable as the year that Molo TVC received its third KUCCPS placement which was under the new financing model. During the financial year 2024/2025, Molo Technical and Vocational College, through the office of National Member of Parliament of Molo constituency, we managed to have four additional class rooms to cater for increasing number of students joining the institution as well as a permanent source of clean water.



Chairman to the Board

Molo Technical and Vocational College
Annual Report and Financial Statements for the year ended 30th June 2025

6. Report of the Chief/Senior Principal

It is worth noting that Molo Technical and Vocational College is a public Tvet under the State Department of Vocational and Technical Training in the Ministry of Education. It was constructed at a total cost of Ksh.57,570,912.55. The construction of the facility was completed in late 2020 but it was not until 2021 March, that the institution admitted its first students due to some challenges.

The institution sits on a five-acre piece of land at Elburgon area, off Elburgon-Molo Road within Molo constituency. It was among the over two hundred Technical and Vocational Colleges which were constructed by the government of Kenya to fulfill its promise of constructing and equipping at least one Technical and Vocational College in every constituency.

Achievements/success

i. Trainers

The government through the Public Service Commission has embarked on recruitment exercise of vocational trainers and Molo Technical and Vocational College is earmarked to benefit from the same. Already it has twenty (20) trainers hired by the public Service Commission and we expect to benefit with more allocation from the 2024/2025 financial year recruitment which help in reducing the board of management staff cost.

ii. Computer lab

Through our limited resources the institution has managed to set up a modern computer lab, well-served with a decent Internet connection, though with limited number of computers. During the third quarter of the financial year 2024/2025, the institution received modern technology ICT equipment from African Development bank which will help in training and equipping our trainees with modern skills, apart from serving Information and Communication Technology students, it cuts across departments because it is a requirement that all students enrolled in our institution should learn ICT basic skills.

iii. Enrolment

Since the institution opened its doors three and half years ago, it has witnessed a steady increase in terms of student enrolment. Currently the student population stands at seven hundred and ninety-five (795). Considering the fact that we opened our doors for the first students in March 2021, this figure is quite encouraging. This can be attributed partly to the school's location which is situated around the vicinity of Elburgon town which in turn attracts a lot of prospective students. The Kenya Universities and Colleges Central Placement Service placed 102 students in March 2025, but only 50 students who turned up for admission with majority opting for September 2025 intake.

iv. Community Support/Partnership

Bearing in mind that the institution is new and has no boarding facilities, the community has stepped in to bridge that gap. The institution in partnership with the community, there are private hostels for the students who normally come from far. The community has taken up the challenge and come up with nice and affordable hostels/rental premises around the institution which accommodates our students. Being a cosmopolitan, Molo TVC attracts students from all over the county. i.e., from the forty –seven (47) counties, thus the need for accommodation facilities.

Molo Technical and Vocational College
Annual Report and Financial Statements for the year ended 30th June 2025

v. Permanent Source of Water

Through Molo NgCDF, the college has drilled its own bore hole which has addressed the issue of water shortage permanently.

vi. Internet facility

Despite some challenges, especially the distance from town, the institution has managed to install an internet connection which is supposed to enable students access learning materials online.

vii. Suppliers

Beginning this financial year 2024/2025, the institution advertised for pre-qualification of supplies and now it has a list of pre-qualified suppliers. This is a step forward because now the institution will be able to acquire its items through competitive tendering at fair prices.

viii. Ablution Block

Due to an increase in enrolment, the Management committee deemed fit to construct an ablution block which is yet to start to cater for the large number of students.

Challenges

Despite the fact that the College has made great strides in terms of successes, there are also a number of challenges that have held it back since its inception. Some of these challenges are:

- i. Handing over the facility.** Since the facility was completed in 2020, the contractor is still to hand over the building to the management despite the numerous requests to do so. We are operating on a facility which has not been officially handed over by the mentor institution. It has been a real challenge because there are some things we cannot do without the handing over report. An example, for instance, is that we are not able to get a completion certificate of the institution without the report which the mentor institution has retained to date, which was also one of the Auditor general queries during the previous audit.
- ii. Work Shops.** Lack of well-equipped workshops in other disciplines to cater for the large numbers of trainees who are eager to pursue these courses. The notable courses lacking equipment include Automotive Engineering, Electrical Engineering, Building and Technology, Civil Engineering, Land Survey, Agriculture (Green House Technology) Carpentry and Joinery and Mass media.
- iii. Lecture rooms and chairs.** There are no enough lecture rooms and chairs to cater for the large number of students joining the college. There is need to construct more lecture rooms and acquire more chairs for the classrooms. Am happy to report that toward the end of last financial 2023/2024, the college acquired four (4) new classrooms courtesy of Molo NgCDF which were expected completed by August 2024
- iv. Library and books.** Currently the institution lacks a well-equipped library. It is our desire to have a modern library which should be equipped with books/learning materials as well as computers so that students could access materials online.
- v. Staffroom and offices.** At the moment, the staffroom used by the trainers is very small. It can only accommodate ten (10) trainers comfortably, not any more than that. There is

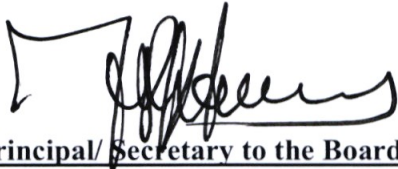
Molo Technical and Vocational College
Annual Report and Financial Statements for the year ended 30th June 2025

also need for offices because HODs do not have offices. Most of the still share the small staffroom with other trainers.

- vi. **Lack of Dining Hall.** there is need for a place where students can sit and have their meals from as well as a kitchen to prepare food for them.
- vii. **No hostels.** There is need for hostels to cater for students who are coming from afar. We are still having cases where students are declining to join Molo TVC citing lack of hostels/accommodation facilities within the institutions.
- viii. **Playing fields.** The current fields lack the capacity to accommodate all the discipline/sports and there's need for expansion. This will enable students to participate in extra curriculum activities. Some will want to explore their talents in sport but there are no playing fields.
- ix. **Lack of transportation.** There is a challenge when it comes to college transportation. The institution needs a college van for official operations and emergencies, like in cases when a student is sick and the nearest government health facility, Elburgpon Sub-County (Nyayo Ward), is over 3 kilometers away from the college.
- x. **Inadequate sewerage system.** since there is no sewerage line nearby, we are using septic tank. This tank, however, is small in size and its location is not ideal. In future, it will have to be moved back than where it currently is, in the middle of the field.
- xi. **Staff development programs.** In order to properly implement CBET Curriculum, it is our desire that our trainers get equipped with the relevant skills especially with the help of our development partners. If they can be trained in industry-standard practices, it will go a long way in elevating the students' learning experience.

High level financial performance

During the 2024/2025 financial year the college managed to receive kshs.16,010,034 from rendering of services, kshs.12,907,132 from non-exchange transactions totalling to a revenue of kshs.28,917,166 against total expenditure of kshs.27,754,744 with receivables from exchange transactions and payables being kshs.6,186,983 and kshs.4,047,385 respectively. Due to delay in government remittances, reduced remittance per student by over 50% (from ksh.30,000 to ksh.13,000), delayed release of scholarship under the new financing model, the institution hasn't been able to perform at the highest financial performance level expected thus affecting service delivery negatively.



Principal/ Secretary to the Board

Molo Technical and Vocational College
Annual Report and Financial Statements for the year ended 30th June 2025

7. Statement of Performance against Predetermined Objectives

The following are the strategic objectives progress status for Molo Technical and Vocational College.

Strategic objectives	Strategies	Progress Status
<p>1. To build the human resource capacity of the Institution to produce top quality graduates in their areas of specialization.</p>	<p>1. Review and rationalize college human Resource requirements for growth and Development.</p> <p>2. Attract and retain effective and efficient Staff.</p> <p>3. Establish institutional staff training and Development programmes in order to Improve the effectiveness and efficiency Of the institution.</p>	<p>The institution has now Improved on the welfare of Staff thus reducing high Staff turnover rate.</p> <p>There's increased staff Development programmes With several training organized for staff in Different departments</p>
<p>2. To upgrade infrastructure including processes, Systems, and facilities standards that guarantee effective institutional management, first class training</p>	<p>1. Develop and implement development Plan.</p> <p>2. Improve institutional equipment and And service delivery. Transport facilities and systems</p>	<p>Work in progress</p>

Molo Technical and Vocational College
Annual Report and Financial Statements for the year ended 30th June 2025

<p>3. To increase financial resources to support the Institution's structures and operations.</p>	<p>1. Lobby the ministry and other Funding agencies to increase budgetary Allocations to the college.</p> <p>2. Broaden the framework for raising Appropriation in aid (a-in-a) from College activities</p>	<p>A stable solution is yet to be Realised.</p>
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Molo Technical Vocational College develops its annual work plans based on the above *guidelines*. Assessment of the board's performance against its annual work plan is done on a quarterly basis.

8. Corporate Governance Statement

The Board of Governors of Molo Technical and Vocational College have been meeting on quarterly basis over the course of the year for both general meetings and committee meetings with high attendance levels by the members. During the financial year 2024/2025, the board had two full board meeting with each of the three executive committees meeting twice during the year. The roles of the board are oversight and management of the college activities. Members have been able to provide any and every assistance that has been asked of them by the management team and are also able to advice on policies and growth strategies for the betterment of the institution.

In June 2022, members of the Board took part in an induction exercise organized by the Kenya Association of Technical Training Institutes (KATTI) where they were able to undergo proper training in the areas of policy making, oversight roles and their expected contribution to the growth of the Institution. The induction was a success as it brought about a change in accountability measures especially where management of the institution's funds are concerned.

The board is also keen on enhancing the growth of the college and through meetings several strategies were passed which included marketing the college extensively via media sources as well as introducing various courses in the institution and enabling funding to buy equipment for these courses to be able to thrive and attract more students especially technical courses that are in demand from the myriads of inquiries that were recorded at the college. So far there have been no cases of conflict of interest or ethical misconduct as the board remains united in delivering its mandate of ensuring Molo Technical and Vocational College grows to be one of the leading Technical Institutions in the country.

The following are the Roles and functions of the Board of Governors

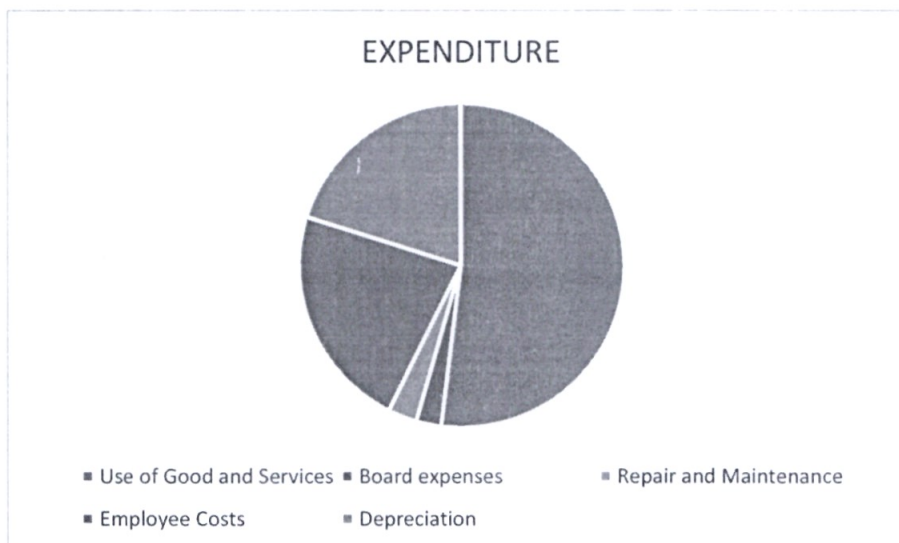
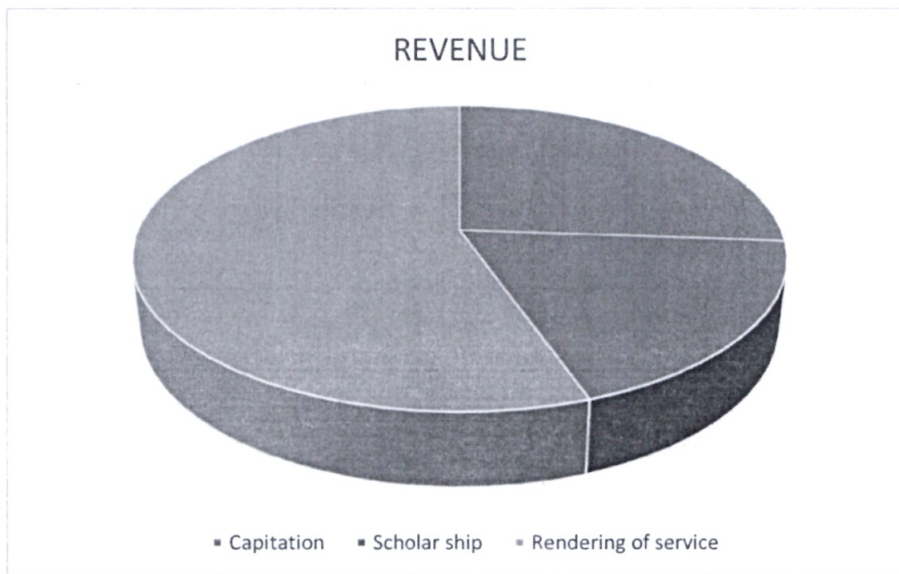
- i. Strategy formulation including the vision, mission and values and ensuring that there are adequate policies, systems and structures to successfully implement the strategies,
- ii. Reviewing and approval of strategic plans and annual budgets, including policies for capital expenditure,
- iii. Monitoring the performance against strategic plans and objectives on an ongoing basis, as well as through quarterly meetings, Selection, appointment and appraisal of staff who are qualified and competent to manage the affairs of the board effectively
- iv. Ensuring adequate structures and systems to identify, measure and monitor and manage risks,
- v. Facilitate a Council self-evaluation program and follow-up action to deal with issues arising and arrange for Directors to attend development programs as the Council judges appropriate
- vi. Ensuring highest standards of integrity, responsibility and professionalism within the board by elaborating duties of care, loyalty and confidentiality, viii. Approval for publication of annual and half yearly financial statements.

Molo Technical and Vocational College
Annual Report and Financial Statements for the year ended 30th June 2025

9. Management Discussion and Analysis

The institution is fully operational. For the period ending June,2025 the college earned revenue from exchange transactions of Kshs.16,010,034 which is a full recognition of the earnings for the financial 2024/2025, Capitation grant of ksh.7,559,000 and Scholarship of Ksh.5,348,132. Registering an under performance in cashflow majorly caused by under disbursement of Capitation grants.

The portion of revenues and expenses are as represented below:



Molo Technical and Vocational College
Annual Report and Financial Statements for the year ended 30th June 2025

Revenue categories based on the two financing models i.e The old model (Capitation based) and the new financing model (Scholarship based).

Old Financing Model (Capitation Based)

Number of Students	Fess Payable Per Year
400	Kshs.26,420

New Financing Model (Scholarship Based)

Band Category	Number of Students	Fees Per Year
Band 1	75	Kshs.20,156.7
Band 2	50	Kshs.26,875.6
Band 3	25	Kshs.33,594.5
Band 4	30	Kshs.40,313.4
Band 5	10	Kshs.47,032.3
Total	190	

Molo Technical and vocational college is compliant with NSSF, KRA, and NHIF .

During the 2024-2025 financial year, the college couldn't achieve full potential in its operations and financial performance due to reduced and delayed remittance of funding from the government that's putting the college at the risk of not meeting its financial obligations and meeting its budgetary needs.

There were no key projects or decisions undertaken implemented during the financial year (2024-2025).

Molo Technical and Vocational College
Annual Report and Financial Statements for the year ended 30th June 2025

10. Environmental And Sustainability Reporting Statement

With the guidance of National Environment policy 2013, Molo Technical and Vocational College seek to reduce negative environmental impact caused by improper way of living in several ways such as:

1. Encouraging proper disposal of non-decomposing items.
2. Continuous planting of tree.
3. Water harvesting so as to ensure that there is clean water for consumption in case of drought.
4. Participating in World Environmental Day in June 2024 and planted over 500 tree seedlings.

Employee welfare

Non-discrimination in employment

This is a clause that is found in section B subsection 2.12 of the MTVC human resource manual. This subsection has part b and part “a” states that Molo TVC Shall promote equal opportunity in employment and will not discriminate directly or indirectly against an employee on any ground including race, gender, pregnancy, marital status, health status, ethnicity or social origin. Colour, age, disability religion belief or culture.

Part B states that MOLO –TVC will end over to have a gender balance staff by gradually ensuring that not more than 2/3 of position in its establishment are filled by either gender.

POSITION	MALE GENDER	FEMALE GENDER	TOTAL STAFF	RATIO
Trainers	18	18	36	0.49:0.51
Essential staff	3	2	5	0.5:0.5
Grounds persons	2	4	6	0.3:0.7
Security officer	3	1	4	0.75:0.25
TOTAL STAFF	26	24	50	0.5:0.49

Following the above statistic, the institution has observed gender balance as stated in the policy. training programs section H sub section 8.3 The manual states that training programs shall comply both short- and long-term courses in specific professions that are intended to impart required knowledge, skills and attitude to enhance staff performance.

The trainings shall be tailored to the need after training need-based assessment.

The purpose of training shall be to ascertain the availability of:

- i) professionally qualification and experienced trainers
- ii) training programs that are cost effective
- iii) effective feedback system to assess impact of the training

the following officers have been facelifted to undergo training specific to their professions.

Molo Technical and Vocational College
Annual Report and Financial Statements for the year ended 30th June 2025

OFFICE	TRAINING	INSTITUTION	DURATION
Principal	Management practice	Kstvet	2 weeks
Deputy principal	CBET implementation	Kstvet	2 weeks
Accountant	End year Closing procedures	The National Treasury	2 weeks
Procurement	Procurement management	Kistvet	2 weeks
Registrar	Record management cbet implementation	Kstvet	4 weeks
I.L.O	Industrial linkages	Kstvet	2 weeks

The capacity building and enhance trainings is a continuous process.

3. Performance management section I subsection.

The human resource manual states that system for enhancement of efficiency and effectiveness of services delivery. The institution has developed the following performance management systems.

i) Staff Performance Appraisal system (PAS) in this system the supervisors together with their supervises sit and set quarterly and annual appraisal is conducted according the performance appraisal and eventually annual appraisal is conducted according the pro-set target and expected results to be achieved.

ii) Performance Contracting

this involves the institution management where the augment is entered between the board/ministry and the institution management .it involves

1. Target setting
2. Work planning
3. Implementation
4. Review and evaluate

This is done on yearly basis.

iii) Monitoring Evaluations and Reporting.

This is done on continues basis when spas are reported half-yearly while PC is reported on monthly basis.

Rewards and enations

The overall goals and rewards and sanctions is to establish a basis for rewarding employer performance and administering sanction for poor performance. The human resource manual addresses this in Section I Sub-Section 9.6

A) Rewards.

1. Preparing a party after general good performance
2. Proration of commendation centres and certificates.
3. Monitoring appreciation in terms of airtime
4. Public recognition during staff meeting
5. Making a tea appointment with the board top management.
6. Field trip for well performing department.

B) Sanctions

1. Recommend for guiding and counselling
2. Recommend for training
3. Recommend for improvement program
4. Working environment, health and safety

The manual outlines the procedure and processes to be observed to ensure prevention and protection of office against accidents and occupational hazards arising at the work place the manual in section G sub section 7.1 to 7.15 addresses all the aspects of health safety and environment and welfare of the staff. The following measures have been taken to ensure compliance on the above matters.

Emergency Preparedness

Several drills done to create awareness on what to do in case of an emergency

Fire Prevention.

Several firefighting equipment's are installed; well labelled fire exits as well as creation of fire assembly point.

Medical Examination

The institution facilitates the staff to contract periodic medical examination and were necessary help the staff seek appropriate medical attention.

Provision of Protective Equipment (PPE)

Employees are provided with appropriate PPE according to the serving of the job

Reporting of Accident

Any injuries accident or illness at work place are reported immediately to the immediate supervisor and escalated fraction In case the immediate supervisor is overwhelmed. It is the responsibility of the institution to facilitate for first aid in case of injury at work the institution has adapted and is implemented **OSHA 2007**.

Molo Technical and Vocational College
Annual Report and Financial Statements for the year ended 30th June 2025

Market place practices

In regard to market place practices, Molo TVC strive to enhance the following:

- a) Responsible competition practice.
Molo TVC has strived and enhanced a corruption free zone thus fostering an anti-corruption environment, being a nonpartisan in any political affiliations as way of responsible political involvement. Molo TVC believe in fair competition and respect for competitors.
- b) Responsible Supply chain and supplier relations- Despite the financial constraints, Molo TVC have managed to maintain good business practices, by treating its own suppliers responsibly by honouring contracts and respecting payment practices.
- c) Responsible marketing and advertisement-All marketing activities of Molo TVC observe all ethical marketing practices.
- d) Product stewardship- Molo TVC observes high levels of professionalism in safeguarding consumer rights and interests.

Corporate Social Responsibility / Community Engagements

Molo Technical and Vocational College has taken part in a clean-up exercise initiated by the Nakuru County Government, in various surrounding shopping centres including Salama shopping Centre and Elburgon town as well as participating in world environmental day in June 2025. Led by the Senior Principal, staffs and students, the institution was able to take part in the noble community activity.

Molo Technical and Vocational College
Annual Report and Financial Statements for the year ended 30th June 2025

11. Report of the Council/Board of Governors

The Board members submit their report together with the audited financial statements for the year ended June 30, 2025, which show the state of the Molo Technical and Vocational College's affairs.

Principal activities

The principal activities of the entity are providing world class technical and vocational training for the people of Kenya.

Results

The results of the entity for the year ended June 30 2025 are set out on page 1-57

Board of Governors

The members of the board who served during the year are shown on page VI-X. During the year 2024/2025 CPA Emanuel Momanyi resigned and CPA.Florence Nyakerario was appointed with effect from February 13th 2025.

Auditors

The Auditor General is responsible for the statutory audit of Molo Technical and Vocational College in accordance with Article 229 of the Constitution of Kenya and the Public Audit Act 2015.

By Order of the Board



.....
Secretary of the Board
Nairobi

Date: 20/11/25

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 board members to prepare financial statements in respect of Molo Technical and Vocational College, which give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of Molo Technical and Vocational College at the end of the financial year/period and the operating results of Molo Technical and Vocational College for that year/period. The Council members are also required to ensure that Molo Technical and Vocational College keeps proper accounting records which disclose with reasonable accuracy the financial position of the Molo Technical and Vocational College. The council members are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the Molo Technical and Vocational College.

The Board members are responsible for the preparation and presentation of Molo Technical and Vocational College financial statements, which give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the Molo Technical and Vocational College 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 Molo Technical and Vocational College, (v) selecting and applying appropriate accounting policies, and (vi) making accounting estimates that are reasonable in the circumstances.


The Board members accept responsibility for the Molo Technical and Vocational College 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 State Corporations Act, and the TVET Act. The council members are of the opinion that Molo Technical and Vocational College financial statements give a true and fair view of the state of Molo Technical and Vocational College transactions during the financial year ended June 30, 2025, and of Molo Technical and Vocational College financial position as at that date. The board members further confirm the completeness of the accounting records maintained for Molo Technical and Vocational College, which have been relied upon in the preparation of Molo Technical and Vocational College financial statements as well as the adequacy of the systems of internal financial control.

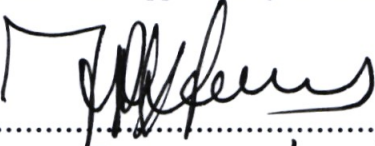
In preparing the financial statements, the principal has assessed Molo Technical and Vocational College ability to continue as a going concern. Nothing has come to the attention of the Board members to indicate that Molo Technical and Vocational College will not remain a going concern for at least the next twelve months from the date of this statement.

Molo Technical and Vocational College
Annual Report and Financial Statements for the year ended 30th June 2025

Approval of the financial statements

The Molo Technical and Vocational College financial statements were approved by the Board on 26/11/2025 2025 and signed on its behalf by:


.....
Name ENA DAVEI NUNDA
Chairperson of the Board/Council


.....
Name TANDI K.P.F.
Accounting Officer/Principal

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 MOLO 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 the 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 that the Government achieves value for money and that such funds are applied for the intended purpose; and,
- C. Report on the 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 Molo Technical and Vocational College set out on pages 1 to 57, which comprise of the statement of financial position as at 30 June, 2025 and the statement of financial performance, statement of changes in net assets, statement of cash flows and the statement of comparison of budget and actual amounts for the year then ended and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information in accordance with the provisions of Article 229 of the Constitution of Kenya and Section 35 of the Public Audit Act, 2015. I have obtained all

the information and explanations which to the best of my knowledge and belief, were necessary for the purpose of the audit.

In my opinion, 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 Molo 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 Training Act, 2013 and the Public Finance Management Act, 2012.

Basis for Qualified Opinion

1. Inaccuracies in the Financial Statements

The statement of financial position reflects current portion of receivables from exchange transactions balance of Kshs.10,689,402. However, the corresponding Note 27 (a) to the financial statements reflects an amount of Kshs.10,686,402 resulting in an unexplained variance of Kshs.3,000.

The statement of financial position reflects cash and cash equivalents opening balance of Kshs.180,208. However, the statement of cash flows reflects a negative balance of Kshs. 282,256 in relation to cash and cash equivalents as at 30 June, 2024 resulting in an unexplained variance of Kshs.462,464.

Note 47 to the financial statements reflects net cash inflows from operating expenses balance of Kshs.542,271. However, the recomputed amount is a net outflow of Kshs.2,332,167 resulting in an unexplained variance Kshs.2,874,438.

Further, the statement of financial position reflects liabilities with a balance of Kshs.5,816,458 in page 3. However, the same has been duplicated in page 4 with a balance of Kshs.8,416,458.

In the circumstances, the accuracy and completeness of the financial statements could not be confirmed.

2. Unrecognized Revenue from Non-Exchange Transactions

The statement of financial performance reflects transfers from National Government entities amount of Kshs.12,910,657 as disclosed in Note 6 to the financial statements. The amount relates to capitation from the Government for students enrolled in the institution. Review of records revealed that the capitation is expected to be an amount of Kshs.7,500 per trainee per quarter which amounts to Kshs.30,000 per year in line with the Ministry of Education circular Ref. No: MOEST/TT/2/12 vol.11(6) dated 21 June, 2018. However, the annual amount recognized by the College was only Kshs.13,000 for the registered students based on the receipts during the year. Management has not accrued for the difference of Kshs.17,000 per trainee that is receivable which translates to approximately Kshs.4,792,868 for the year under review thereby understating the transfers from National Government entities amount.

In the circumstances, the accuracy and completeness of the transfers from National Government entities amounting to Kshs.12,907,132 could not be confirmed.

3. Unsupported Property, Plant and Equipment Balance

The statement of financial position and Note 32 to the financial statements reflect property, plant and equipment balance of Kshs.66,287,291. The balance includes a parcel of land valued at Kshs.17,500,000, on which the College is located. However, as at the time of the audit in September, 2025, Management did not provide a title deed or any other ownership documents for the parcel of land. Further, no plausible reason was provided for the College's failure to have the land surveyed and a title deed processed five (5) years since its inception. Failure to survey and demarcate the College's land may expose the land to the risk of illegal land encroachment.

In addition, the balance of Kshs.66,287,291 includes amounts of Kshs.46,957,676, Kshs.1,033,672, Kshs.465,039, Kshs.158,496 and Kshs.172,408 in respect of buildings, furniture and fittings, computers, plant and equipment and other assets respectively. However, no valuation report was provided to confirm the balances for the assets and therefore it was not possible to confirm how Management arrived at the reported amounts.

Management did not maintain an updated fixed assets register for the assets in the custody of the College. In addition, the College has not tagged its assets and therefore it was not possible to confirm the assets owned by the College as at 30 June, 2025.

In the circumstances, the accuracy, ownership, valuation and completeness of the property, plant and equipment balance of Kshs.66,287,291 could not be confirmed.

4. Unsupported Non-Current Borrowings Balance

The statement of financial position reflects non-current borrowing balance of Kshs.2,600,000 as disclosed in Note 43 to the financial statements, which relates to a loan that was received from the mentor institution. However, no documents were provided for audit verification to confirm the conditions attached to the loan. Further, Management did not provide any evidence or explanation as to why the College did not make any repayment against the loan during the year.

In the circumstances, the accuracy and completeness of the non-current borrowing balance of Kshs.2,600,000 could not be confirmed.

5. Unsupported Capital Fund

The statement of changes in net assets reflects an opening balance of Kshs.79,096,190 in respect of the capital fund. However, as previously reported the recomputed balance is Kshs.83,356,780 resulting in an unexplained variance of Kshs.4,260,590.

In the circumstances, the accuracy and completeness of the capital fund balance of Kshs.79,096,190 could not be confirmed.

The audit was conducted in accordance with International Standards of Supreme Audit Institutions (ISSAIs). I am independent of the Molo Technical and Vocational College Management in accordance with ISSAI 130 on the Code of Ethics. I have fulfilled other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the ISSAI and in accordance with other ethical requirements applicable to performing audits of financial statements in Kenya. I believe

that the audit evidence I have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for my qualified opinion.

Emphasis of Matter

Budgetary Control and Performance

The statement of comparison of budget and actual amounts reflects budgeted revenue and actual on comparable amounts of Kshs.42,034,650 and Kshs.22,734,648 respectively, resulting to under-collection of Kshs.19,300,002 or 46% of the budget. Further, the statement reflects that the College spent an amount of Kshs.22,192,377 against the actual receipts of Kshs.22,734,648 resulting into under-utilization balance of Kshs.542,271 or 2% of the actual receipts.

The under-collection and under-utilization affected the planned activities of the College and may have negatively impacted 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 effects 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, Report on Lawfulness and Effectiveness in Use of Public Resources, and Report on Effectiveness of Internal Controls, Risk Management and Governance. Review of the status during audit of the Molo Technical and Vocational College revealed that the following seven (8) issues remained unresolved:

No.	Financial Year	Audit Issue
1.	2023/2024	Inaccuracies in the comparative figures
2.	2023/2024	Inaccuracy of Cash and Cash Equivalents
3.	2023/2024	Inaccuracies of Current portion of Receivables from Exchange Transactions
4.	2023/2024	Inaccuracy of Property, Plant and Equipment
5.	2023/2024	Unsupported Trade and Other Payables from Exchange Transactions
6.	2023/2024	Unsupported Non- Current Borrowings
7.	2023/2024	Inaccuracy of Capital Fund
8.	2023/2024	Inaccuracies in the Statement of Cash Flows
9.	2023/2024	Lack of Approved Human Resource Manuals and Policies
10.	2023/2024	Lack of Internal Audit Function
11.	2023/2024	Lack Imprests Register

Other Information

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

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

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

REPORT ON LAWFULNESS AND EFFECTIVENESS IN USE OF PUBLIC RESOURCES

Conclusion

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

Basis for Conclusion

Non-Compliance with the One-Third of Basic Salary Rule

Review of the College's payroll data revealed that there were a number of employees whose salary was less than one third of their basic salary during the year under review. In addition, review of some employees' payment records revealed that some of the employees were paid nil net salary for their monthly pay. This was contrary to Section 19 (3) of the Employment Act, 2007 which states that that the total amount of all deductions may be made by an employer from the wages of his employee at any one time shall not exceed two-thirds of such wages or such additional or other amount as may be prescribed by the Minister either generally or in relation to a specified employer or employee or class of employers or employees or any trade or industry.

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 the Effectiveness of Internal Controls, Risk Management and Governance section of my report, I confirm that nothing else has come to my attention to cause me to believe that internal controls, risk management and governance were not effective.

Basis for Conclusion

1. Lack of Policy Guidelines in Use of Goods and Services

The statement of financial performance and as disclosed in Note 15 to the financial statements reflects an amount of Kshs.18,435,586 in respect of use of goods and services. Included in the balance are amounts spent on student council expenses, internet expenses, telephone expenses and academic trips of Kshs.454,468, Kshs.253,740, Kshs.184,100 and Kshs.210,700, respectively. However, it was observed that the institution lacks policy guidelines for the student's welfare, internet expenses, telephone expenses and academic trips approved by the Board of Management to regulate the expenditure.

In the circumstances, the effectiveness of the internal control in relation to the management of expenditure on use of goods and services could not be confirmed.

2. Long Outstanding Receivables from Exchange Transactions

The statement of financial position reflects current portion of receivables from exchange transactions balance of Kshs.10,689,402 as disclosed in Note 27 to the financial statements. Review of the ageing analysis for the debtors revealed that a balance of Kshs.9,888,069 or 92% of the total receivables has been outstanding for more than one (1) year. However, Management has not provided evidence indicating the measures that the College has put in place to ensure that the debts are recovered in full.

In the circumstances, the effectiveness of the internal controls in relation to debt management and collection could not be confirmed.

3. Long Outstanding Trade and Other Payables

The statement of financial position reflects trade and other payables from exchange transactions balance of Kshs.5,816,458 as disclosed in Note 36 to the financial statements. Review of ageing analysis revealed that payables amounting to Kshs.1,769,073 or 30% of total payables have been outstanding for more than one (1)

year. Management did not explain why the payables were not cleared as first charge as per the provisions of the regulations.

In the circumstances, the College may incur additional and unnecessary costs of interest and penalties due to the continued non-payment of outstanding creditors.

4. Ineffective Management of the College Stores

Review of the stores records and documentation provided for audit revealed that Management has not established proper control systems for the College's assets and that no preventative mechanisms are in place to eliminate theft, security threats, losses, wastage and misuse. Further, there is no established mechanism by which the movement and condition of assets can be tracked and stock levels maintained.

During the time of audit in September 2025, a physical verification in the food and groceries store revealed that the College does not maintain a system of bin cards for all the items in its custody.

In the circumstances, the effectiveness of internal controls in relation to the management of College's stores could not be confirmed.

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 those Charged with Governance

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

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

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

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

Those charged with governance are 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

4 December, 2025

Molo 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	FY 2024/2025	FY 2023/2024
		Kshs	Kshs
Revenue from non-Exchange transactions			
Transfers from other National Government entities	6	12,910,657	12,839,308
Grants from donors and development partners	7	000	000
Transfers from other levels of government	8	000	000
Public contributions and donations	9	000	000
		12,910,657	12,839,308
Revenue from Exchange transactions			
Rendering of services- fees from students	10	16,010,034	14,813,088
Sale of goods	11	000	000
Rental revenue from facilities and equipment	12	000	000
Finance income	13	000	000
Miscellaneous income	14	000	000
Revenue from Exchange transactions		16,010,034	14,813,088
Total Revenue		28,920,691	27,652,396
Expenses			
Use of goods and services	15	18,435,586	14,204,300
Employee costs	16	6,232,260	5,348,981
Board /Council Expenses	17	696,950	892,400
Depreciation and amortization expense	18	5,590,455	6,250,702
Repairs and maintenance	19	839,878	763,695
Contracted services	20	000	000
Grants and subsidies	21	000	000
Finance costs	22	000	000
Total Expenses		31,795,129	27,550,078
Other Gains/(Losses)			
Gain on sale of assets	23	000	000
Gain/ Loss on fair value of investments	24	000	000
Impairment loss	25	(000)	(000)
Total Other Gains/(Losses)		000	000
Net surplus/(deficit) for the year		(2,874,438)	102,318

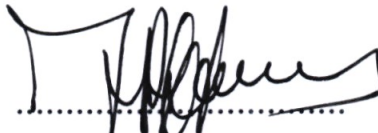
(The notes set out on pages 1 to 54 form an integral part of the Annual Financial Statements).

Molo Technical and Vocational College
Annual Report and Financial Statements for the year ended 30th June 2025

The Financial Statements set out on pages 1 to 7 were signed by:


.....
Chairman of Council/Board

Date 20/11/2025


.....
Principal

Date 20/11/25


.....
Finance Officer

ICPAK No 34 430
Date 20/11/2025

Molo Technical and 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	FY 2024/2025	FY 2023/2024
		Kshs	Kshs
Assets			
Current Assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	26	205,078	180,208
Current portion of receivables from exchange transactions	27(a)	10,689,402	6,477,481
Receivables from non-exchange transactions	28	000	000
Inventories	29	1,111,200	42,500
Investments in financial assets	30	000	000
Prepayments	31	000	000
Total Current Assets		12,005,680	6,700,189
Non-Current Assets			
Long term receivables from exchange transactions	27(b)	000	000
Investments	30	000	000
Property, plant, and equipment	32	66,287,291	71,798,246
Intangible assets	33	000	000
Investment property	34	000	000
Biological Assets	35	61,000	61,000
Total Non-Current Assets		66,348,291	71,859,246
Total Assets (A)		78,353,971	78,559,435
Liabilities			
Current Liabilities			
Trade and other payables from exchange transactions	36	5,816,458	3,147,484
Refundable deposits from customers	37	000	000
Current provisions	38	000	000
Finance lease obligation	39	000	000
Deferred income	40	000	000
Employee benefit obligation	41	000	000
Payments received in advance	42	000	000
Current portion of borrowings	43	000	000
Social Benefits	46	000	000

Molo Technical and Vocational College
Annual Report and Financial Statements for the year ended 30th June 2025

Description	Notes	FY 2024/2025	FY 2023/2024
		Kshs	Kshs
Total Current Liabilities		5,816,458	3,147,484
Non-Current Liabilities			
Finance lease obligation	39	000	000
Deferred income	40	000	000
Non-Current Employee Benefit Obligation	41	000	000
Non- Current Borrowings	43	2,600,000	2,600,000
Non-Current Provisions	44	000	000
Service Concession Liability	45	000	000
Social benefits	46	000	000
Total non- current liabilities		2,600,000	2,600,000
Total Liabilities (B)		8,416,458	5,747,484
Net Assets (A-B)		69,937,513	72,811,951
Represented By:			
Revaluation Reserves		000	000
Accumulated Surplus		(9,158,677)	(6,284,239)
Capital Fund		79,096,190	79,096,190
Net Assets		69,937,513	72,811,951

The Financial Statements set out on pages 1 to 7 were signed by:



Chairman of Council/Board

Date 25/11/2025



Principal

Date 25/11/25



Finance Officer

ICPAK No 34430
 Date 20/11/2025

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

Description	Revaluation reserve	Accumulated Fund	Capital Grants/Fund	Total
At July 1, 2023	000	-6,181,921	83,356,780	77,174,849
Revaluation gain	000	-	-	-
Surplus/(deficit) for the year	-	102,318	-	102,318
Capital grants received during the year	-	-	000	-
Transfer of depreciation/amortisation from capital fund to Retained earnings	-	000	(000)	000
At June 30, 2024	000	(6,284,239)	79,096,190	72,811,951
At July 1, 2024	000	(6,284,239)	79,096,190	72,811,951
Revaluation gain	000	-	-	-
Surplus/(deficit) for the year	-	(2,874,438)	-	(2,874,438)
Capital grants received during the year	-	-	000	000
Transfer of depreciation/amortisation from capital fund to Retained earnings	-	000	(000)	-
At June 30, 2025	000	(9,158,677)	79,096,190	69,937,513

Molo 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

Description		FY 2024/2025	FY 2023/2024
	Note	Kshs	Kshs
Cash flows from operating activities			
Receipts			
Transfers from other National Government entities	6	12,910,657	12,839,308
Grants from donors and development partners	7	000	000
Transfers from other levels of government	8	000	000
Public contributions and donations		000	000
Rendering of services- fees from students	10	9,823,991	8,167,954
Sale of goods	11	000	000
Rental revenue from facilities and equipment	12	000	000
Finance income	13	000	000
Miscellaneous income	14	000	000
Total Receipts		22,734,648	21,007,262
Payments			
Use of goods and services	15	14,423,289	14,294,300
Employee costs	16	6,232,260	5,348,981
Board /Council Expenses	17	696,950	892,400
Repairs and maintenance	19	839,878	763,695
Contracted services	20	000	000
Grants and subsidies	21	000	000
Total Payments		22,192,377	21,299,376
Net Cash Flows from operating activities	47	542,271	(292,114)
Cash flows from investing activities			
Purchase of property, plant, equipment and intangible assets	32	(54,937)	(1,147,650)
Proceeds from sale of property, plant and equipment	32	000	000
Net cash flows used in investing activities		(54,937)	(1,147,650)
Cash flows from financing activities			
Proceeds From Borrowing		000	000
Repayment Of Borrowings		(000)	(000)
Net cash flows used in financing activities		(000)	(000)
Net Increase/(Decrease) in Cash and Cash equivalents		487,334	(1,439,764)
Cash and Cash equivalents at 1 JULY	26	(282,256)	1,156,908
Cash and Cash equivalents at 30 JUNE	26	205,078	(282,256)

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

Description	Original budget	Adjustments	Final Budget	Actual on comparable basis	Performance difference	Utilization Difference
	Kshs	Kshs	Kshs	Kshs	Kshs	%
	A	B	c=(a+b)	D	e=(c-d)	f=d/c*100
Budget carryovers from the previous year*	-	000	000	000	000	000
Receipts						
Transfers from other National Government entities	23,516,150	(000)	23,516,150	12,910,657	(10,605,493)	45%
Grants from donors and development partners	000	000	000	000	000	000
Transfers from other levels of government	000	000	000	000	000	000
Public contributions and donations	000	000	000	000	000	000
Rendering of services- fees from students	18,518,500	000	18,518,500	9,823,991	(8,694,509)	46.95%
Sale of goods	000	000	000	000	000	000
Rental revenue from facilities and equipment	000	000	000	000	000	000
Finance income	000	000	000	000	000	000
Miscellaneous Income	000	000	000	000	000	000
Total Receipts	42,034,650	000	42,034,650	22,734,648	(19,300,002)	45.9%
Payments						
Use of goods and services	27,062,300		27,062,300	14,423,289	(12,639,011)	46.7%
Employee costs	7,548,000	(000)	7,548,000	6,232,260	(1,315,740)	17.4%
Board /Council Expenses	2,876,000	000	2,876,000	696,950	(2,179,050)	76%
Repairs and maintenance	1,850,000	000	1,850,000	839,878	(1,010,122)	54.6%
Contracted services	000	000	000	000	000	000%
Grants and subsidies	000	000	000	000	000	000%
Use of goods and services	000	000	000	000	000	000%
Total Expenditure Payments	39,336,300	000	39,336,300	22,192,377	(17,143,923)	43.5%
Capital Expenditure Payments	1,187,500	(000)	1,187,500	000	1,187,556	%

Molo Technical and Vocational College
Annual Report and Financial Statements for the year ended 30th June 2025

Surplus	2,698,350		2,698,350	542,271	(2,156,079)	79.9%
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Budget notes

Kshs. 10,609,018 deficit transfers from government entities: Movements is due less fund received from the government.

b. Kshs. 8,694,509 deficits in fee from rendering of services. Movement is due to large number of students out off session delayed to resume during the just concluded financial year as well as implementation of the new financing model.

c. Kshs. 12,639,011 savings on use of goods and services. Movement is due to adoption of effective cost cutting measures and reduced number of students.

d. Kshs. 1,315,740 savings on employee costs. Movement is due to proper utilization of available human resources.

e. Kshs. 2,179,050 savings on board expenses. Movement is due to adoption of virtual meetings for B.o.G and scarce resources.

f. Kshs. 1,010,122 decreases in RMI expenses. Movement is due to reduced repairs and maintenance activities.

Budget Reconciliation

	Description of Particulars	Amount in Kshs
	Actual Surplus Amounts as per the statement of Budget	1,510,850
1	Reduction on internship honoraria	142,720
	Closing Cash and Cash Equivalent as per the statement of Cash flows	205,708

19. Notes to the Financial Statements

1. General Information

Molo TVC is established by and derives its authority and accountability from TVET Act NO. 29 of 2013 Act. The entity is wholly owned by the Government of Kenya and is domiciled in Kenya. The entity's principal activity is offering Technical and Vocational Education to the Kenyan public.

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 Molo Technical and Vocational College accounting policies. The areas involving a higher degree of judgment or complexity, or where assumptions and estimates are significant to the financial statements, are disclosed. The financial statements have been prepared and presented in Kenya Shillings, which is the functional and reporting currency of Molo Technical and Vocational College. The values are rounded off to the nearest shilling. The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the PFM Act, the State Corporations Act, the TVET Act, and International Public Sector Accounting Standards (IPSAS). The accounting policies adopted have been consistently applied to all the years presented.

3. Adoption of New and Revised Standards

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.
IPSAS 46: Measurement	<i>Applicable 1st January 2025</i> The objective of this standard was to improve measurement guidance across IPSAS by: i. Providing further detailed guidance on the implementation of commonly used measurement bases and the circumstances under which they should be used. ii. Clarifying transaction costs guidance to enhance consistency across IPSAS.

Molo Technical and Vocational College
Annual Report and Financial Statements for the year ended 30th June 2025

	<p>iii. Amending where appropriate guidance across IPSAS related to measurement at recognition, subsequent measurement and measurement related disclosures.</p> <p>The standard also introduces a public sector specific measurement bases called the current operational value.</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 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>
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>
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>
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. ii. Entities that recognize exploration and evaluation assets to assess such assets for impairment in accordance with this Standard and measure any impairment in accordance with IPSAS 26. iii. Disclosures that identify and explain the amounts in the entity's financial statements arising from the exploration for and evaluation of mineral resources and help users of those financial statements understand the amount, timing and certainty of future cash flows from any exploration and evaluation assets recognized.

iii. Early adoption of standards

The Entity did not early – adopt any new or amended standards in the financial year 2024/2025

4. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

a) Revenue recognition

i) Revenue from non-exchange transactions

Transfers from other government entities

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

ii) Revenue from exchange transactions

Rendering of services

The 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. However, Molo Technical and Vocational College didn't realise such revenue during the financial year 2024/2025.

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. However, Molo Technical and Vocational College didn't realise such revenue during the financial year 2024/2025.

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. However, Molo Technical and Vocational College didn't realise such revenue during the financial year 2024/2025.

b) Budget information

The original budget for FY 2024/2025 was approved by the Board on 25/04/2024. 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 entity upon receiving the respective approvals to conclude the final budget. The entity's budget is prepared on a different basis to the actual income and expenditure disclosed in the financial statements. The financial statements are prepared on accrual basis using a classification based on the nature of expenses in the statement of financial performance, whereas the budget is prepared on 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* of the *income* 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 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

Molo Technical and Vocational College
Annual Report and Financial Statements for the year ended 30th June 2025

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

Financial assets

Classification

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

Subsequent measurement

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

Amortized cost

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

Fair value through net assets/ equity

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

Fair value through surplus or deficit

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

Trade and other receivables

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

Impairment

The entity assesses, on a forward-looking basis, the expected credit loss ('ECL') associated with its financial assets carried at amortized cost and fair value through net assets/equity. The entity recognizes a loss allowance for such losses at each reporting date. Critical estimates and significant judgments made by management in determining the expected credit loss (ECL) are set out in *Note 25*.

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 Molo Technical and Vocational College.

l) Provisions

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

Contingent liabilities

Molo Technical and Vocational College 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

Molo Technical and Vocational College 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 Molo Technical and Vocational College in the notes to the financial statements. Contingent assets are assessed continually to ensure that developments are appropriately reflected in the financial statements. If it has become virtually certain that an inflow of economic benefits or service potential will arise and the asset's value can be measured reliably, the asset and the related revenue are recognized in the financial statements of the period in which the change occurs.

m) Social Benefits

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

n) Nature and purpose of reserves

Molo Technical and Vocational College doesn't create nor maintains reserves.

o) Changes in accounting policies and estimates

Molo Technical and Vocational College 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

Molo Technical and Vocational College doesn't provide 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. Molo Technical and Vocational College didn't engage in any form of foreign transactions.

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

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

t) Service concession arrangements

Molo Technical and Vocational College 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, Molo Technical and Vocational College 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, Molo Technical and Vocational College 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 Molo Technical and Vocational College 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. Molo Technical and Vocational College based its assumptions and estimates on parameters available when the consolidated financial statements were prepared. However, existing circumstances and assumptions about future developments may change due to market changes or circumstances arising beyond the control of Molo Technical and Vocational College. 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 *Entity*.
- The nature of the asset, its susceptibility and adaptability to changes in technology and processes.
- The nature of the processes in which the asset is deployed.
- Availability of funding to replace the asset.
- Changes in the market in relation to the asset

Provisions

No provisions raised by the management during the financial (2024/2025).

Molo Technical and Vocational College
Annual Report and Financial Statements for the year ended 30th June 2025

6. Transfers from other National Government entities

Description	FY 2024/2025	FY 2023/2024
	Kshs	Kshs
Unconditional Grants		
Capitation Grants	7,059,000	8,855,000
Operational Grant	500,000	000
Development grants	000	000
Other Grants	5,351,657	3,984,308
Total unconditional Grants	12,910,657	12,839,308
Conditional Grants amortised/ recognised in revenue		
Library Grant	000	000
Hostels Grant	000	000
Administration Block Grant	000	000
Laboratory Grant	000	000
Learning Facilities Grant	000	000
Other Organizational Grants	000	000
Total Government Grants and Subsidies	12,910,657	12,839,308

(a) Transfers from other Government entities (Categorized)

Name of the Entity Sending The Grant	Amount recognized to Statement of Financial performance *	Amount deferred under deferred income	Amount recognised in capital fund.	Total grant income during the year	FY 2023/2024
	Kshs	Kshs	Kshs	Kshs	Kshs
State Department of TVETS	12,910,657	00	00	12,910,657	12,839,308
XX Ministry	00	00	00	00	00
Total	12,910,657	00	00	12,910,657	12,839,308

The details of the reconciliation have been included under appendix 111

Molo Technical and Vocational College
Annual Report and Financial Statements for the year ended 30th June 2025

7. Grants from Donors and Development Partners

Description	FY 2024/2025	FY 2023/2024
	Kshs	Kshs
JICA- Research Grant	000	000
World Bank Grants	000	000
In-Kind Donations	000	000
Donations transferred to revenue-conditions met	000	000
Other Grants	000	000
Total Grants from Development Partners	000	000

(a) Reconciliations of grants from donors and development partners

Description	FY 2024/2025	FY 2023/2024
	Kshs	Kshs
Balance unspent at beginning of year	000	000
Current year receipts	000	000
Conditions Met - Transferred to Revenue	000	000
Conditions Yet To Be Met - Remain Liabilities	000	000

(Molo TVC didn't have such revenue during the accounting period)

8. Transfers from Other Levels of Government

Description	FY 2024/2025	FY 2023/2024
	Kshs	Kshs
Transfer from County	000	000
Transfer from University	000	000
Transfer from Institute	000	000
Total Transfers	000	000

9. Public Contributions and Donations

Description	FY 2024/2025	FY 2023/2025
	Kshs	Kshs
Public Donations	000	000
Donations from Local Leadership	000	000
Donations from Religious Institutions	000	000
Donations from Alumni	000	000
Other Donations	000	000
Total Donations and Contributions	000	000

(Molo TVC didn't have such revenue during the accounting period)

Molo Technical and Vocational College
Annual Report and Financial Statements for the year ended 30th June 2025

10. Rendering of Services

Description	FY 2024/2025	FY 2023/2024
	Kshs	Kshs
Tuition Fees	16,010,034	14,813,348
Activity Fees	000	000
Industrial Attachment Fees	000	000
Examination Fees	000	000
Library Fees	000	000
Facilities And Materials	000	000
Registration Fees	000	000
Others	000	000
Total Revenue from The Rendering of Services	16,010,034	14,813,348

(The above Revenue is based on 543 students under the old capitation model and 190 students under the new financing model as described in the Management Discussion analysis)

11. Sale of Goods

Description	FY 2024/2025	FY 2023/2024
	Kshs	Kshs
Sale of Books	000	000
Sale of Publications	000	000
Sale of Farm Produce	000	000
Cafeteria sales	000	000
Other sales	000	000
Total Revenue from Sale of Goods	000	000

(Molo TVC didn't have the above category of revenue during FY 2024/2025)

12. Rental revenue from facilities and equipment

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

(Molo TVC didn't have the above category of revenue during FY 2024/2025)

Molo Technical and Vocational College
Annual Report and Financial Statements for the year ended 30th June 2025

13. Finance Income

Description	FY 2024/2025	FY 2023/2024
	Kshs	Kshs
Cash investments and fixed deposits	000	000
Interest income from treasury bills	000	000
Interest income from treasury bonds	000	000
Interest from outstanding debtors	000	000
Others	000	000
Total finance income	000	000

(Molo TVC didn't have the above category of revenue during FY 2024/2025)

14. Miscellaneous Income

Description	FY 2024/2025	FY 2023/2024
	Kshs	Kshs
Insurance recoveries	000	000
Consultancy fees	000	000
Income from sale of tender	000	000
Services concession income	000	000
Reimbursements and refunds	000	000
Graduation fees	000	000
Bad debts recovered	000	000
Income written back	000	000
Others	000	000
Total other income	000	000

(Molo TVC didn't have the above category of revenue during FY 2024/2025)

Molo Technical and Vocational College
Annual Report and Financial Statements for the year ended 30th June 2025

15. Use of Goods and Services

Description	FY 2024/2025	FY 2023/2024
	Kshs	Kshs
Teaching and learning materials	4,447,796	4,386,670
Industrial attachment costs	281,000	188,900
Electricity	274,786	396,504
Water	000	000
Sanitation	110,482	129,573
Professional and consultancy services	30,000	306,000
Subscriptions	20,000	20,000
Advertising	366,885	304,570
Examination fees	2,012,438	929,907
Audit fees	000	000
Catering, conferences, and delegations	484,295	490,433
Travelling and accommodation	4,409,223	658,900
Fuel and oil	265,470	48,750
Activity expenses	452,325	705,441
Student council expenses	454,468	577,108
Academic trip expenses	210,700	162,260
Postage	7,725	8,225
Printing and stationery	1,135,185	412,215
Library and logbooks expenses	000	44,790
Medical expenses	89,505	33,420
Administrative expenses	2,673,755	3,707,408
Telephone expenses	184,100	82,300
Internet expenses	253,740	350,000
Training expenses-Agriculture	165,310	243,850
Other (Bank charges)	106,398	17,076
Total good and services	18,435,586	14,204,300

Molo Technical and Vocational College
Annual Report and Financial Statements for the year ended 30th June 2025

16. Employee Costs

Description	FY 2024/2025	FY 2023/2024
	Kshs	Kshs
Salaries and wages	6,117,210	5,021,781
Employee related costs - contributions to pensions and medical aids	000	000
Travel, motor car, accommodation, subsistence and other allowances	000	000
Housing benefits and allowances	000	000
Casual payments	12,050	76,200
Social contributions	000	000
Internship payments	103,000	251,000
Employee Costs	6,232,260	5,348,981

17. Board/Council Expenses

Description	FY 2024/2025	FY 203/2024
	Kshs	Kshs
Chairman's Honoraria	80,000	000
Directors Emoluments	000	000
Other Allowances	616,950	794,100
Other Board/Council Expenses	000	98,300
Total	696,950	892,400

18. Depreciation and Amortization expense

Description	FY 2024/2025	FY 2023/2024
	Kshs	Kshs
Property, plant and equipment	5,590,455	6,253,462
Intangible assets	000	000
Investment property carried at cost	000	000
Total depreciation and amortization	5,590,455	6,253,462

19. Repairs and Maintenance

Description	FY 2024/2025	FY 2023/2024
	Kshs	Kshs
Property	631,241	567,440
Investment property – earning rentals	000	000
Equipment and machinery	000	000
Vehicles	000	000
Furniture and fittings	136,878	128,755
Computers and accessories	71,759	67,500
Total Repairs and Maintenance	839,878	763,695

20. Contracted Services

Description	FY 2024/2025	FY 2023/2024
	Kshs	Kshs
Actuarial valuations	000	000
Investment valuations	000	000
Property valuations	000	000
Other	000	000
Total contracted services	000	000

21. Grants and Subsidies

Description	FY 2024/2025	FY 2023/2024
	Kshs	Kshs
Community Development	000	000
Education Initiatives and Programs	000	000
Social Development	000	000
Social benefits expenses	000	000
Community Trust	000	000
Sporting Bodies	000	000
Others	000	000
Total Grants and Subsidies	000	000

22. Finance Costs

Description	FY 2024/2025	FY 2023/2024
	Kshs	Kshs
Borrowings (Amortized Cost)*	000	000
Finance Leases (Amortized Cost)	000	000
Unwinding of Discount from lease liabilities	000	000
Interest on Bank Overdrafts	000	000
Interest on Loans from Commercial Banks	000	000
Others	000	000
Total Finance Costs	000	000

Molo Technical and Vocational College
Annual Report and Financial Statements for the year ended 30th June 2025

23. Gain On Sale of Assets

Description	FY 2024/2025	FY 2023/2024
	Kshs	Kshs
Property, Plant and Equipment	000	000
Intangible Assets	000	000
Other Assets not capitalised	000	000
Total Gain On Sale of Assets	000	000

24. Gain/(loss) on Fair Value Investments

Description	FY 2024/2025	FY 2023/2024
	Kshs	Kshs
Fair value on equity investments	000	000
Fair value arising from investment property	000	000
Fair value arising from biological assets	000	000
Fair value- other financial assets (specify)	000	000
Total Gain	000	000

25. Impairment Loss

Description	FY 2024/2025	FY 2023/2024
	Kshs	Kshs
Property, Plant and Equipment	000	000
Intangible Assets	000	000
Total Impairment Loss	000	000

26. Cash and Cash Equivalentents

Description	FY 2024/2025	FY 2023/2024
	Kshs	Kshs
Current Account	205,078	(282,256)
On - Call Deposits	000	000
Fixed Deposits Account	000	000
Staff Car Loan/ Mortgage	000	000
Others	000	000
Total Cash and Cash Equivalentents	205,078	(282,256)

Molo Technical and Vocational College
Annual Report and Financial Statements for the year ended 30th June 2025

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

Financial Institution	Account number	FY 2024/2025	FY 2023/2024
		Kshs	Kshs
a) Current Account			
National Bank of Kenya	01022234091900	205,078	(282,256)
Sub- Total		205,078	(282,256)
b) On - Call Deposits			
National Bank of Kenya		000	000
Sub- Total		000	000
c) Fixed Deposits Account			
National Bank of Kenya		000	000
Sub- Total		000	000
d) Staff Car Loan/ Mortgage			
National Bank of Kenya		000	000
Sub- Total		000	000
e) Others			
Cash in Transit		000	000
Cash in Hand		000	000
Mobile Money account		000	000
Sub- Total		000	000
Grand Total		205,078	(282,256)

Molo Technical and Vocational College
Annual Report and Financial Statements for the year ended 30th June 2025

27. Receivables from Exchange transactions

27 (a) Current Receivables from Exchange transactions

Description	FY 2024/2025	FY 2023/2024
	Kshs	Kshs
Current Receivables		
Student Debtors	10,686,402	6,645,966
Rent Debtors	000	000
Consultancy Debtors	000	000
Other Exchange Debtors	000	000
Less: Impairment Allowance	(000)	(000)
Total Current Receivables	10,686,402	6,645,966

27 (b) Long- term Receivables from Exchange transactions

Description	FY 2024/2025	FY 2023/2024
	Kshs	Kshs
Non-Current Receivables		
Refundable Deposits	000	000
Advance Payments	000	000
Public Organizations	000	000
Less: Impairment Allowance	(000)	(000)
Total	000	000
Current Portion Transferred To Current Receivables	(000)	(000)
Total Non-Current Receivables	000	000
Total Receivables	000	000

27 (c) Ageing Analysis of Receivables from Exchange transactions

Description	FY 2024/2025		FY 2023/2024	
	Kshs	% of total	Kshs	% of total
	Current FY	% of total	Comparative FY	% of total
Less than 1 year	798,333	7.5%	4,704,934	71.0%
Between 1- 2 years	5,385,650	50.5%	1,935,225	29.0%
Between 2-3 years	4,502,419	42%	000	0%
Over 3 years	000	%	000	0%
Total (a+b)	10,686,402	100%	6,645,966	100%

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

Description	FY 2024/2025	FY 2023/2024
	Kshs	Kshs
At the beginning of the year	000	000
Provisions during the year	000	000
Recovered during the year	(000)	(000)
Write offs during the year	(000)	(000)
At the end of the year	000	000

28. Receivables from Non-Exchange transactions

Description	FY 2024/2025	FY 2023/2024
	Kshs	Kshs
Current Receivables		
Capitation Grants*	000	000
Transfers from Other Govt. entities	000	000
Undisbursed Donor Funds	000	000
Other Debtors (Non-Exchange Transactions)	000	000
Less: Impairment Allowance	(000)	(000)
Total Current Receivables	000	000

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

Description	FY 2024/2025		FY 2023/2024	
	Kshs		Kshs	
	Current FY	% of the total	Comparative FY	% of the total
Less than 1 year	000	%	000	%
Between 1- 2 years	000	%	000	%
Between 2-3 years	000	%	000	%
Over 3 years	000	%	000	%
Total	000	%	000	%

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

Description	FY 2024/2025	FY 2023/2024
	Kshs	Kshs
At the beginning of the year	000	000
Additional provisions during the year	000	000
Recovered during the year	(000)	(000)
Written off during the year	(000)	(000)
At the end of the year	000	000

29. Inventories

Description	FY 2024/2025	FY 2023/2024
	Kshs	Kshs
Consumable stores	453,000	25,000
Maintenance stores	000	11,800
Health Unit stores	000	000
Building & Civil	479,200	000
Cleaning Materials stores	000	5,700
Hospitality and Institution Management	179,000	000
Less: Impairment allowance	000	000
Total Inventories at lower of Cost and Net Realizable Value	1,111,200	42,500

Detailed disclosure on inventories

	FY 2024/2025	FY 2023/2024
Opening balance	000	000
Additional Inventory in the year	000	000
Inventory expensed in the year	000	000
Write-downs in the year	000	000
Others	000	000
Closing balance	000	000

Molo Technical and Vocational College
Annual Report and Financial Statements for the year ended 30th June 2025

30. Investments in financial assets

Description	FY 2024/2025	FY 2023/2024
	Kshs	Kshs
a) Investment in Treasury Bills and Bonds		
Financial Institution		
CBK	000	000
CBK	000	000
Sub- Total	000	000
b) Investment with Financial Institutions/ Banks		
National Bank of Kenya	000	000
Sub- Total	000	000
Grand Total	000	000

(Molo TVC didn't have any financial assets investment during the FY 2024/2025)

d) Shareholding in other entities

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

Name of Entity where Investment is Held	No of Shares				Fair Value of Shares	Fair Value of Shares
	Direct Shareholding	Indirect Shareholding	Effective Shareholding	Nominal Value of Shares	Insert Current FY	Insert Comparative FY
	%	%	%	Kshs	Kshs	Kshs
Entity A	00	00	00	000	000	000
Entity B	00	00	00	000	000	000
	000	000	000	000	000	000

Molo Technical and Vocational College
Annual Report and Financial Statements for the year ended 30th June 2025

31. Prepayments

Description	FY 2024/2025	FY 2023/2024
	Kshs.	Kshs.
Insurance	000	000
Rent	000	000
Water	000	000
Internet	000	000
Others	000	000
Total	000	000

Molo Technical and Vocational College
Annual Report and Financial Statements for the year ended 30th June 2025

32. Property, Plant and Equipment

Cost	Land	Buildings	Motor vehicles	Furniture and fittings	Computer s	Plant and equipment	Other Assets (specify)	Capital Work in progress	Total
	Kshs	Kshs	Kshs	Kshs	Kshs	Kshs	Kshs	Kshs	Kshs
Depreciation Rate		10%	X%	10%	30%	20%	10%		
At 1 July 2023	17,500,000	57,972,440	000	1,276,138	842,630	247,650	212,850	000	78,051,708
Additions	(000)	(000)	000	-	-	000	-	(000)	00
Disposals	000	(000)	000	000	(000)	-	-	00	00
Transfers/Adjustments	000	(000)	000	000	(000)	-	-	00	00
Revaluation	000	(000)	000	000	(000)	-	-	00	00
At 30th June 2024 (previous FY)	17,500,000	57,972,440	000	1,276,138	842,630	247,650	212,850	000	78,051,708
Additions	(000)	(000)	000	-	79,500	000	-	(000)	79,500
Disposals	000	(000)	000	000	(000)	-	-	00	(00)
Transfer/Adjustments	000	(000)	000	000	(000)	-	-	00	(00)
Revaluation	000	(000)	000	000	(000)	-	-	00	(00)
At 30th June 2025	17,500,000	57,972,440	000	1,276,138	922,130	247,650	212,850	000	78,131,208
Depreciation And Impairment									
At 1 Jun 2024	-	(00)	(00)	(00)	(00)	-	(00)	(00)	(000)
Depreciation	-	(5,797,244)	(000)	(127,614)	(257,789)	(49,530)	(21,285)	(000)	(6,253,462)
Disposals	-	(000)	(000)	000	(000)	-	(000)	(000)	(000)
Impairment	-	-	-	-	(000)	-	((000)	(000)	(000)
At 30 Jun 2025	17,500,000	52,175,196	000	1,148,524	664,341	198,120	191,565	000	71,877,746
Depreciation	-	(5,217,520)	(000)	(114,852)	(199,302)	(39,624)	(19,157)	000	(5,590,455)
Disposals	(000)	(000)	-	-	(000)	-	-	(000)	(000)
Impairment	000	(000)	000	(000)	(000)	-	00	00	00
Transfer/Adjustment	000	(000)	000	(000)	(000)	-	00	00	00
At 30th Jun 2025	17,500,000	46,957,676	000	1,033,672	465,039	158,496	172,408	000	66,287,291
Net Book Values									

Molo Technical and Vocational College
Annual Report and Financial Statements for the year ended 30th June 2025

Cost	Land	Buildings	Motor vehicles	Furniture and fittings	Computer s	Plant and equipment	Other Assets (specify)	Capital Work in progress	Total
	Kshs	Kshs	Kshs	Kshs	Kshs	Kshs	Kshs	Kshs	Kshs
At 30th Jun 2024	17,500,000	52,175,196	000	1,148,524	584,841	198,120	191,565	000	71,798,246
At 30th Jun 2025	17,500,000	46,957,676	000	1,033,672	465,039	158,496	172,408	000	66,287,291

[No work in progress during FY 2024/2025]

Molo Technical and Vocational College
Annual Report and Financial Statements for the year ended 30th June 2025

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). There was no asset revaluation of assets during the financial year 2024/2025.

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	17,500,000	000	17,500,000
Buildings	71,570,913	24,613,237	46,957,676
Plant And Machinery	247,650	89,154	158,496
Other assets	236,500	64,092	172,408
Motor Vehicles including Motorcycles	000	00	000
Computers and Related Equipment	1,203,270	738,231	465,039
Office Equipment, Furniture, And Fittings	1,428,383	394,711	1,033,672
Total	92,186,716	25,899,425	66,287,291

33. Intangible Assets

Description	FY 2024/2025	FY 2023/2024
	Kshs	Kshs
Cost		
At beginning of the year	000	000
Additions	000	000
At end of the year	000	000
Additions—internal development	000	000
At end of the year	00	00
Amortization and impairment		
At beginning of the year	000	000
Amortization	000	000
At end of the year	000	000
Impairment loss	000	000
At end of the year	000	000
NBV	000	000

Molo Technical and Vocational College
Annual Report and Financial Statements for the year ended 30th June 2025

34. Investment Property

Description	FY 2024/2025	FY 2023/2024
	Kshs	Kshs
At beginning of the year	000	000
Additions	000	000
Disposal during the year	(000)	(000)
Depreciation	(000)	(000)
Impairment	(000)	(000)
Gain or loss on fair value- if fair value is elected	000	000
At end of the year	000	000

35. Biological Assets

	FY 2024/2025	FY 2023/2024
	Kshs	Kshs
Trees in a plantation forest	000	000
Animals: Dairy Cattle, Pigs, Sheep	61,000	61,000
Others	000	000
Total	61,000	61,000

36. Trade and Other Payables

Description	FY 2024/2025		FY 2023/2024	
	Kshs	% of the Total	Kshs	% of the Total
Trade payables	5,816,458		2,639,112	
Fees paid in advance	000		000	
Salary deductions	000		508,372	
Third-Party Payments	000		000	
Other Payables	000		000	
Total Trade and Other Payables	5,816,458		3,147,484	
Ageing analysis:	FY 2024/2025	% of the Total	FY 2023/2024	% of the Total
Under one year	4,047,385	69.6%	000	%
1-2 years	1,769,073	30.4%	3,147,484	100%
2-3 years	000	%	000	%
Over 3 years	000	%	000	%
Total (to tie to totals above)	5,816,458	100%	3,147,484	100%

Molo Technical and Vocational College
Annual Report and Financial Statements for the year ended 30th June 2025

37. Refundable Deposits from Customers/Students

Description	FY 2024/2025		FY 2023/2024	
	Kshs		Kshs	
Consumer deposits	000		000	
Caution money	000		000	
Other refundable deposits	000		000	
Total Deposits	000		000	
Ageing analysis:	Current FY	% of the Total	Comparative FY	% of the Total
Under one year	000	%	000	%
1-2 years	000	%	000	%
2-3 years	000	%	000	%
Over 3 years	000	%	000	%
Total (to tie to totals deposits above)	000	%	000	%

38. Current Provisions

Description	Leave provision	Bonus provision	Gratuity Provisions	Other provision	Total
	Kshs	Kshs	Kshs	Kshs	Kshs
Balance at The Beginning of The Year	000	000	000	000	000
Additional Provisions	000	000	000	000	000
Provision Utilised	(000)	(000)	(000)	(00)	(000)
Change Due To Discount And Time Value For Money	(000)	(000)	(000)	(000)	(000)
Transfers From Non -Current Provisions	000	000	000	000	000
Total Provisions	000	000	000	000	000

Molo Technical and Vocational College
Annual Report and Financial Statements for the year ended 30th June 2025

39. Finance Lease Obligation

Description	FY 2024/2025	FY 2023/24
	Kshs	Kshs
At the start of the year	000	000
Discount interest on Lease Liability	000	000
Paid during the year	(000)	(000)
At end of the year	000	000

Maturity Analysis

Period	Amount
	Kshs
Year 1	000
Year 2	000
Year 3	000
Year 4	000
Year 5 and Onwards	000
Less: Unearned Interest	(000)
Total	000

Analysed as:

Description	Amount
	Kshs
Current	000
Non- Current	000
Total	000

40. Deferred Income

Description	FY 2024/2025	FY 2024/2025
	Kshs	Kshs
National Government	000	000
International Funding Bodies	000	000
Public Contributions and Donations	000	000
Total Deferred Income	000	000

Molo Technical and Vocational College
Annual Report and Financial Statements for the year ended 30th June 2025

The deferred income movement is as follows:

Description	National government	International funders/donors	Public contributions and donations	Total
	Kshs	Kshs	Kshs	Kshs
Balance brought forward	000	000	000	000
Additions during the year	000	000	000	000
Transfers to capital fund	000	000	000	000
Transfers to income statement	000	000	000	000
Other transfers	000	000	000	000
Balance carried forward	000	000	000	000

Molo TVC didn't have any income deferred for the FY 2024/2025.

Analysed as:

Description	Amount
	Kshs
Current	000
Non-Current	000
Total	000

41. Employee Benefit Obligations

Description	Defined benefit plan	Post-employment medical benefits	Other Provisions	Insert Current FY	Insert Comparative FY
	Kshs	Kshs	Kshs	Kshs	Kshs
Current Benefit Obligation	000	000	000	000	000
Non-Current Benefit Obligation	000	000	000	000	000
Total Employee Benefits Obligation	000	000	000	000	000

Retirement benefit Asset/ Liability

Molo Technical and Vocational and College currently doesn't operate a defined benefit scheme for all full-time employees.

Molo Technical and Vocational College
Annual Report and Financial Statements for the year ended 30th June 2025

Description	FY 2024/2025	FY 2023/2024
	Kshs	Kshs
Discount Rates	0%	0%
Future Salary Increases	0%	0%
Future Pension Increases	0%	0%
Mortality (Pre- Retirement)	0%	0%
Mortality (Post- Retirement)	0%	0%
Withdrawals	00	00
Ill Health	00	00
Retirement	0 years	0 years

Recognition of Retirement Benefit Asset/ Liability

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

Description	FY 2024/2025	FY 2023/2024
	Kshs	Kshs
The return on defined plan assets	00	00
Actuarial gains/ losses arising from changes in demographic assumptions	00	00
Actuarial Gains/ Losses Arising From changes In Financial Assumptions	00	00
Actuarial gains and losses arising from experience adjustments	00	00
Others (<i>specify</i>)	00	00
Adjustments for restrictions on the defined benefit asset	00	00
Remeasurement of the net defined benefit liability (asset)	000	000

- b) Amounts recognised in the Statement of Financial Position

Description	FY 2024/2025	FY 2023/2024
	Kshs	Kshs
Present value of defined benefit obligations(a)	000	000
Fair value of plan assets(b)	(00)	(00)
Funded status(=a-b)	00	00
Restrictions on asset recognised	00	00
Others (<i>specify</i>)	00	00
Net asset or liability arising from defined benefit obligation	00	00

Molo Technical and Vocational College
Annual Report and Financial Statements for the year ended 30th June 2025

The entity also contributes to the statutory National Social Security Fund (NSSF). This is a defined contribution scheme registered under the National Social Security Act. The entity's obligation under the scheme is limited to specific contributions legislated from time to time and is currently at Kshs. 1,200 for the highest employee per month.

42. Payments received in advance.

Description	FY 2024/2025		FY 2023/2024	
	Kshs		Kshs	
Fees received in advance	000		000	
Others (Specify)	000		000	
Total	000		000	
Ageing analysis:	Current FY	% of the Total	Comparative FY	% of the Total
Under one year	000	%	000	%
1-2 years	000	%	000	%
2-3 years	000	%	000	%
Over 3 years	000	%	000	%
Total	000	%	000	%

43. Borrowings

Description	FY 2024/2025	FY 2023/2024
	Kshs	Kshs
Balance at beginning of the year	2,600,000	2,600,000
External borrowings during the year	000	000
Domestic borrowings during the year	000	000
Repayments of external borrowings during the year	(000)	(000)
Repayments of domestic borrowings during the year	(000)	(000)
Balance at end of the year	2,600,000	2,600,000

Molo Technical and Vocational College
Annual Report and Financial Statements for the year ended 30th June 2025

43 a) Analysis of External and Domestic Borrowings

Description	FY 2024/2025	FY 2023/2024
	Kshs	Kshs
External borrowings		
Dollar denominated loan from	000	000
Sterling pound denominated loan	000	000
Euro denominated loan	000	000
Domestic borrowings		
Kenya shilling loan	000	000
Total balance at end of the year	000	000

43 b) Breakdown of Long and Short-Term Borrowings

Description	FY 2024/2025	FY 2023/2024
	Kshs	Kshs
Short Term Borrowings (Current Portion)	000	000
Long Term Borrowings		
Total	000	000

44. Non-Current Provisions

Description	Long service leave	Bonus Provision	Gratuity	Other Provisions	Total
	Kshs	Kshs	Kshs	Kshs	Kshs
Balance at the beginning of the year	000	000	000	000	000
Additional Provisions	000	000	000	000	000
Provision utilised	(000)	(000)	(000)	(000)	(000)
Change due to discount and time value for money	000	000	000	000	000
Less: Current portion	(000)	(000)	(000)	(000)	(000)
Total deferred income	000	000	000	000	000

Molo Technical and Vocational College
Annual Report and Financial Statements for the year ended 30th June 2025

45. Service Concession Arrangements

Description	FY 2024/2025	FY 2023/2024
	Kshs	Kshs
Fair value of service concession assets recognized under PPE	000	000
Accumulated depreciation to date	(000)	(000)
Net carrying amount	<u>000</u>	<u>000</u>
Service concession liability at beginning of the year	000	000
Service concession revenue recognized	(000)	(000)
Service concession liability at end of the year	<u>000</u>	<u>000</u>

46. Social Benefit Liabilities

Description	FY 2024/2025	FY 2023/2024
	Kshs	Kshs
Health social benefit scheme	000	000
Unemployment social benefit scheme	000	000
Orphaned and vulnerable benefit scheme	000	000
People Living with disabilities benefit scheme	000	000
Elderly social benefit scheme	000	000
Bursary social benefits	000	000
Total	<u>000</u>	<u>000</u>
Current social benefits	000	000
Non- current social benefits	000	000
Total (tie to totals above)	<u>000</u>	<u>000</u>

Molo Technical and Vocational College
Annual Report and Financial Statements for the year ended 30th June 2025

47. Cash generated from operations.

Surplus for the year before tax	FY 2024/2025	FY 2023/2024
	Kshs	Kshs
Adjusted for:		
Depreciation	5,590,455	6,250,702
Non-Cash grants received	(000)	(000)
Contributed assets	(5,242,291)	(2,232,211)
Impairment	000	000
Gains and Losses on Disposal of Assets	(000)	(000)
Contribution to provisions	000	000
Contribution to impairment allowance	000	000
Finance Income	(000)	(000)
Finance Cost	000	000
Working Capital Adjustments		
Increase in Inventory	(1,068,700)	(25,000)
Decrease in Receivables	367,906	(3,701,377)
Increase in Deferred Income	000	000
Increase in Payables	894,901	000
Increase in Payments received in advance	000	000
Net Cash Flow from Operating Activities	542,271	(292,114)

48. Financial Risk Management

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

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

(i) Credit risk

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

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

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

Description	Total amount Kshs	Fully performing Kshs	Past due Kshs	Impaired Kshs
At 30 June 2024				
Receivables from exchange transactions	6,645,966	6,645,966	000	000
Receivables from non-exchange transactions	000	000	000	000
Bank balances	180,208	180,208	000	000
Total	6,826,174	6,826,174	000	000
At 30 June 2025				
Receivables from exchange transactions	10,689,402	10,689,402	000	000
Receivables from non-exchange transactions	000	000	000	000
Bank balances	205,078	205,078	000	000
Total	10,894,480	10,894,480	000	000

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.

Description	Less than 1 month	Between 1- 3 months	Over 5 months	Total
	Kshs	Kshs	Kshs	Kshs
At 30 June 2024				
Trade Payables	000	000	3,147,484	3,147,484
Current Portion Of Borrowings	000	000	2,600,000	2,600,000
Provisions	000	000	000	000
Deferred Income	000	000	000	000
Employee Benefit Obligation	000	000	000	000
Total	000	000	5,747,484	5,747,484
At 30 June 2025 (current year)				
Trade Payables	000	000	5,816,458	4,047,385
Current Portion Of Borrowings	000	000	2,600,000	2,600,000
Provisions	000	000	000	000
Deferred Income	000	000	000	000
Employee Benefit Obligation	000	000	000	000
Total	000	000	8,416,458	6,647,385

Molo Technical and Vocational College
Annual Report and Financial Statements for the year ended 30th June 2025

(iii) Market risk

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

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

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

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

a) Foreign currency risk

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

Description	In Kshs	Other currencies	Total
	Kshs	Kshs	Kshs
At 30 June 2025			
Financial Assets (Investments, Cash, Debtors)	000	000	000
Liabilities	000	000	000
Trade and Other Payables	000	000	000
Borrowings	000	000	000
Net Foreign Currency Asset/(Liability)	000	000	000

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

Foreign currency sensitivity analysis

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

	Change in currency rate	Effect on Profit before tax	Effect on Equity
	Kshs	Kshs	Kshs
2025			
Euro	10%	000	000
Usd	10%	000	000
2025			
Euro	10%	000	000
Usd	10%	000	000

b) Interest rate risk

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

Management of interest rate risk

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

Sensitivity analysis

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

Molo Technical and Vocational College
Annual Report and Financial Statements for the year ended 30th June 2025

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	FY 2024/2025	FY 2023/2024
	Kshs	Kshs
Revaluation Reserve	000	000
Retained Earnings	000	000
Capital Reserve	000	000
Total Funds	000	000
Total Borrowings	2,600,000	2,600,000
Less: Cash and Bank Balances	(205,078)	(181,208)
Net Debt/(Excess Cash and Cash Equivalents)	000	000
Gearing	0%	0%

Molo Technical and Vocational College
Annual Report and Financial Statements for the year ended 30th June 2025

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

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

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

Description	FY 2024/2025	FY 2023/2024
	Kshs	Kshs
Transactions with Related Parties		
a) Sales to related parties		
Sales of electricity to govt agencies	000	000
Rent income from govt. agencies	000	000
Water sales to govt. agencies	000	000
Others	000	000
Total	000	000
B) Purchases from related parties		
Purchases of electricity from kplc	000	000
Purchase of water from govt service providers	000	000
Rent expenses paid to govt agencies	000	000
Training and conference fees paid to govt. agencies	000	000
Others	000	000
Total	000	000
b) Grants /Transfers from the Government		
Grants from National Govt	000	000
Grants from County Government	000	000
Donations in Kind	000	000
Total	000	000
c) Expenses incurred on behalf of related parties		
Payments of Salaries and Wages for Employees	000	000
Payments for Goods and Services	000	000

Molo Technical and Vocational College
Annual Report and Financial Statements for the year ended 30th June 2025

Description	FY 2024/2025	FY 2023/2024
	Kshs	Kshs
Total		
d) Key Management Compensation		
Directors' emoluments	000	000
Compensation to Key Management	000	000
Total	000	000

50. Segment Information

Molo Technical and Vocational College
Annual Report and Financial Statements for the year ended 30th June 2025

51. Contingent Assets and Contingent Liabilities

Contingent Assets

Description	FY 2024/2025	FY2023/2024
	Kshs	Kshs
Contingent Assets		
Insurance Reimbursements	000	000
Assets arising from determination of Court Cases	000	000
Reimbursable Indemnities and Guarantees	000	000
Others	000	000
Total	000	000

Contingent Liabilities

Description	FY 2024/2025	FY2023/2024
	Kshs	Kshs
Contingent Liabilities	000	000
Court Case	000	000
Bank guarantees in favour of subsidiary	000	000
Contingent liabilities arising from Contracts including PPPs	000	000
Others	000	000
Total	000	000

(No contingent liabilities)

52. Capital Commitments

Capital Commitments	FY 2024/2025	FY2023/2024
	Kshs	Kshs
Authorised for	000	000
Authorised and Contracted for	000	000
Total	000	000

(No Capital commitment)

Molo Technical and Vocational College
Annual Report and Financial Statements for the year ended 30th June 2025

53. Events After The Reporting Period

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

54. 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.

55. Currency

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


Molo Technical and 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 Comparative Figure	Issue addressed	Resolved	
2.	Inaccuracy in Cash and Cash equivalents	Corrected	Resolved	
3.	Inaccuracy in current portion of Receivables from exchange transaction	Data cleaned and issue corrected	Resolved	
4.	Inaccuracy of property, plant and Equipment	Asset register updated accordingly	Resolved	
5.	Unsupported Trade Payables from exchange transactions	Creditor's list updated accordingly and supporting documents updated	Resolved	
6.	Unsupported non-current borrowing	Correspondences with lending institution (Ole'ssos TTI) updated with a file being created	Resolved	
7.	Inaccuracy in Capital Fund	Issue corrected	Resolved	
8.	Inaccuracies in the statement of Cashflow	Issue corrected	Resolved	


 Name: F.P.K. Tanul
 Accounting Officer
 Chief Principal
 Date 28/11/25

Appendix II: Projects Implemented by

Projects

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

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

Status of Projects completion

(Summarise the status of project completion at the end of each quarter, i.e. total costs incurred, stage which the project is etc)

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

**Molo Technical and Vocational College
Annual Report and Financial Statements for the year ended 30th June 2025**

Appendix III- Inter-Entity Confirmation Letter


Name of transferring entity State Department of TVETS

Name of beneficiary entity Molo Technical and Vocational College

Confirmation of amounts received by Molo Technical and Vocational College as at 30 th June 2025					
Reference Number	Date Disbursed	Recurrent (A)	Development (B)	Total (C)=(A+B)	Remarks
	12/07/2024	Kshs.500,000		Kshs.500,000	Received
	20/09/2024	Kshs.450,166		Kshs.450,166	Received
	20/09/2024	Kshs.584,544		Kshs.584,544	Received
	20/09/2024	Kshs.577,825		Kshs.577,825	Received
	20/09/2024	Kshs.2,771,600		Kshs.2,771,600	Received
	20/09/2024	Kshs.26,875		Kshs.26,875	Received
	23/09/2024	Kshs.940,646		Kshs.940,646	Received
	14/02/2025	Kshs.7,059,000		Kshs.7,059,000	Received
Total		Kshs.12,910,657		Kshs.12,910,657	

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 CPA MBUKI MOSES Sign  Date 20/11/2025

Molo Technical and Vocational College
Annual Report and Financial Statements for the year ended 30th June 2025

Appendix IV: Reporting of Climate Relevant Expenditures

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

Molo Technical and Vocational College
Annual Report and Financial Statements for the year ended 30th June 2025

Appendix V: Reporting on Disaster Management Expenditure

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