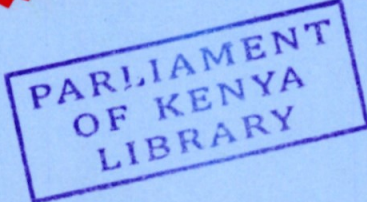
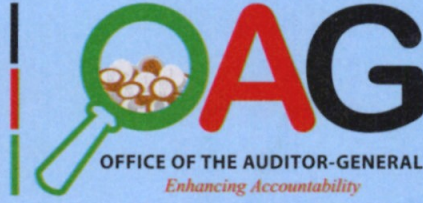


REPUBLIC OF KENYA



REPORT


OF

THE AUDITOR-GENERAL

ON

SUBUKIA TECHNICAL AND VOCATIONAL COLLEGE

FOR THE FIFTEEN (15) MONTHS PERIOD ENDED 30 JUNE, 2025

 THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY PAPERS LAID	
DATE: 15 APR 2026	
DAY: Wednesday	
TABLED BY:	Deputy leader of the Majority Party
CLERK-AT THE-TABLE:	Anastacia



SUBUKIA TECHNICAL AND VOCATIONAL COLLEGE

**REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FIFTEEN (15) MONTHS PERIOD
ENDED 30 JUNE, 2025**

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

Subukia Technical and Vocational College

Report and Financial Statements for the Fifteen (15) Months Period ended 30 June, 2025

Table of Contents

1	Acronyms & Glossary of Terms.....	ii
2	Key information and management of Subukia technical and vocational College.....	iii
3	The Council.....	vi
4	Management Team.....	viii
5	Chairman's statement	ix
6	Principal's Report.....	x
7	Statement of Performance against Predetermined Objectives	xi
8	Corporate Governance Statement.....	xii
9	Management Discussion and Analysis.....	xiii
10	Environmental and Sustainability Reporting Statement	xv
11	Report of the Governing Council.....	xvii
12	Statement of Council members' Responsibilities	xviii
13	Report of the Independent Auditors on Rift Valley National Polytechnic.....	xix
14	Statement of Financial Performance for the Period ended 30 th June 2025	1
15	Statement of Financial Position for the Period ended 30 th June 2025.....	2
16	Statement of Changes in Net Asset for the Period ended 30 th June 2025.....	3
17	Statement of Cash Flows for the Period ended 30 th June 2025.....	4
18	Statement of Comparison of Budget and Actual Amounts for the Period Ended 30 June 2025	5
19	Notes to the Financial Statements	6
	Appendix I: Projects Implemented by RVNP	26
	Appendix II- Inter-Entity Confirmation Letter.....	27

1 Acronyms & Glossary of Terms

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
SBTVC	Subukia Technical and vocational College
RVNP	Rift Valley National Polytechnic
Fiduciary Management	Key management personnel who have financial responsibility in the entity

2 Key information and management of Subukia technical and vocational College.

General information

Subukia Technical and Vocational College is established by and derives its authority and accountability from TVET Act 2013. The Polytechnic is owned by the Government of Kenya and is domiciled in Kenya. The Polytechnic's principal activity is Education and Training.

Background information

The idea of establishing Subukia TVC was to create an institution that could meet the educational and development needs of the Subukia sub county community.

The leaders in the region have consistently supported development of the TVC.

SBTVC is now a recognized public Technical Training Institute that is mandated to offer Technical, Industrial, Vocational and Entrepreneurship Training as spelt out in the Education Act and Science and Technology Act. The long-term Vision at its inception was to develop a strong technological institution to play a leading role, in development of the immense resources and potential of Subukia region and beyond, and in so doing contribute to National Development.

In addition to providing academic and technical skills, we seek to develop in our students, creativity and innovativeness, that enables them to integrate successfully in all technical and management areas in public and private sectors.

Location

SBTVC was formerly Kieni Vocational Training Centre which is built on a land donated by Kieni Primary school and located about 37 kilometres from Nakuru city, along the Nakuru-Subukia-Nyahururu road at Kirengero Centre, in a serene environment on the higher ground facing Subukia Valley. We are in Munanda Location, Subukia constituency of Nakuru County

Vision:

A leading centre of excellence in provision of skills, knowledge and experience that meets the evolving needs of community and industry.

Mission:

To foster excellence in technical skills and innovations through competency-based training.

Mandate

The mandate of SBTVC is to promote advancement of education and development in the region and the country at large through technical training, research, innovation and community service.

(a) Key Management

The SBTVC day-to-day management is under the following key organs:

- Principal
- Deputy Principal Administration

- Deputy Principal Academic Affairs
- Registrar
- Dean of Students
- Head of Finance
- Academic Heads of departments

(b) Fiduciary Management

The key management personnel who held office during the period ended 30th March 2025, and who had direct fiduciary responsibility were:

No.	Designation	Name
1.	Principal	Mr. Stephen N. Karanja
2.	D/Principal	Mr. James Wanjohi
3.	Head of Finance	Gladys Mundia

(c) Fiduciary Oversight Arrangements

To ensure the efficient running of the Agency's operations, the Board of Directors have established Committees to meet and make recommendations to the Board who are mandated to provide policy direction for the Institute on issues delegated to them. Each Committee has a Charter that guides its operations.

The following are the sub-committees of the board: -

<i>Finance and Human Resource Management Committee</i>	
Winifred Warigia Munyaka	Chair
Eng. Job Tomno	Member
Eng Esther Ruto	Member
James Muchiri (PS Rep.)	Member

Audit and Risk Management Committee	
Dr. Julius Tangus	Chair
Maureen Nyabochoa	Member
Jepi Lentoijoni	Member
James Muchiri (PS Rep.)	Member

Academic and Infrastructure Committee	
Eng Esther Ruto	Chair
Jepi Lentoijoni	Member
Eng. Job Tomno	Member
Winfred Warigia Munyaka	Member
Mr. James Muchiri (PS Rep.)	Member

(d) Subukia Technical and vocational College

P.O. Box 102 – 20109

Subukia .

E-mail:subukiatvc@gmail.com

(d) Contacts

Telephone :(254)0720 668 238

E-mail: subukiatvc@gmail.com

(e) Bankers

1. Cooperative Bank of Kenya

Nakuru Branch

P.O. Box 2982 - 20100

Nakuru, Kenya

Kessp 01139087643400

Co-operative bank- 01101753913001

(f) Independent Auditors

Office of the Auditor General

Anniversary Towers, University Way

P.O. Box 30084 GPO 00100

Nairobi, Kenya

(g) Principal Legal Adviser

The Attorney General






State Law Office





Harambee Avenue

P.O. Box 40112 City Square 00200

Nairobi, Kenya

3 The Council

Name of Council member	Biography
 <p>1. Dr. Richard Moindi Chairman Council</p>	<p>Date of Birth: 1968 Qualification: PhD in Educational Management Institution: Egerton University Work experience: Director Group of SME's – 23 years</p>
 <p>2. Dr. Julius Rotich Tangus Council Member</p>	<p>Date of Birth: 1954 Qualification: PhD, MSc, MBA and BCom Institution: University of Nairobi Work experience: Lecturer UON, Director KCCT, Assistant Director KACA, MD NCPB, Deputy Secretary General EAC, Chairman Chuka University Council – 40 years</p>
 <p>3. Eng. Job K. Tomno Council Member</p>	<p>Date of Birth: 1960 Qualification: BSc. (Civil Engineering) and MBA Institution: University of Nairobi & Mount Kenya University Work experience: Worked in the Water sector - 39 years</p>
 <p>4. Eng. Esther Rutto Council Member</p>	<p>Date of Birth: 1961 Qualification: MSC. in Energy Management, BSc. Electrical Engineering Institution: University of Nairobi Work experience: - General Manager REREC 13 Years, Registered EBK – 20 Years</p>
 <p>5. Japi Lentoijoni Council Member</p>	<p>Date of Birth: 1962 Qualification: MSC. Agriculture, BA Development Studies Institution: University of London & University of South Africa (UNISA) Work experience: - Programme Manager UNDP – Ministry of Environment over 30 years</p>

Name of Council member	Biography
 <p>6.Ms. Maureen Nyabochoa Council Member</p>	<p>Date of Birth: 1978 Qualification: Bachelor of Laws Diploma in Law Institution: Moi University (Eldoret) and Kenya School of Law Work experience: State Counsel, Office of the Attorney General and Department of Justice, 18 years</p>
 <p>7.Ms. Winfred Munyaka Council Member</p>	<p>Date of Birth: 1962 Qualification: MA Arts in Biblical Studies Institution: Washington Baptist Theological Seminary Work experience: Co-ordinator Women Group – 11 Years</p>
 <p>8.Mr. James Muchiri Council Member</p>	<p>Date of Birth: 1973 Qualification: Masters in Education Planning Institution: Kenyatta University Work experience: Ministry of Education - 20 Years</p>
 <p>9.Sammy K. Chemoiwa Principal/Secretary Council</p>	<p>Date of birth: 1967 Qualification: BSc Agricultural Engineering University of Nairobi, PGDE Mount Kenya University. Work experience: Trainer in Public Service – 31 years</p>

4 Management Team

Name of Staff	Responsibility
 <p>1. Stephen Karanja Principal/Secretary Council</p>	<p>Principal In charge of all academic, administrative, co- curriculum and all other activities in the TVC.</p>
 <p>2. Mr. James Wanjohi</p>	<p>Deputy Principal Academic Affairs In-charge of curriculum implementation and academic affairs.</p>
 <p>4. Ms. Mary Wangeci</p>	<p>Registrar In-charge of student admissions and management of examinations.</p>
 <p>5. Ms. Betty Koech</p>	<p>Dean of Students In-charge of student affairs</p>
 <p>6. Ms. Gladys Mundia</p>	<p>Finance Officer In-charge of finance section, managing all financial transactions, preparing financial reports, ensuring compliance with regulations and providing financial analysis</p>

5 Chairman's statement

To Stakeholders of Subukia TVC,

As the Chairman of the Polytechnic, I am pleased to present this report on the progress and current status of Subukia Technical and Vocational Education and Training College (TVET), which has been under our mentorship for the past 15 months as of 30th June 2025.

During this period, Subukia TVC has demonstrated commendable growth, with student enrolment steadily increasing, reflecting the rising demand for technical and vocational training in the region. This growth is a positive sign of the institution's relevance and potential for further development.

The college has been able to secure operational grants from the government to support its activities. However, these grants have not been sufficient to cover all operational expenses, primarily due to the challenging economic environment in Kenya. The tough economic conditions have led to a significant number of students being unable to pay their fees, resulting in outstanding debts.

To ensure uninterrupted delivery of quality training and smooth operations, the Polytechnic has been advancing funds to Subukia TVC. These financial supports have been vital in maintaining the institution's activities and service delivery.

It is important to note that Subukia TVC is still in the process of establishing its own Board of Governors. Until this is achieved, the governance and oversight responsibilities are being effectively managed by the Polytechnic Council, ensuring sound governance and compliance with regulatory requirements.

We remain committed to supporting Subukia TVC's growth and sustainability, and we are optimistic about its continued positive impact on the community and the broader TVET sector.

Yours sincerely,



Dr. Richard Moindi
CHAIRMAN, BOARD OF GOVERNORS
3rd December 2025.

6 Principal's Report

Dear Stakeholders,

I am pleased to present this report on the progress and current status of Subukia Technical and Vocational College, highlighting key achievements, ongoing projects, financial challenges, and future plans.

Institutional Growth

Over the past 15 months, Subukia TVC has experienced significant growth in student enrolment, reflecting the increasing demand for quality technical and vocational training within our community. This growth demonstrates the relevance of our programs and the positive reputation we are building as a reliable training provider.

Ongoing Projects

We are currently undertaking several developmental projects aimed at enhancing our facilities and expanding our training capacity. These include the renovation of existing classrooms and construction of the administrative block which is a work in progress with an estimated completion rate of 40%. These projects will ensure that our students are equipped with industry-relevant skills.

Government Grants and Financial Challenges

The college has received operational grants from the government to support its activities. However, these funds have not fully covered all operational costs, primarily due to the current economic hardships affecting our students. A significant number of students are unable to pay their fees, leading to outstanding debts that impact our financial stability. To mitigate this, the RVNP has been extending financial support to ensure continuous operations and quality training delivery.

Looking ahead, our goal is to make Subukia TVC more attractive to prospective students and stakeholders. We plan to:

Future Plans

- Enhance our marketing and outreach efforts to raise awareness about our programs.
- Develop collaborations with industry partners to create internship and employment opportunities for our graduates.
- Invest in modern training equipment and facilities to provide state-of-the-art training environments.
- Introduce new courses aligned with emerging industry needs to diversify our offerings.
- Establish a dedicated student support and scholarship program to assist needy students and reduce fee arrears.

We are committed to positioning Subukia TVC as a leading institution in technical education, contributing to skills development and economic growth in our community.

Thank you for your continued support.

Yours sincerely,
Stephen Karanja

PRINCIPAL
SUBUKIA TECHNICAL AND
VOCATIONAL COLLEGE
P.O. Box 102 - 20109, SUBUKIA
Date: _____

7 Statement of Performance against Predetermined Objectives

As of 30th June 2025, Subukia TVC has been in operation for only 15 months, and therefore, it has not yet developed a formal strategic plan. Recognizing the importance of strategic direction for sustainable growth, the institution is actively observing and adopting best practices from its mentor institution, Rift Valley National Polytechnic (RVNP). The Board of RVNP has been instrumental in providing oversight and guidance, ensuring that Subukia TVC is well-managed and positioned to develop into a reputable and destination TVET institution in the near future.



8 Corporate Governance Statement

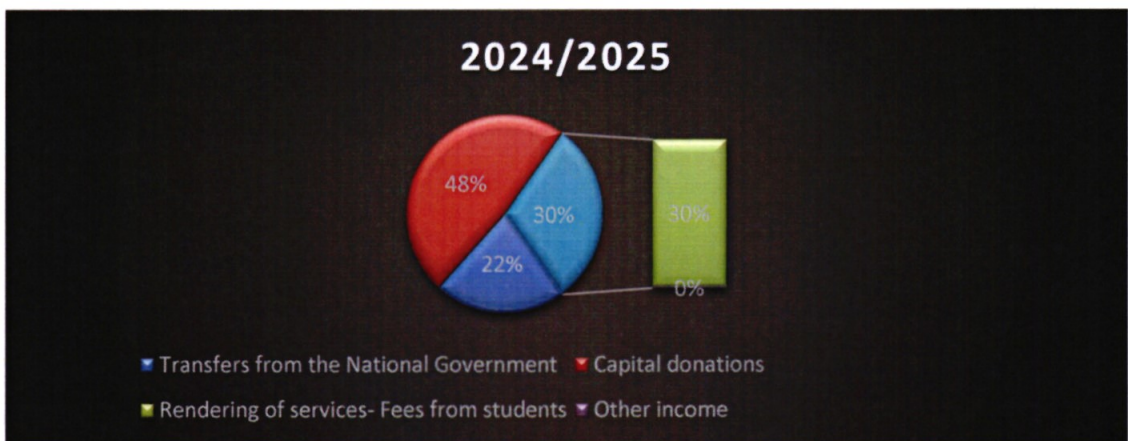
Currently, Subukia TVC does not have an established Board of Governors in place. For the time being, governance and oversight are provided by the Council of the mentoring institution, RVNP. The college continues to report to the mentors' Council until the Ministry of Education officially appoints a governing board for Subukia TVC. We remain committed to establishing a formal and independent governance structure in accordance with national policies and regulations in the near future.

9 Management Discussion and Analysis

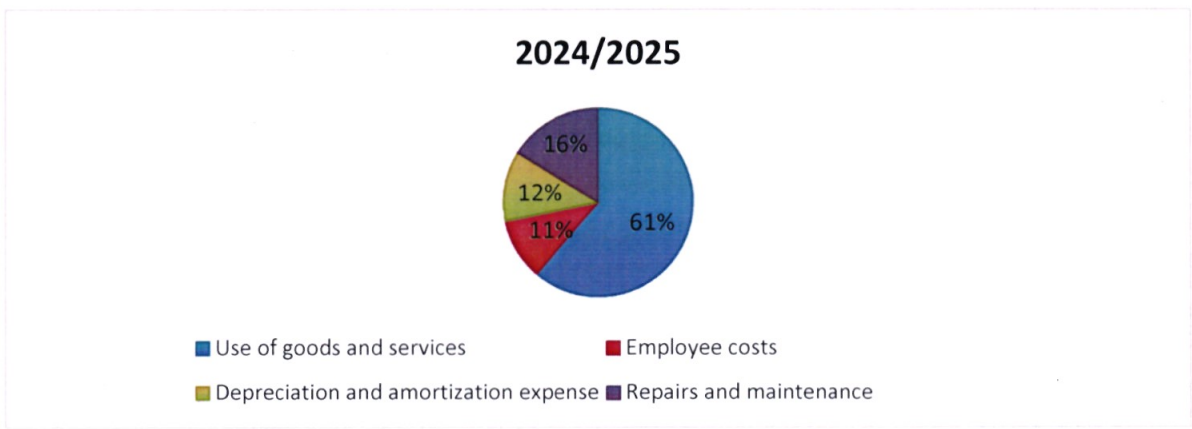
Subukia Technical and Vocational College operational and financial performance

For the period ending June 2025, revenue from non-exchange transactions amounted to 22 million, comprising operational and development grants from the government. The College also received capital donations during the period consisting of the buildings from Subukia CDF and Land from Kieni Primary school amounting to 38.9 million. The College is in its first year of operation with only 439 students, the majority of whom have not yet paid their school fees, leading to increased college debts.

Additionally, the College has not received any scholarship funds intended to subsidize student fees; as a result, the full fees expected from students are currently recorded under revenue from rendering services.



The contribution of each expense as a percentage of total expenses is as shown below.



OPPORTUNITIES	THREATS
Potential for collaboration & Linkages	Low enrolment
High demand for technical skills	Rapid Technological changes
Centralized placement of new students by KUCCPS	Rapid changes of policy
Positive perception of TVET by the Public	High cost of training in practical skills
Demand for short term courses	Unpredictable job market

Subukia Technical and Vocational College

Report and Financial Statements for the Fifteen (15) Months Period ended 30 June, 2025

Access to student loans & bursaries from H.E.L.B, county & NGCDF	Culture change of employment in the society
Government support	Inadequate finances and facilities
Enabling legal & policy framework	Cybercrime
	Mental health
	HIV/AIDS, drugs and substance abuse
	Covid 19 pandemic

Subukia Technical and Vocational College compliance with statutory requirements

SBTVC complies with deductions and remittance of statutory deductions such as SHA, NSSF, Income Tax Deductions, Housing Levy, NITA and HELB

The Polytechnic has remitted all statutory deductions to the respective organization as at 30 June 2025.

Key projects and investment decisions

There were no major projects carried out during the quarter because majority of the funds were received towards the end of the year.

10 Environmental and Sustainability Reporting Statement

As of 15 months into its establishment, Subukia TVC is committed to fostering environmental sustainability and positive community engagement. To date, the institution has focused on foundational activities, including employing staff and establishing relationships with suppliers for basic supplies. In addition, staff and management have actively participated in tree planting initiatives around the Institution, contributing to environmental conservation efforts.

Subukia TVC exists to transform lives, and this is our purpose and the driving force behind everything we do. It is what guides us to deliver our strategy, putting the customer/Citizen first, delivering relevant goods and services, and improving operational excellence. Below is a brief highlight of our achievements in each pillar: -

1. Sustainability strategy and profile -

The triple Bottom Line concepts analyses the sustainability of an organization based on three concepts; Profits, people (social) and Planet (environment).

Profit: The Institute is a nonprofit making institution.

The institute has adopted a transformation strategy aimed at ensuring that she remains financially sound in the face of dwindling funding from the central government.

Environment: The Institute has undertaken initiatives to improve and sustain the environment such as removal and replacement of asbestos roofing sheets, planting of trees and landscaping.

2. Community Engagement: -

The college maintains a harmonious coexistence with the surrounding community, which has played a vital role in supporting and promoting the institution through word-of-mouth and community-driven marketing. Moving forward, Subukia TVC remains dedicated to integrating sustainable practices into its operations and strengthening its partnership with the community to ensure a sustainable and environmentally responsible future.

3. Market place practices

Responsible Supply Chain and Supplier relations

The institute has maintained good business practice by complying with the government policy and Section 227 of The Constitution of Kenya. And Public Procurement and disposal Act.

All procurement activities have continuously been carried out where Supply Chain ensured that there are sufficient funds to meet the obligations of the resulting contract and are reflected in the approved budget estimates. Knowledge of available funds acts as a guide in knowing what to procure and when to procure. The organization has maintained and continuously updated list of registered suppliers, contractors and consultants in various specific categories of goods, works or services according to its procurement needs.

STVC has at all-time ensured responsible treatment of the suppliers in various ways as featured below:

- i) Ensuring proper communication channels e.g. Telephone lines and emails are open so as to make sure information is passed across efficiently and effectively between the procurement department and the suppliers.

- ii) Providing customer support when and where required. This entails listening keenly to suppliers, contractors and consultants and responding appropriately.
- iii) When doing procurement planning the institute has complied with preference and reservation requirements.
- iv) Supply Chain function has ensured timely submission of the suppliers' invoices to facilitate payment process by the finance department after delivery of goods, services or works is completed. This helps in making sure that the payment process is not delayed. Timely payment of suppliers helps in maintaining a good relationship with the supplier and also avoiding of penalties that may arise from delayed payment.
- v) Supply Chain also makes follow ups of invoices issued to finance for payment process to ensure timely payments of suppliers.

11 Report of the Governing Council

The Council members submit their report together with the audited report for the year ended June 30, 2025, which shows the state of Subukia Technical and Vocational College affairs.

Principal activities

The principal activities of the Institute are training and development of human resource in various fields

Results

The results of SBTVC, for the period ended June 30, 2025 are set out on page 1 to 24

Board of governance

The members of the Council who served during the year are shown on pages vi to vii.

Auditors

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

By Order of the Council.


PRINCIPAL
SUBUKIA TECHNICAL AND
VOCATIONAL COLLEGE
P.O. Box 102 - 20109, SUBUKIA
Date: _____


Mr. Stephen Karanja

Principal

Date. ^{3rd} December 2025

12 Statement of Council members' 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 that Subukia TVC, which give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of Subukia TVC at the end of the financial year/period and the operating results of Subukia TVC for that period. The Council members are also required to ensure that Subukia TVC keeps proper accounting records which disclose with reasonable accuracy the financial position of Subukia TVC. The council members are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of Subukia TVC.

The Council members are responsible for the preparation and presentation of Subukia TVC's financial statements, which give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of Subukia TVC for and as at the end of the financial year (period) ended on June 30, 2025. This responsibility includes: (i) maintaining adequate financial management arrangements and ensuring that these continue to be effective throughout the reporting period, (ii) maintaining proper accounting records, which disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of Subukia TVC, (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 Subukia TVC, (v) selecting and applying appropriate accounting policies, and (vi) making accounting estimates that are reasonable in the circumstances.

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


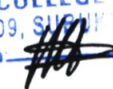
In preparing the financial statements, the principal has assessed Subukia TVC's ability to continue as a going concern. Nothing has come to the attention of the Council members to indicate that Subukia TVC will not remain a going concern for at least the next twelve months from the date of this statement.

Approval of the financial statements

The Subukia TVC's financial statements were approved by the Council on 28th August 2025 and signed on its behalf by:

.....


Name
Chairperson of the Council
Chairperson of the Board

.....

PRINCIPAL
SUBUKIA TECHNICAL AND VOCATIONAL COLLEGE
P.O. Box 102 - 20109, SUBUKIA
Date: 

REPUBLIC OF KENYA

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



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

REPORT OF THE AUDITOR-GENERAL ON SUBUKIA TECHNICAL AND VOCATIONAL COLLEGE FOR THE FIFTEEN (15) MONTHS PERIOD ENDED 30 JUNE, 2025

PREAMBLE

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

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

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

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

REPORT ON THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Qualified Opinion

I have audited the accompanying financial statements of Subukia Technical and Vocational College set out on pages 1 to 27, 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 Subukia 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, Vocational Education and Training Act, 2013 and the Public Finance Management Act, 2012.

Basis for Qualified Opinion

1. Inaccuracies in the Financial Statements

The statement of cash flows reflects rendering of services – fees from students' amount of Kshs.4,272,877. However, re-computation of actual amount received resulted to Kshs.4,046,376, giving an unexplained variance of Kshs.226,501. Further, the statement reflects advance from Rift Valley National Polytechnic (RVNP) of Kshs.6,251,732. However, the corresponding Note 21 to the financial statements reflects an amount of Kshs.16,086,507, resulting in an unexplained variance of Kshs.9,834,775.

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

2. Unsupported Repairs and Maintenance Expense

The statement of financial performance and as disclosed in Note 13 to the financial statements reflects repairs and maintenance expenditure amount of Kshs.2,847,341. However, the repairs undertaken were not supported by pre-inspection reports to confirm the need for repairs and post-inspection reports to confirm whether the repairs were undertaken as required and as per the Bills of Quantity required on the buildings. Further, repairs on property, plant and equipment were made on imprest basis instead of giving out quotations to pre-qualified suppliers dealing with repairs of buildings.

In the circumstances, the accuracy, completeness and regularity of the repairs and maintenance amounting to Kshs.2,847,341 could not be confirmed.

3. Unsupported Property, Plant and Equipment Balance

The statement of financial position and as disclosed in Note 18 to the financial statements reflects property, plant and equipment balance of Kshs.61,421,562. The balance includes amounts of Kshs.6,960,000 and Kshs.31,360,000 in respect of land and buildings

respectively. However, the ownership documents including the title deed for the land were not provided for audit verification.

Further, an up-to-date valuation report for the assets including land, buildings, furniture and office equipment, computers and capital work in progress was not provided for audit and therefore it is not clear how the value for the various assets was determined.

In addition, note 18 to the financial statements reflects depreciation charge for the assets amount of Kshs.2,149,548. However, the depreciation rate for ablution block, furniture and office equipment and computers did not match the depreciation rates indicated in paragraph 4 (d) on the summary of significant accounting policies.

In the circumstances, the accuracy, existence, ownership and completeness of the property plant and equipment balance of Kshs.61,421,562 as at 30 June, 2025 could not be confirmed.

4. Long Outstanding Trade and Other Receivables

The statement of financial performance reflects revenue from rendering of services (Students' fess) balance of Kshs.30,811,904 as disclosed in Note 8 to the financial performance, out of which only Kshs.4,272,877 or 14% was collected. Further, the statement of financial position reflects receivable from exchange transactions balance of Kshs.26,765,528 as disclosed in Note 15 to the financial statements which includes a balance of Kshs.25,908,891 or 97% outstanding for more than 60 days.

In the circumstances, the recoverability of the receivable from exchange transactions balance of Kshs.26,765,528 could not be confirmed.

The audit was conducted in accordance with International Standards of Supreme Audit Institutions (ISSAIs). I am independent of the Subukia 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 a final receipts budget and actual on comparable basis of Kshs.34,617,800 and Kshs.32,654,319 respectively, resulting to an under-collection of Kshs.1,963,481 or 6% of the budget. Further, the College spent an amount of Kshs.31,047,415 against actual receipts of Kshs.32,654,319, resulting to an under-utilization of Kshs.1,606,904 or 5% of actual receipts.

The under-collection and under-utilization affected the planned activities and may have impacted negatively on service delivery to the public.

My opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

Key Audit Matters

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

Other Information

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

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

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

REPORT ON LAWFULNESS AND EFFECTIVENESS IN THE USE OF PUBLIC RESOURCES

Conclusion

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

Basis for Conclusion

1. Failure to Deduct and Remit Statutory Deductions

The statement of financial performance and as disclosed in Note 11 to the financial statements reflects employee costs amount of Kshs.1,839,908 which comprised of staff

salaries and wages. Included in the amount is an expenditure of Kshs.66,713 in respect employer contributions towards National Social Security Fund (NSSF) and compulsory affordable housing levy (AHL). However, review of payroll records revealed that no deductions and remittances towards NSSF were made in the months of September, October, November and December, 2024. Further, there were no deductions and remittances of affordable housing levy (AHL) in the months of September, October, November, December, 2024 and January, February and March, 2025. Management did not provide any explanation for the failure to deduct and remit the statutory deductions. This was contrary to Regulation 23 (2) (a) of the Public Finance Management (National Government) Regulations, 2015 which states that an Accounting Officer designated under the Constitution, the Act or any other Act, shall comply with any tax, levy, duty, pension, commitments and audit commitments as may be provided for by legislation.

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

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

REPORT ON EFFECTIVENESS OF INTERNAL CONTROLS, RISK MANAGEMENT AND GOVERNANCE

Conclusion

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

Basis for Conclusion

1. Lack of an Internal Audit Function and Audit Committee

During the year under review, the College did not have an established internal audit function and an audit committee of the Board. This was contrary to Section 73 (1) (a) of the Public Finance Management Act, 2012 and Regulation 174(1) of the Public Finance Management (National Government), 2015.

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

2. Lack of Fraud Management Policy and Risk Management Strategies

The College does not have a Fraud Management Policy to assist in detecting and preventing fraud. Further, Management did not have a Risk Management Policy or strategy and therefore, had no approved processes and guidelines on how to mitigate operational, legal and financial risks contrary to Regulation 165 (1) of the Public Finance Management (National Government) Regulations, 2015.

In addition, the College lacks disaster recovery plan or business continuity plan which outlines how it will continue operating during an unplanned disruption in service. Management has not instituted its own policies and procedures to guide key financial processes and controls for the management of personnel and related expenditure. During the year, Management did not perform formal risk assessments during the financial year under review.

In the circumstances, the effectiveness of internal controls in relation to risk management and fraud detection and prevention, could not be confirmed.

3. Lack of an Approved Staff Establishment and Human Resource Policy

Review of records revealed that the College does have in place an approved staff establishment and human resource policy guideline, approved salary structure, approved staff establishment and Board of Governance, terms and conditions of service which provide for employee welfare and other staff benefits. Therefore, without an approved staff establishment it was not possible to verify how various job groups were arrived at and what was the human capital gap if any.

In the circumstances, Management may not be in a position to identify whether the College is operating with the optimal number of staff to ensure effective service delivery to the public.

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 the Management and those Charged with Governance

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

9 December, 2025

Subukia Technical and Vocational College

Report and Financial Statements for the Fifteen (15) Months Period ended 30 June, 2025

14 Statement of Financial Performance for the Period ended 30th June 2025

	Notes	Period ended 30 th June 2025	Period ended 30 th June 2024
		Kshs	Kshs
Revenue from non-exchange transactions			
Transfers from the National Government	6	21,999,310	-
Capital donation	7	49,394,150	-
Total Revenue from non-exchange transactions		71,393,460	-
Revenue from exchange transactions			
Rendering of services- Fees from students	8	30,811,904	-
Other income	9	226,500	-
Revenue from exchange transactions		31,038,404	-
Total revenue		102,431,864	-
Expenses			
Use of goods and services	10	10,862,647	-
Employee costs	11	1,839,908	-
Depreciation and amortization expense	12	2,149,548	-
Repairs and maintenance	13	2,847,341	-
Total expenses		17,699,444	-
Net (deficit)/ Surplus for the year		84,732,421	-

The notes set out on pages 6 to 24 form an integral part of the Financial Statements.

The Financial Statements set out on pages 1 to 24 were signed on behalf of the Institute members by:



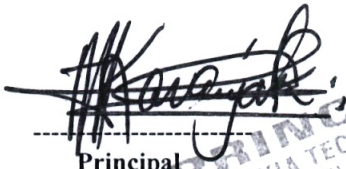
Chairman Council

Date. 3rd December 2025



Finance Officer
ICPAK NO. 25474

Date 3rd December 2025



Principal
PRINCIPAL
SUBUKIA TECHNICAL AND
VOCATIONAL COLLEGE
P.O. Box 102 - 20109 (TUSI)
Date 3rd December 2025

Date. 3rd December 2025

15 Statement of Financial Position for the Period ended 30th June 2025

	Notes	2024/2025	2023/2024
		Kshs	Kshs
Assets			
Current assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	14	1,606,904	-
Receivables from exchange transactions	15	26,765,528	-
Inventories	16	44,140	-
Total Current Assets		28,416,572	-
Non-current assets			
Intangible assets - WIP	17	2,500,000	-
Property, plant and equipment	18	61,421,562	-
Total Non-current Assets		63,921,562	-
Total assets (A)		92,338,134	-
Liabilities			
Current Liabilities			
Trade and other payables from exchange transactions	19	1,223,580	-
Refundable deposits	20	130,400	-
Payable to mentor	21	6,251,733	-
Total Current Liabilities		7,605,713	-
Non-current liabilities			
Borrowings		-	-
Total Liabilities (B)		7,605,713	-
Net Assets (A-B)		84,732,421	
Represented By:			
Accumulated surplus	22	84,732,421	-
Net Assets		84,732,421	-



The Financial Statements set out on pages 1 to 24 were signed on behalf of the Institute Board of Governors by:


 Chairman Council

Date. 3rd December 2025


 Finance Officer
 ICPAK NO. 25474

Date 3rd December 2025


 Principal

 P. O. Box 182 - 20109, SUBUKIA

Date. 3rd December 2025

16 Statement of Changes in Net Asset for the Period ended 30th June 2025

	Notes	Accumulated surplus	Total
		Kshs.	Kshs.
Balance as at 30 June 2025			
At start of period		-	-
Surplus for the year		84,732,421	84,732,421
At end of year	22	84,732,421	84,732,421

17 Statement of Cash Flows for the Period ended 30th June 2025

		2024/2025	2023/2024
	Note	Kshs	Kshs
Cash flows from operating activities			
Receipts			
Transfers from other National Government entities		21,999,310	-
Rendering of services- fees from students		4,272,877	-
Net amount received from RVNP		6,251,732	-
Caution money received		130,400	
Total Receipts		32,654,319	-
Payments			
Compensation of employees		1,839,908	-
Use of goods and services		9,639,067	-
Repairs and maintenance		2,847,341	-
Purchase of inventory		44,140	
Total Payments		14,370,456	-
Net cash flows from operating activities	23	18,283,863	-
Cash flows from investing activities			
Purchase of property, plant, equipment and intangible assets		(16,676,959)	-
Net cash flows used in investing activities		(16,676,959)	-
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents		1,606,904	-
Cash and cash equivalents at start of year		-	-
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	14	1,606,904	-

18 Statement of Comparison of Budget and Actual Amounts for the Period Ended 30 June 2025

	Original budget	Adjustments	Final budget	Actual on comparable basis	Performance difference	%ge change
	2024-2025	2024-2025		2024-2025	2024-2025	
Revenue	Kshs	Kshs		Kshs	Kshs	
Transfers from government	20,000,000		20,000,000	21,999,310	(1,999,310)	-10%
Rendering of services- Fees from students	14,617,800		14,617,800	10,655,009	3,962,791	27%
Total income	34,617,800	-	34,617,800	32,654,319	1,963,481	
Expenses						
Compensation of employees	2,070,000		2,070,000	1,839,908	230,092	11%
Use of Goods and services	21,200,758		21,200,758	9,683,207	11,517,551	54%
Repairs and maintenance	2,950,000		2,950,000	2,847,341	102,659	3%
Total expenditure	26,220,758	-	26,220,758	14,370,456	11,850,302	
Surplus for the period	8,397,042	-	8,397,042	18,283,863	(9,886,821)	-54%
Capital expenditure	19,600,000		19,600,000	16,676,959	2,923,041	15%
Surplus for the period after capital expenditure	(11,202,958)	-	(11,202,958)	1,606,904	- 12,809,862	

Reconciliation of surplus for the period before capital expenditure to statement of financial performance

	Amount
	KShs
Surplus for the period as per the statement of financial performance	84,732,421
Less: Income receivable	(26,765,528)
Add: back expenses payable (trade payables)	1,223,580
Add: Caution money received	130,400
Add: amount payable to RVNP recognized in statement of financial position	6,251,733
Less: inventories held at end of year recorded in the statement of financial position	(44,140)
Add back depreciation which is non-cash expenditure	2,149,548
Less: Capital donations	(49,394,150)
Surplus as per the statement of comparison of budget and actual	18,283,863

Subukia Technical and Vocational College

Report and Financial Statements for the Fifteen (15) Months Period ended 30 June, 2025

19 Notes to the Financial Statements

1. General Information

Subukia Technical and Vocational College is established by and derives its authority and accountability from the TVET Act 2013. The Institute is wholly owned by the Government of Kenya and is domiciled in Kenya. The Institute's principal activity is to offer technical skills and knowledge.

2. Statement of Compliance and Basis of Preparation

The financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis except for the measurement at re-valued amounts of certain items of property, plant and equipment, marketable securities and financial instruments at fair value, impaired assets at their estimated recoverable amounts and actuarially determined liabilities at their present value. The preparation of financial statements in conformity with International Public Sector Accounting Standards (IPSAS) allows the use of estimates and assumptions. It also requires management to exercise judgement in the process of applying the Institution's accounting policies. The areas involving a higher degree of judgement or complexity, or where assumptions and estimates are significant to the financial statements, are disclosed in Note 4

The financial statements have been prepared and presented in Kenya Shillings, which is the functional and reporting currency of SBTVC. The values are rounded off to the nearest shilling.

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the PFM Act, the TVET Act, and International Public Sector Accounting Standards (IPSAS). The accounting policies adopted have been consistently applied to all the periods presented.

3. Adoption of New and Revised Standards

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

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

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

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

Standard	Effective date and impact:
IPSAS 43: Leases	<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. <i>here is no impact impact of the standard to the Entity</i>
IPSAS 44: Non- Current Assets Held for Sale and Discontinued Operations	<i>Applicable 1st January 2025</i> The Standard requires, Assets that meet the criteria to be classified as held for sale to be measured at the lower of carrying amount and fair value less costs to sell and the depreciation of such assets to cease and: Assets that meet the criteria to be classified as held for sale to be presented separately in the statement of financial position and the results of discontinued operations to be presented separately in the statement of financial performance. <i>There is no impact impact of the standard to the Entity</i>
IPSAS 45: Property Plant and Equipment	<i>Applicable 1st January 2025</i> The standard supersedes IPSAS 17 on Property, Plant and Equipment. IPSAS 45 has additional guidance/ new guidance for heritage assets, infrastructure assets and measurement. Heritage assets were previously excluded from the scope of IPSAS 17 in IPSAS 45, heritage assets that satisfy the definition of PPE shall be recognised as assets if they meet the criteria in the standard. IPSAS 45 has an additional application guidance for infrastructure assets, implementation guidance and illustrative examples. The standard has clarified existing principles e.g. valuation of land over or under the infrastructure assets, under- maintenance of assets and distinguishing significant parts of infrastructure assets.

Subukia Technical and Vocational College
 Report and Financial Statements for the Fifteen (15) Months Period ended 30 June, 2025

	<i>There is no impact of the standard to the Entity</i>
IPSAS 46: Measurement	<p><i>Applicable 1st January 2025</i></p> <p>The objective of this standard was to improve measurement guidance across IPSAS by:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. Providing further detailed guidance on the implementation of commonly used measurement bases and the circumstances under which they should be used. ii. Clarifying transaction costs guidance to enhance consistency across IPSAS. iii. Amending where appropriate guidance across IPSAS related to measurement at recognition, subsequent measurement and measurement related disclosures. <p>The standard also introduces a public sector specific measurement bases called the current operational value.</p> <p><i>There is no impact of the standard to the Entity</i></p>
IPSAS 47: Revenue	<p><i>Applicable 1st January 2026</i></p> <p>This standard supersedes IPSAS 9- Revenue from exchange transactions, IPSAS 11 Construction contracts and IPSAS 23 Revenue from non- exchange transactions. This standard brings all the guidance of accounting for revenue under one standard. The objective of the standard is to establish the principles that an entity shall apply to report useful information to users of financial statements about the nature, amount, timing and uncertainty of revenue and cash flow arising from revenue transactions.</p> <p><i>There is no impact of the standard to the Entity</i></p>
IPSAS 48: Transfer Expenses	<p><i>Applicable 1st January 2026</i></p> <p>The objective of the standard is to establish the principles that a transfer provider shall apply to report useful information to users of financial statements about the nature, amount, timing and uncertainty of expenses and cash flow arising from transfer expense transactions. This is a new standard for public sector entities geared to provide guidance to entities that provide transfers on accounting for such transfers.</p> <p><i>There is no impact of the standard to the Entity</i></p>
IPSAS 49: Retirement Benefit Plans	<p><i>Applicable 1st January 2026</i></p> <p>The objective is to prescribe the accounting and reporting requirements for the public sector retirement benefit plans which provide retirement to public sector employees and other eligible participants. The standard sets the financial statements that should be presented by a retirement benefit plan.</p> <p><i>There is no impact of the standard to the Entity</i></p>
IPSAS 50: Exploration For & Evaluation of Mineral Resources	<p><i>Applicable 1st January 2027</i></p> <p>The objective of this Standard is to specify the financial reporting for the exploration for and evaluation of mineral resources. The Standard requires:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. Limited improvements to existing accounting practices for exploration and evaluation expenditures.

Subukia Technical and Vocational College

Report and Financial Statements for the Fifteen (15) Months Period ended 30 June, 2025

	<p>ii. Entities that recognize exploration and evaluation assets to assess such assets for impairment in accordance with this Standard and measure any impairment in accordance with IPSAS 26.</p> <p>iii. Disclosures that identify and explain the amounts in the entity's financial statements arising from the exploration for and evaluation of mineral resources and help users of those financial statements understand the amount, timing and certainty of future cash flows from any exploration and evaluation assets recognized.</p> <p><i>There is no impact of the standard to the Entity</i></p>
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iii. Early adoption of standards

Subukia has early adopted IPSAS 45 on Property, plant and equipment and as a result, has recognized capital donation income in line with IPSAS 45.

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 has 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.

Subukia Technical and Vocational College
Report and Financial Statements for the Fifteen (15) Months Period ended 30 June,
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.

Rental income

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

b) Budget information

The original budget for FY 2024/2025 was approved by the Board on *15th June 2024*. Subsequent revisions or additional appropriations were made to the approved budget in accordance with specific approvals from the appropriate authorities. The entity's budget is prepared on a different basis to the actual income and expenditure disclosed in the financial statements. The financial statements are prepared on accrual basis using a classification based on the nature of expenses in the statement of financial performance, whereas the budget is prepared on a cash basis. The amounts in the financial statements were recast from the accrual basis to the cash basis and reclassified by presentation to be on the same basis as the approved budget. A comparison of budget and actual amounts, prepared on a comparable basis to the approved budget, is then presented in the statement of comparison of budget and actual amounts. In addition to the Basis difference, adjustments to amounts in the financial statements are also made for differences in the formats and classification schemes adopted for the presentation of the financial statements and the approved budget.

c) Taxes

Current income tax

The entity is exempt from paying taxes as per first schedule of the income tax Act cap 470

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. **Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)**

d) Property, plant and equipment

All property, plant and equipment are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses. Cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition of the items. When significant parts of property, plant and equipment are required to be replaced at intervals, the Institute recognizes such parts as individual assets

Subukia Technical and Vocational College
Report and Financial Statements for the Fifteen (15) Months Period ended 30 June,
2025

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.

Depreciation on all other assets is calculated on the reducing balance basis method to write down the cost of each asset, or the revalued amount, to its residual value over its estimated useful life using the following annual rates:

	<u>Rate %</u>
Buildings	2
Plant and machinery	10
Motor vehicles	25
Furniture and fittings	12.5
Computers	30
Bakery, office equipment and farm implements	20
Borehole	2

The assets residual values and useful lives are reviewed, and adjusted if appropriate, at the end of each reporting period.

An asset's carrying amount is written down immediately to its recoverable amount if the asset's carrying amount is greater than its estimated recoverable amount.

Gains and losses on disposal of property, plant and equipment are determined by comparing the proceeds with the carrying amount and are taken into account in determining operating profit/loss. On disposal of revalued assets, amounts in the revaluation reserve relating to that asset is transferred to retained earnings in the statement of changes in equity.

e) 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 so as 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.

Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

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

Subukia Technical and Vocational College

Report and Financial Statements for the Fifteen (15) Months Period ended 30 June, 2025

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.

f) Intangible assets

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

g) 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.

h) 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. SBTVC does not have any hedge relationships and therefore the new hedge accounting rules have no impact on the Company's financial statements.

A financial instrument is any contract that gives rise to a financial asset of one entity and a financial liability or equity instrument of another entity. At initial recognition, the entity measures a financial asset or financial liability at its fair value plus or minus, in the case of a financial asset

Subukia Technical and Vocational College

Report and Financial Statements for the Fifteen (15) Months Period ended 30 June, 2025

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.

Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

i) Financial assets

Classification of financial assets

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 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

Subukia Technical and Vocational College

Report and Financial Statements for the Fifteen (15) Months Period ended 30 June, 2025

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.

Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

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

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

Financial liabilities

Classification

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

j) Inventories

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

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

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

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

Subukia Technical and Vocational College

Report and Financial Statements for the Fifteen (15) Months Period ended 30 June, 2025

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 SBTVC.

k) Provisions

Provisions are recognized when SBTVC has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits or service potential will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

Where the Entity 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

SBTVC 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

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

l) Social Benefits

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

m) Nature and purpose of reserves

SBTVC creates and maintains reserves in terms of specific requirements. These reserves include:

- Accumulated surpluses
- Development funds

Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

n) Changes in accounting policies and estimates

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

o) Employee benefits

Retirement benefit plans

SBTVC provides retirement benefits for its employees and directors. Defined contribution plans are post-employment benefit plans under which an entity pays fixed contributions into a separate entity (a fund) and will have no legal or constructive obligation to pay further contributions if the fund does not hold sufficient assets to pay all employee benefits relating to employee service in the current and prior periods. The contributions to fund obligations for the payment of retirement benefits are charged against income in the period 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.

p) Foreign currency transactions

Transactions in foreign currencies are initially accounted for at the ruling rate of exchange on the date of the transaction. Trade creditors or debtors denominated in foreign currency are reported at the statement of financial position reporting date by applying the exchange rate on that date. Exchange differences arising from the settlement of creditors, or from the reporting of creditors at rates different from those at which they were initially recorded during the period, are recognized as income or expenses in the period in which they arise.

q) Borrowing costs

Borrowing costs are capitalized against qualifying assets as part of property, plant and equipment.

Such borrowing costs are capitalized over the period during which the asset is being acquired or constructed and borrowings have been incurred. Capitalization ceases when construction of the asset is complete. Further borrowing costs are charged to the statement of financial performance.

r) Related parties

SBTVC 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 Principal and senior managers.

Subukia Technical and Vocational College

Report and Financial Statements for the Fifteen (15) Months Period ended 30 June, 2025

Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

s) Service concession arrangements

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

t) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash on hand and cash at bank, short-term deposits on call and highly liquid investments with an original maturity of three months or less, which are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and are subject to insignificant risk of changes in value. Bank account balances include amounts held at the Central Bank of Kenya and at various commercial banks at the end of the financial period. 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 period.

u) Comparative figures

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

v) Subsequent events

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

5. Significant Judgments and Sources of Estimation Uncertainty

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

Estimates and assumptions

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

Useful lives and residual values

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

- The condition of the asset based on the assessment of experts employed by the 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

Provisions were raised and management determined an estimate based on the information available. Additional disclosure of these estimates of provisions is included in Note 15

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

6. Transfers from National Government Ministries

Description	2024-2025	2023-2024
	KShs	KShs
Unconditional grants		
Operational grants	11,999,310	-
Conditional grants		
Development grants	10,000,000	-
Total Government grants and subsidies	21,999,310	-

7. Capital donations

Description	2024-2025	2023-2024
	KShs	KShs
Building from CDF	32,000,000	
Land from community	6,960,000	-
Furniture	84,500	
Ablution block	2,063,350	
Computers	8,286,300	
Total Capital donations	49,394,150	-

Building were donated by the Subukia CDF and Land was donated by the Kieni Primary school.

The computers were donated by the government of Kenya through the Ministry of Information, Communications, and the Digital Economy and from the mentor (Rift Valley National Polytechnic).

Furniture and Ablution blocks donations were from Subukia CDF

8. Rendering of Services

Description	2024-2025	2023-2024
	KShs	KShs
Facilities and materials	1,565,564	-
Tuition	28,393,090	-
Registration fee	158,500	
Activity fees	59,200	-
Examination fee income	635,550	
Total Rendering of Services	30,811,904	-

Subukia Technical and Vocational College
 Report and Financial Statements for the Fifteen (15) Months Period ended 30 June, 2025

9. Other income

Description	2024-2025	2023-2024
	KShs	KShs
TVETA subscription	7,500	-
KUCCPs	135,500	-
Student ID Fee	58,800	-
I.C.T/ Internet	14,700	-
Student welfare	10,000	-
Total Other income	226,500	-

10. Use of Goods and Services

Description	2024-2025	2023-2024
	KShs	KShs
Tuition	5,994,514	-
Administration cost	489,916	-
Bank Charges	16,483	-
EWC	195,840	-
KUCCPs	113,500	-
LT&T	2,476,750	-
Printing & Stationery	341,835	-
Publicity & Advertising	959,914	-
Student ID Fee	114,000	-
Activity	7,020	-
Examination expense	46,200	-
Telephone /Airtime expense	105,835	-
Medical	840	-
Total Sale of goods	10,862,647	-

11. Employee Costs

Description	2024-2025	2023-2024
	KShs	KShs
Salaries and wages	1,839,908	-
Total Salaries and wages	1,839,908	-

12. Depreciation and Amortization Expense

Description	2024-2025	2023-2024
	KShs	KShs
Depreciation charge	2,149,548	-
Total Depreciation charge	2,149,548	-

Subukia Technical and Vocational College

Report and Financial Statements for the Fifteen (15) Months Period ended 30 June, 2025

13. Repairs and Maintenance

Description	2024-2025	2023-2024
	KShs	KShs
Buildings	2,847,341	-
Total repairs and maintenance	2,847,341	-

14. (a) Cash and Cash Equivalents

Description	2024-2025	2023-2024
	KShs	KShs
Bank balance	1,413,009	-
Others (Cash on hand)	193,895	-
Total cash and cash equivalents	1,606,904	-

(b) Detailed Analysis of Cash and Cash Equivalents

Financial institution	Account number	KShs	KShs
COOP Current Account	01101753913001	1,413,009	-
Sub-Total		1,413,009	-
Cash -in -Hand		193,895	-
Sub-Total		193,895	-
Total		1,606,904	-

15. Receivables from Exchange Transactions

Description	2024-2025	2023-2024
	KShs	KShs
Student debtors	26,765,528	-
Total Trade and other receivables	26,765,528	-

Age	2024-2025	% of the total	Comparative FY	% of the total
	KShs		KShs	%
30 to 60 days	856,637	3%	-	
60 to 90 days	2,401,0854	90%	-	
90 to 120 days	1,898,037	7%	-	
	26,765,528	100%	-	

16. Inventories

Description	2024-2025	2023-2024
	KShs	KShs
Stationery	44,140	-
Total Inventories	44,140	-

Subukia Technical and Vocational College
Report and Financial Statements for the Fifteen (15) Months Period ended 30 June,
2025

Subukia Technical and Vocational College

Report and Financial Statements for the Fifteen (15) Months Period ended 30 June, 2025

Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)

17. Intangible assets - WIP

Description	2024-2025	2023-2024
	KShs	KShs
ERP - WIP	2,500,000	-
Total Intangible asset - WIP	2,500,000	-

18. Property, Plant and Equipment

	Land	Buildings	Ablution block	Furniture and office equipment	Computers	WIP	Total
Cost	KShs	KShs	KShs	KShs	KShs	KShs	KShs
		2.0%	5.0%	10.0%	12.5%		
Additions	-	-	-	2,758,425	690,400	10,728,134	14,176,959
Capital donations	6,960,000	32,000,000	2,063,350	84,500	8,286,300	-	49,394,150
At 30th June 2025	6,960,000	32,000,000	2,063,350	2,842,925	8,976,700	10,728,134	63,571,109
Depreciation and impairment							
Charge for the period	-	640,000	103,168	284,293	1,122,088	-	2,149,548
At 30th June 2025	-	640,000	103,168	284,293	1,122,088	-	2,149,548
Net book value							
At 30th June 2025	6,960,000	31,360,000	1,960,183	2,558,633	7,854,613	10,728,134	61,421,562

Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)

19. Trade and Other Payables from Exchange Transactions

Description	2024-2025	2023-2024
	KShs	KShs
Trade payables	1,223,580	-
Total trade and other payables	1,223,580	-

20. Refundable Deposits from Customers/Students

Description	2024-2025	2023-2024
	KShs	KShs
Caution money	130,400	-
Total refundable deposits	130,400	-

21. Payable to RVNP

Description	2024-2025	2023-2024
	KShs	KShs
Amount received from ministry development	(20,000,000)	-
Amount received from ministry operation grants	(1,999,310)	-
Amount paid by RVNP for ERP	2,500,000	-
Amount paid to contractor by RVNP	10,728,134	-
Advance from RVNP	16,086,507	-
Funds held in RVNP bank	(1,063,598)	-
Total trade payables	6,251,733	-

22. Accumulated surplus

Description	2024-2025	2023-2024
	KShs	KShs
Surplus for the period	84,732,421	-
Total trade payables	84,732,421	-

23. Cash Generated from Operations

Description	2024-2025	2024-2025
	KShs	KShs
Surplus for the period	84,732,421	-
Adjusted for:		
Depreciation and amortization	2,149,548	-
Capital donations	(49,394,150)	-
(Increase)/decrease in receivables	(26,765,528)	-
Decrease in inventories	(44,140)	-
(Decrease)/increase in payables	7,605,713	-
Net cash flow from operating activities	18,283,863	-

24. Related Party Balances

Nature of related party relationships

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

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

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

Description	2025-2025	2023-2024
	Kshs	Kshs
Transactions with related parties		
a) Grants /Transfers from the Government		
Grants from National Government	21,999,655	-
Total	21,999,655	-

25. Events After the Reporting Period

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

26. Ultimate and Holding Subukia Technical and Vocational College

Subukia Technical and Vocational College is a State Corporation/ or a Semi- Autonomous Government Agency under the Ministry of Education. Its ultimate parent is the Government of Kenya.

27. Currency

The financial statements are presented in Kenya Shillings (Kshs).

Subukia Technical and Vocational College
Report and Financial Statements for the Fifteen (15) Months Period ended 30 June,
2025

Appendix I: Projects Implemented by RVNP

Status of Projects completion

S/ N	NAME OF PROJECT	BUDGET KSh.	TOTAL AMOUNT PAID KSh.	COMPLETION RATE (%)
1	Administration block	60,000,000	10,728,134	40%
	TOTAL	60,000,000	10,728,134	

Subukia Technical and Vocational College

Report and Financial Statements for the Fifteen (15) Months Period ended 30 June, 2025

Appendix II- Inter-Entity Confirmation Letter

Subukia Technical and Vocational College

P.O. Box 102 – 20109

Subukia

The *Ministry of Education, Science and Technology, state department Vocational and Technical Training* wishes to confirm the amounts disbursed to you as at 30th June 2025 as indicated in the table below. Please compare the amounts disbursed to you with the amounts you received and populate the column E in the table below Please sign and stamp this request in the space provided and return it to us.

Confirmation of amounts received by SBTVC as at 30 th June 2025							
Reference Number	Date Disbursed	Amounts Disbursed by [SC/SAGA/Fund] (Kshs) as at 30th June 2025				Amount Received by (KShs) as at 30 th June 2025 (E)	Differences (KShs) (F)=(D-E)
		Recurrent (A)	Development (B)	Inter-Ministerial (C)	Total (D)=(A+B+C)		
463984	16/10/24	499,828			499,828	499,828	-
463985	3/3/2025	499,828			499,828	499,828	-
464730	16/6/25	499,828			499,828	499,828	-
464732	17/6/25	499,827			499,827	499,827	-
464747	25-Sep-24		10,000,000		10,000,000	10,000,000	-
468985	15/6/2025	10,000,000			10,000,000	10,000,000	-
Total		11,999,310	10,000,000		21,999,310	21,999,310	-

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

Head of Accounting department of beneficiary Entity: STEPHEN N. KARANTA Sign: [Signature] Date: 03/12/25

PRINCIPAL
 SUBUKIA TECHNICAL AND
 VOCATIONAL COLLEGE
 P. O. Box 102 - 20109, SUBUKIA
 Date: _____