

REPUBLIC OF KENYA



REPORT THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY
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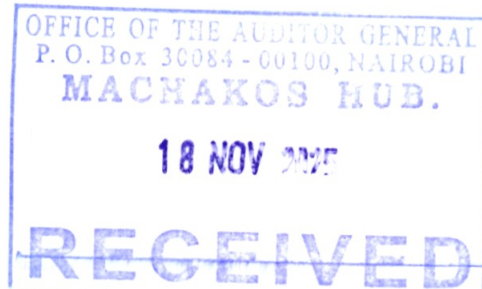
THE AUDITOR-GENERAL

ON

**NUU TECHNICAL AND VOCATIONAL
COLLEGE**

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

Revised 30th June 2025



NUU TECHNICAL AND VOCATIONAL COLLEGE

ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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

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

Nuu technical and vocational college
Annual Report and Financial Statements for the year ended 30th June 2025

Table of Contents

1.	Acronyms and Definition of Key Terms.....	ii
2.	Key Entity Information and Management.....	iii
3.	The Board of Governors	ix
4.	Key Management Team	xi
5.	Chairman’s Statement	xiii
6.	Report of the Principal	xv
7.	Statement of Performance against Predetermined Objectives	xvii
8.	Corporate Governance Statement.....	xviii
9.	Management Discussion and Analysis	xix
10.	Environmental and Sustainability Reporting Statement.....	xxi
11.	Report of the Board of Governors.....	xxiii
12.	Statement of Board of Governors Responsibilities	xxiv
13.	Report of the Independent Auditor on Nuu Technical and Vocational College	xxv
14.	Statement of Financial Performance For The Year Ended 30 June 2025	1
15.	Statement of Financial Position As At 30th June 2025	2
16.	Statement of Changes in Net Asset for The Year Ended 30 June 2025	4
17.	Statement of Cash Flows For The Year Ended 30 June 2025.....	5
18.	Statement of Comparison of Budget & Actual amounts For Year Ended 30 June 2025	6
19.	Notes to the Financial Statements.....	8
20.	Appendices	43

1. Acronyms and Definition of Key Terms

A. Acronyms

BOG	Board of Governors
ICPAK	Institute of Certified Public Accountants of Kenya
IPSAS	International Public Sector Accounting Standards
PFM	Public Finance Management
PSASB	Public Sector Accounting Standards Board
TTI	Technical Training Institute
TTC	Teacher Training College
TVC	Technical Vocational College

B. Definition of Key Terms

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

Comparative Year- Means the prior period.

2. Key Entity Information and Management

Background information

The College is under the Ministry of Education. The institution was incorporated/ established under the TVET Act No 29 of 2013 on 2014. The government advertised the first 60 Technical and Vocational Colleges in 2014. Nuu Technical and Vocational College was Tender No. MOEST/TVET/16/2014-2015. The BOG of Nuu Secondary School donated 1.03 hectares of land for the construction of the college. The principal was posted in January 2018, however, the first student joined the college in January 2019.

(a) Background information

Provide Technical, Vocational Education and Entrepreneurship Training geared towards Self-Reliance to meet the Labour Market needs.

(b) Principal Activities

Mandate

Provide Technical, Vocational Education and Entrepreneurship Training geared towards Self-Reliance to meet the Labour Market needs.

Vision Statement

A Centre of Excellence in the provision of innovative Technical, Vocational Education and Training (TVET) programs.

Mission Statement

To provide TVET skills and competencies, nature innovation, research and technology for self-reliance and national development.

Core values

- Professionalism and integrity
- Team work and commitment to duty
- Quality service delivery
- Transparency and Accountability
- Innovativeness and creativity
- Social responsibility

Nuu technical and vocational college
Annual Report and Financial Statements for the year ended 30th June 2025

College Motto

Fostering Talents and Technical Skills

Objectives

1. To improve and expand institutional infrastructure
2. To Enhance knowledge, skills and attitudes of trainees and staff
3. To promote access and equity in TVET
4. To promote institutional corporate governance.
5. To Create collaborations and linkages with labour markets and partners

(a) Key Management

1. The Principal/Accounting Officer
2. Deputy Principal Administration
3. The Deputy Principal Academics
4. Registrar
5. Dean of Students
6. Finance Officer

(b) Fiduciary Management

The key management personnel who held office during the financial year ended 30th June 2025 and who had direct fiduciary responsibility were:

SN.	Designation	Name
1.	Principal/Accounting Officer	Mrs Josephine Nzyoki
2.	Deputy principal Administration	Mr. Stephen Musyoka
3	Deputy Principal Academics	Mr. Emmanuel Kyaa
4	Registrar	Mr. Oristar Wambua
5	Dean of students	Ms. Purity Kimanthi
6	Head of Finance	Ms Elizabeth Mwaniki

Key Entity Information and Management (Continued)

(c) Fiduciary Oversight Arrangements

Finance and Development committee of the BOG

The Committee shall exercise all the powers of Board of Governors in financial matters except in relation to the items which are reserved to Board of Governors in these Standing Orders, on which the Committee shall advise Board of Governors.

Finance and Development committee activities

The role of the Committee shall be to monitor the financial status of the College on behalf of Board of Governors. In addition to advising Board of Governors on those matters referred to above, the Committee's responsibilities shall include:

- a) To monitor and facilitate the implementation of the College's strategy with regard to financial matters.
- b) To receive reports from the Principal and the Finance Officer.
- c) To monitor implementation of the strategy for the College estate.
- d) To receive reports of the extent and condition of the College estate including the efficiency of space utilization, the consumption of energy and the adequacy of property insurance arrangements.
- e) To consider the adequacy of the College estate and proposals for its maintenance and development, including opportunities to dispose off and acquire new properties.
- f) To determine the fees and charges made for College services and facilities.
- g) To supervise the financial administration of the College and make recommendations to Board of Governors where appropriate.
- h) To supervise the arrangements for safeguarding the College's assets.
- i) To ensure the proper financial evaluation and control of projects.
- j) To supervise the arrangements for investing the College's funds, including monitoring the performance of investments.
- k) To ensure the appropriate exploitation of the College's intellectual property.
- l) To make recommendations to Board of Governors on the financing of projects.
- m) To supervise the effective and efficient procurement and use of resources in accordance with the objectives of the College.
- n) To supervise the College's purchasing procedures and practices.
- o) To submit an annual statement on its activities to Board of Governors.
- p) To keep under review the activities of the College's various department

Academic and Human Resource Committee of the BOG

The Academic and Human Resource Committee offers oversight and guidance on academic quality, curriculum delivery, staff development, and human resource management. The Committee advises the Board of Governors on policies and initiatives that promote effective training, competence-based education, professional growth, and optimal staffing for quality service delivery.

Academic and Human Resource committee activities

The academic committee of the Board is entrusted with the following roles and functions:

- a) To satisfy itself regarding the content and academic standard of any course of study in respect of any diploma, certificate or other award and to report its findings thereon to the Board.
- b) To propose regulation for consideration by the Board regarding the eligibility of persons for admission to a course of study,
- c) To propose regulations for consideration by the Board regarding the standard of proficiency to be gained in each examination for a Diploma, certificate or other award.
- d) To approve programs of study, regulate admission of persons to Nuu TVC and determine their continuance or discontinuation in such programs.
- e) To determine the Academic policy of Nuu TVC and to advise the Board on the provision of facilities to carry out that policy,
- f) To direct and regulate the teaching and instruction within the College subject to the powers of the Board.

Audit and Risk Management Committee of the BOG

The Audit and Risk Management Committee provides strategic oversight on the college's financial integrity, internal controls, and risk-management frameworks. The Committee supports the Board of Governors by ensuring prudent use of public resources, strengthening accountability systems, and advising the Board on all matters requiring enhanced financial governance and risk mitigation.

Audit and Risk Management Committee activities

The activities of the Audit Committee include:

a. Governance initiatives:

Review and provide oversight on governance initiatives established by the BOG and maintained by the organization.

b. Risk management:

Review and provide oversight on the establishment, implementation, maintenance, and effectiveness of risk assessment, risk management, and risk reporting practices.

c. Internal control framework:

Review and provide oversight on the organization's internal control framework. Keep informed on all significant matters arising from work performed by any governance, risk, and control assurance providers.

d. Audit activity:

Approve and periodically review the organizational audit policy. Review and approve an internal audit plan. The audit plan should be risk-based and supported by appropriate risk assessments.

e. Follow up on management action plans:

The audit committee shall review regular reports on implementation status of approved management action plans resulting from prior internal audit recommendations.

f. Financial statements and public accountability reporting:

The audit committee shall review and provide advice to the BOG on the key financial management and performance reports and disclosures issued to the public.

Management Committee Activities

The main purpose of the Senior Management Team is to:

- 1) Ensure that Nuu TVC's Board of Governors is able to take strategic decisions relating to Nuu TVC's activities
- 2) Provide leadership in communicating Nuu TVC's mission, values, plans and achievements effectively and consistently to Board of Governors Members, staff, Government, the voluntary and community sector, the general public and other stakeholders;
- 3) Be accountable for the development and implementation of Nuu TVC's strategic, corporate and business plans in line with the mission and values;
- 4) Take a strategic overview of performance in all areas of Nuu TVC's activities.
- 5) Specifically, the Senior Management Team:
- 6) Makes recommendations to the Council on the implementation and achievement of the Board of Governors' Strategic Framework;
- 7) Agrees Nuu TVC's Corporate Plan, and monitor delivery through appropriate key management and performance information reporting to the Board of Governors as appropriate.
- 8) In the light of income projections and forecasts, considers the annual grants and operational expenditure and monitors such expenditure;
- 9) Develops, agrees, monitors and reviews strategies relevant to the effective and efficient operation of Nuu TVC, making recommendations as appropriate to the Board of Governors and/or its relevant Committees;
- 10) Determines strategic issues arising from the introduction of new policies or process, including actively managing risk across the organisation and regularly reviewing the corporate risk register;
- 11) Oversees and monitors Nuu TVC's joint work with the other stakeholders
- 12) Considers the impact of external factors and developments, including specific political initiatives and the response to key consultation documents and where appropriate make recommendations to the Board of Governors and/or its relevant Committees.
- 13) Leads all senior managers in motivating and developing Nuu TVC staff to deliver the highest standards of performance and customer service.

Government oversight activities

The Government of Kenya's oversight role include provision of Grants for both Operations and Development as well as provision of the regulatory framework.

Nuu technical and vocational college
Annual Report and Financial Statements for the year ended 30th June 2025

(d) Entity Headquarters

P.O. Box 376-90400, Mwingi
Nuu Technical and Vocational College Building
off Mwingi-Garissa Highway, two km from Nuu Market, Kenya

(e) Entity Contacts

Telephone: (254) 758001730/721276545
E-mail: nuutvckitui@gmail.com
Website: www.nuutvc.ac.ke

(f) Entity Bankers

Kenya Commercial Bank (KCB)
Mwingi Branch
A/C No.1254590196

(g) Independent Auditors





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

(h) Principal Legal Adviser





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

Nuu technical and vocational college
Annual Report and Financial Statements for the year ended 30th June 2025

3.The Board of Governors





SN	Member Director	Details
1.	 John Mbai Musyoka Chairman Board of Governors	Chairman Board of Governors Master of arts Bachelor of education-Arts
2.	 Titus Kavisi Maluki	Bachelor of Commerce-Marketing
3.	 Mercy Mueni Maluki	Bachelors of Education Arts
4.	 Kennedy Mwendwa	Bachelor of Science(Civil and Industrial Construction)

Nuu technical and vocational college
Annual Report and Financial Statements for the year ended 30th June 2025



5.	 Darius Mwetu Kithuka	Msc,Bsc ,HND Medical laboratory sciences
6.	 Mary K. Marete	Bachelor of Commerce (Marketing)
7	 Bethel Maithya Muthangya	Bacholor of science information technology
8	 Mrs Josephine Nzyoki Principal/Secretary BOG	Princpal/ Secretary BOG Masters

**Nuu technical and vocational college
Annual Report and Financial Statements for the year ended 30th June 2025**

4. Key Management Team

SN.	Member/Director	Details
1.	 Mrs Josephine Nzyoki Principal/Accounting Officer	Overall, in Charge of College Affairs
2.	 Mr Stephen Musyoka Deputy Principal	Planning, Administration & Finance
3.	 Mr.Emmanuel Kiseve Kyaa Deputy Principal Academics	Academic Affairs
4.	 Mr. Oristar Wambua Registrar	Admissions

Nuu technical and vocational college
Annual Report and Financial Statements for the year ended 30th June 2025

5.	 Ms. Purity Kimanthi Dean of Students	Students Welfare
6.	 Ms Elizabeth Mwaniki Finance officer	Financial management of the College

5. Chairman's Statement

Preamble

Nuu Technical and Vocational College was established with the aim of providing knowledge and skills to the people of the larger Kitui and beyond. The mandate of the College is to train, impart skills, knowledge and institutionalize effective research and development geared towards production of competent graduates who will contribute to high and sustainable socio-economic development.

Key Activities

During the FY-2024/2025, the College undertook the following activities:

1. Partnership with Nuu Sub-County Hospital, National and International bodies.
2. Undertook regional and National Athletics Championships
3. Undertook regional and National Drama Festival
4. Undertook regional and National TVET Fairs

Successes

The College has been successful in the following areas:

- i. Fencing college compound up to 400 metres.
- ii. Equipped Hairdressing and Beauty section with massage bed.
- iii. Equipped Fashion Design Section with sewing machines.
- iv. Equipped Automotive section with an engine for practical lessons
- v. Started construction of two classrooms
- vi. Recruited 7 PSC Trainers, 5 Posted.

Challenges

During the FY -2024/2025, the College faced the following challenges:

- i. Inadequate water supply
- ii. Inadequate physical Infrastructure- lecture rooms, workshops and hostels.
- iii. In adequate Land for expansion
- iv. In adequate staff, both trainers and support
- v. Inadequate furniture
- vi. Delayed GOK funding

Way forward/ Future Outlook

In order to address the above challenges, the College has planned to carry out the following activities during the FY 2024/2025,

1. Construct 8 door pit latrines
2. Install CCTV Cameras in the computer labs
3. Procure tanks for storing water and repair gutters
4. Procure printers for training and offices.

Nuu technical and vocational college
Annual Report and Financial Statements for the year ended 30th June 2025

5. Strengthen the College financial base through increasing trainee's admissions. The College also plans to increase industrial linkages and partnerships so as to enhance training. Finally, it is the ambition of the College to increase the enrolment as the time goes by.

Signature



John Mbai Musyoka
Board Chairman

6. Report of the Principal

Preamble

Nuu Technical and Vocational College was established with the aim of providing knowledge and skills to the people of the larger Kitui County and beyond. The mandate of the College is to train, impart skills, knowledge and institutionalize effective research and development agenda geared towards production of competent graduates who will contribute to high and sustainable socio-economic development.

Key Activities

During the FY-2024/2025, the College undertook the following activities:

Successes

- i. Undertook exhibitions in TVET Fair and robotics, athletics and ball games
- ii. Fencing College compound up to 400 metres.
- iii. Equipped Hairdressing and Beauty section with massage bed
- iv. Equipped Fashion Design Section with sewing machines.
- v. Equipped Automotive section with an engine for practical lessons
- vi. Started construction of two classrooms
- vii. Recruited 7 PSC Trainers, 5 Posted.

Challenges

During the FY 2024/2025 the College faced the following challenges:

- i. **Inadequate water supply**
The College is located in a semi-arid area and hence we face major water challenge due to the inadequate and unreliable water supply.
- ii. **Infrastructure**
The College is facing a major challenge in physical infrastructure due to the growing numbers. There is need for more classrooms, workshops, offices, hostels and staff houses.
- iii. **Inadequate land for expansion**
The College has limited land for expansion which is only 1.03 hectares.
- iv. **Inadequate staff**
The College has inadequate teaching staff with some departments such as hair dressing & beauty therapy as well as food & beverage have no single trainer employed by the Public Service Commission. The college usually employ BOG trainers to train in such departments.

v. **Inadequate furniture.**

Furniture for both teaching staff and trainees is inadequate due to the growing college population.

vi. **Delayed GOK recurrent funds.**

The delayed disbursement of recurrent funds by the government affects the way the college implements its budget. Our trainees come from humble background hence they are not able to meet all financial obligations.

Way forward/ Future Outlook

In order to address the above challenges, the College has planned to carry out the following activities during the FY 2024/2025

- i. Construct 8 door pit latrines
- ii. Install CCTV Cameras in the computer labs
- iii. Procure tanks for storing water and repair gutters
- iv. Procure printers for training and offices.
- v. Strengthen the College financial base through increasing income generating activities. We shall seek collaborations and partnerships with National and County governments by writing proposals for donor funding

Financial Performance of the College

In the FY 2024/2025 the college targeted to raise A.I.A (Appropriation in Aid) of Kshs. **51,183,287**. By the end of the financial period the college had collected A.I.A amounting to Kshs. **34,241,230**

The college also plans to increase industrial linkages and partnerships so as to enhance training.

Signature.



Mrs Josephine Nzyoki
PRINCIPAL

Nuu technical and vocational college
Annual Report and Financial Statements for the year ended 30th June 2025

7. Statement of Performance against Predetermined Objectives

Section 81 Subsection 2 (f) of the Public Finance Management Act, 2012 requires the accounting officer to include in the financial statement, a statement of the national government entity's performance against predetermined objectives.

Nuu Technical and Vocational College has three strategic pillars and objectives within its Strategic Plan for the FY 19/20- 24/25. These strategic pillars are as follows:

Pillar 1: Access and equity

Pillar 2: Corporate governance

Pillar 3: Collaboration and linkages

Nuu technical and Vocational College develops its annual work plans based on the above three pillars. Assessment of the Board's performance against its annual work plan is done on a quarterly basis. The College achieved its performance targets set for the FY 2024/2025 period for its three strategic pillars, as indicated in the diagram below:

Strategic Pillar		Objective	Key Performance Indicators	Activities	Achievements
Pillar 1:	Access and equity	To promote access and equity with focus to youth, women and PLWDS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Access to loans, bursaries and sponsorships Application of modern techniques in teaching 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increase access to relevant TVET education Enhance quality of curriculum delivery 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increased access to TVET programs Improved training methods
Pillar 2:	Corporate governance	To enhance inclusivity in institutional corporate governance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Involvement of both BOG and management in key decision making process 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide leadership in making key strategic decisions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Prudent results
Pillar 3:	Collaboration and linkages	To Create collaborations and linkages with labour markets and partners	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lobby for bursaries from the government kit Create opportunities for provision of products and services mutual to all players. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Collaborate with Government in ensuring that youth access TVET. Partner with industry on areas of research, job absorption 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Higher access to TVET Efficient trainers equipped with skills

8. Corporate Governance Statement

i. Appointment of BOG Members

The Cabinet Secretary, MOE appoints members of the Board following proposals from the principal of the College. The board consists of nine members. The Boards of Governors for Nuu Technical and Vocational College serves for three years. The Board may set up such committees and assign such responsibilities as it may deem fit.

ii. Role and Functions of Board of Governors

The functions of the organs set out under section 28 (1) shall include —

- (a) Overseeing the conduct of education and training in the institutions in accordance with the provisions of this TVET Act and any other written law;
- (b) Promoting and maintaining standards, quality and relevance in education and training in the institutions in accordance with this TVET Act and any other written law;
- (c) Administering and managing the property of the institution;
- (d) Developing and implementing the institutions' strategic plan;
- (e) Preparing annual estimates of revenue and expenditure for the institution and incurring expenditure on behalf of the institutions;
- (f) Receiving, on behalf of the institution, fees, grants, subscriptions, donations, bequests or other moneys and to make disbursement to the institution or other bodies or persons;
- (g) Determining the fees payable and prescribing conditions under which fees may be remitted in part or in whole in accordance with the guidelines developed under the provisions TVET Act; 855 2013 Technical and Vocational Education and Training No. 29
- (h) Mobilizing resources for the institutions;
- (i) Developing and reviewing programmes for training and to make representations thereon to the Board;
- (j) Regulating the admission and exclusion of students from the institutions, subject to a qualifications framework and the provisions of this Act;
- (k) Approving collaboration or association with other institutions and industries in and outside Kenya
- (l) Recruiting and appointing trainers from among qualified professionals and practising trade's persons in relevant sectors of industry;
- (m) Determining suitable terms and conditions of service for support staff, trainers and instructors and remunerating the staff of the institutions, in consultation with the TVET Authority;
- (n) Making regulations governing organization, conduct and discipline of the staff and students;
- (o) Preparing comprehensive annual reports on all areas of their mandate, including education and training services and submits the same to the ministry
- (p) Providing for the welfare of the students and staff of the institutions;
- (q) Encouraging, nurturing and promoting democratic culture, dialogue and tolerance in the institutions.

9. Management Discussion and Analysis

i. Operational Performance;

Management has worked hard to make living of the trainees in the college. The focus is to continue working so hard to see if they can get a hostel and also borehole for adequate supply of water.

ii. Financial Performance

The College is fairly stable financially. It operates on fees received from trainees, G.O.K grants and Capitation, H.E.L.B Funds.

Table of comparison in financial performance between FY 2024/2025 and 2023/2024

Items	2024/2025	2023/2024	Difference	Percentage change
Revenue				
Recurrent grants and capitation	4,112,800	11,001,930	-6,889,130	-62.16
Appropriation in Aid	30,128,430	15,970,779	14,157,651	88.65
Total	34,241,230	26,972,709		
Expenditures				
Compensation to employees	5,036,978	4,589,943	447,035	9.74
Use of goods and services	20,675,208	14,226,113	6,449,095	45.33
Remuneration to directors	831,740	365,000	466,740	127.87
Repair maintenance and improvement	1,582,988	1,162,170	420,818	36.21
Total	28,126,914	20,343,226		

The recurrent grants, capitation and scholarship decreased by 62.16% due to low disbursement. On the other hand, the A-I-A increased by 88.65% due to increased application of HELB product among trainees and also increases in the trainees numbers.

During the year the institution recruited two support staff and three trainers, this led to increase in compensation to employees by 21.5%.

Nuu technical and vocational college
Annual Report and Financial Statements for the year ended 30th June 2025

The increased enrolment of trainees in the practical oriented courses such as food and beverage, plumbing, building technology and civil engineering, hair dressing and beauty therapy, electrical and electronics engineering, fashion design and garment making and automotive engineering led to the increase in use of goods by 45.33% during the year because the institution had to procure training and examination materials to ensure the sections are fully equipped. The introduction of Competency based education training curriculum which is practical oriented has also led to increase in procurement of practical training materials.

The remuneration to directors increased by 127.87 % because of increased committee meetings and full board meetings as compared to previous financial year.

The repairs and maintenance cost increased tremendous due to repainting of tuition block, repair of water gutters and building of gabions to prevent gulley erosion near the college fence.

i. College's compliance with statutory requirements

The College complies with making statutory payments before the relevant deadlines. The College worker's pay P.A.Y.E Tax as generated on the I-tax portal.

ii. Major risks facing the College

Financial litigation – due to limited finances, the College has not been able to start major projects.

iii. Poor enrolment –due to acute water shortage in the area and lack of Hostels.

iv. Material arrears in statutory /financial obligations

At end of the financial year the college had no work in progress

10. Environmental and Sustainability Reporting Statement

Nuu Technical and Vocational College exists to transform lives. This is our purpose; the driving force behind everything we do. It's what guides us to deliver our strategy, which is founded on three pillars: 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.

Sustainability strategy and profile

Economic sustainability embraces general aspects of an organization that have to be respected. The use of such generic aspects seems meaningful, as good results in these aspects are likely to lead to good financial and sustainability results of the College. The management of the College has developed the following sustainability strategies:

- Innovation and Technology
- Collaboration-good cooperation and collaboration with other institutions, county government and other stakeholders.
- Sustainability reporting: - The College reports sustainability issues within the College's report separately or incorporated in the integrated Colleges report.

Environmental performance

The environmental impact of an organization is an important factor in evaluation of a given corporate's level of social responsibility. Deficiency in public awareness of the importance of the environment is the main causes of the low social responsibility among the institution.

The environmental performance of the College exerts influence on the corporate social responsibility.

Employee welfare

Nuu Technical and vocational College Seeks to improve the welfare of its employees through:

- Increased organisational citizenship behaviours and improved employee relationships
- Enhanced employee identification with the organization
- Improved retention and organizational commitment
- More attractive institution culture to prospective employees
- Better employee engagement and performance
- Increased creativity

Nuu Technical and Vocational College is an equal employer were all the applicants have equal chances of been employed irrespective of their gender, tribe or religion. The Colleges ensures gender ratio any time recruitment is taking place. There is a standardized appraisal and rewarding system which applies to all employees within the College. Nuu Technical and Vocational discloses its safety policy and compliance with occupational safety and healthy Acts of 2007, (OSHA)

Nuu technical and vocational college
Annual Report and Financial Statements for the year ended 30th June 2025

Market place practices-

Nuu technical and Vocational College maintains corporate social responsibility in the market place practices through: -

The College and the suppliers take responsibility to do no harm to the environment, to reduce waste and pollution as well as complying with the government regulations. In order to stay away in the competition, the College determines its strategies and plan their relevant activities

Corporate Social Responsibility / Community Engagements

Nuu technical and Vocational College seeks and maintain important links with the community. The College combine with the public, business and civil constituencies who engage in voluntary, mutual beneficial, innovative relationships to address common societal aims through combining their resources and competencies.

Nuu Technical and Vocational College engage in community developments as follows;

- Training of community professionals in computer support and maintenance
- Students performs voluntary projects during vacations to the community where they share experiences, knowledge and sustainable practices within the community.
- Students support vulnerable communities in the development and improvement of their housing spaces
- Giving out hay to the community.

11. Report of the Board of Governors

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

Principal activities

The core mandate of the College is providing knowledge and skills to the people of the larger Kitui County and beyond.

The Mandate of **Nuu Technical Vocational College** is to train, impart skills, knowledge and institutionalize effective research and development geared towards production of competent graduates who will contribute to high and sustainable social-economic development.

Results

The results of the entity for the year ended June 30, 2025 are set out on page 1 and 52.

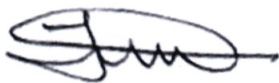
Board of Governors

The members of the Board who served during the year are shown on page viii to ix. During the year that ended 30 June 2025, none of members retired/ resigned.

Auditors

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

By Order of the Board



Josephine Nzyoki
SECRETARY BOG

12. Statement of Board of Governors Responsibilities

The BOG members are responsible for the preparation and presentation of Nuu TVC financial statements, which give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the College for and as at the end of the financial year (period) ended on June 30, 2025. The BOG responsibility includes:

- i. Maintaining adequate financial management arrangements and ensuring that these continue to be effective throughout the reporting period;
- ii. Maintaining proper accounting records, which disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the College;
- 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. Safe guarding the assets of the College;
- v. Selecting and applying appropriate accounting policies; and
- vi. Making accounting estimates that are reasonable in the circumstances.

The BOG members accept responsibility for the College financial statements, which have been prepared using appropriate accounting policies supported by reasonable and prudent judgements and estimates, in conformity with International Public Sector Accounting Standards (IPSAS), and in the manner required by the PFM Act, 2012 and *the TVET Act 2013*. The BOG members are of the opinion that the *College's* financial statements give a true and fair view of the state of transactions during the financial year ended June 30, 2025, and of the *College's* financial position as at that date. The Board members further confirm the completeness of the accounting records maintained for the *College*, which have been relied upon in the preparation of the *College's* financial statements as well as the adequacy of the systems of internal financial control.

Nothing has come to the attention of the Board members to indicate that the College 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 College's financial statements were approved by the Board on 28th August, 2025 and signed on its behalf by:



.....

Name: John Mbai Musyoka

Chairperson of the Board



.....

Name: Josephine Nzyoki

Accounting Officer

REPUBLIC OF KENYA



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

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

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

PREAMBLE

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

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

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

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

REPORT ON THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Qualified Opinion

I have audited the accompanying financial statements of Nuu Technical and Vocational College set out on pages 1 to 49, which comprise of the statement of financial position as at 30 June, 2025 and the statement of financial performance, statement of changes in net

assets, statement of cash flows and statement of comparison of budget and actual amounts for the year then ended and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information in accordance with the provisions of Article 229 of the Constitution of Kenya and Section 35 of the Public Audit Act, 2015. I have obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of my knowledge and belief, were necessary for the purpose of the audit.

In my opinion, except for the effect of the matters described in the Basis for Qualified Opinion section of my report, the financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Nuu Technical and Vocational College as at 30 June, 2025 and of its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended, in accordance with International Public Sector Accounting Standards (Accrual Basis) and comply with the Technical and Vocational Education and Training Act, 2013 and the Public Finance Management Act, 2012.

Basis for Qualified Opinion

1. Unsupported Property, Plant and Equipment

The statement of financial position reflects property, plant and equipment balance of Kshs.61,619,482 which, as disclosed in Note 21 to the financial statements include land valued at Kshs.1,400,000 whose ownership documents and valuation report were not provided for audit review.

In the circumstances, the accuracy, completeness and ownership of property, plant and equipment balance of Kshs.61,619,482 could not be confirmed.

2. Unsupported Use of Goods and Services

The statement of financial performance reflects use of goods and services totalling Kshs.20,762,890 which, as disclosed in Note 13 to the financial statements includes Kshs.1,997,564 in respect to travelling and accommodation. However, the imprest register to confirm the outstanding imprests and the number of imprests issued was not provided for audit review.

In the circumstances, the accuracy and completeness of use of goods and services totalling Kshs.1,997,564 could not be confirmed.

3. Unsupported Current Provisions

The statement of financial position and as disclosed in Note 25 to the financial statements reflect current provisions balance of Kshs.1,308,375 whose support documents were not provided for audit review.

In the circumstances, the accuracy and completeness of the current provisions balance of Kshs.1,308,375 could not be confirmed.

The audit was conducted in accordance with International Standards of Supreme Audit Institutions (ISSAIs). I am independent of the Nuu 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

1. Long Outstanding Trade and Other Payables

The statement of financial position reflects trade and other payables balance of Kshs.5,771,055 as disclosed in Note 23 to the financial statements. Included in the balance are payables totalling Kshs.165,651 which have been outstanding for more than two (2) years. Although Management indicated that the payables had been outstanding for long due to financial constraints, no measures had been put in place to clear the payables.

Failure to settle bills during the year to which they relate distorts the financial statements and adversely affects the budgetary provisions for the subsequent year as they form a first charge.

2. Budgetary Control and Performance

The statement of comparison of budget and actual amounts reflects actual expenditure of Kshs.34,509,265 against actual receipts of Kshs.51,183,287 resulting to under absorption of Kshs.16,674,022 or approximately 33% of the actual receipts.

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

My opinion is not modified in respect of these matters.

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

The Management is responsible for the Other Information set out on pages iii to xxiv which comprise of Key Entity Information and Management, The Board of Governors, Key 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, Report of Board of Governors and Statement of Board of Governors Responsibilities. The Other Information does not include the financial statements and my audit report thereon

In connection with my audit on the College's financial statements, my responsibility is to read the Other Information and in doing so, consider whether the Other Information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or my knowledge obtained in the audit

or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If based on the work I have performed, I conclude that there is a material misstatement of this Other Information, I am required to report that fact. I have nothing to report in this regard.

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

REPORT ON LAWFULNESS AND EFFECTIVENESS IN USE OF PUBLIC RESOURCES

Conclusion

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

Basis for Conclusion

1. Non-Compliance with Law on Ethnic Composition

During the year under review, the total number of employees of the College was sixty (60), out of which forty-four (44) or approximately 73% of the total number were members of the dominant ethnic community in the County. This is contrary to Section 7(1) and (2) of the National Cohesion and Integration Act, 2008 which states that, “all public offices shall seek to represent the diversity of the people of Kenya in the employment of staff and that no public Institution shall have more than one-third of its staff establishment from the same ethnic community”.

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

2. Failure to Submit Quarterly Revenue Reports

The statement of financial performance reflects rendering of services – fees from students totalling Kshs.47,038,487 as disclosed in Note 11 to the financial statements. However, the College did not provide evidence to confirm that quarterly revenue reports were prepared and submitted to the Cabinet Secretary and The National Treasury. This is contrary to Section 83(1) and (3) of the Public Finance Management Act, 2012 which stipulates that an Accounting Officer for a National Government entity shall prepare a report for each quarter of the financial year in respect of the entity and not later than fifteen days after the end of each quarter, the Accounting Officer shall submit the quarterly report to the Cabinet Secretary responsible for the entity and The National Treasury.

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

The audit was conducted in accordance with ISSAI 3000 and ISSAI 4000. The standards require that I comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain assurance about whether the activities, financial transactions and information reflected in

the financial statements comply in all material respects, with the authorities that govern them. I believe that the audit evidence I have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for my conclusion.

REPORT ON THE EFFECTIVENESS OF INTERNAL CONTROLS, RISK MANAGEMENT AND GOVERNANCE

Conclusion

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

Basis for Conclusion

1. Failure to Automate Accounting Records

Review of records revealed that the College acquired an Enterprise Resource Planning (ERP) system at a cost of Kshs.1,030,000. However, Management had not fully utilized the system since accounting records were maintained in manual form which do not have the necessary backups thereby exposing the College's financial information to risk of inaccuracies, inefficiencies, manipulations and loss. Further, opening minutes, evaluation report, committee report and signed professional opinion for the ERP system were not provided for audit review.

In the circumstances, value for money and effectiveness of the ERP system with a cost of Kshs.1,030,000 could not be confirmed.

2. Lack of Effective Board of Governors

The statement of financial performance reflects Board expenses totalling Kshs.831,740. However, the gazette notices for the Board Members and the appointment letters were not provided for audit review. In addition, the Board did not have an approved Board Charter.

In the circumstances, existence of effective governance measures could not be confirmed.

3. Failure to Maintain an Updated Fixed Assets Register

The statement of financial position reflects property, plant and equipment balance of Kshs.61,619,482 as disclosed in Note 21 to the financial statements. However, review of records and physical verification revealed that the College did not maintain an updated fixed assets register to control its assets. This is contrary to Regulation 143(1) of the Public Finance Management (National Government) Regulations, 2015 which states that the Accounting Officer shall be responsible for maintaining a register of assets under his or her control or possession as prescribed by the laws

In the circumstances, existence of effective measures on management of assets could not be confirmed.

4. Lack of Adequate Training Infrastructure

Physical verification of the College infrastructure conducted on 14 October, 2025 revealed that the College constructed five (5) temporary classes of iron sheets which are very uncomfortable during the hot season as the College is located in a dry weather area. This is contrary to the requirement of Section 18 of the Technical and Vocational Training Act, 2013 which requires an Institution to ensure it has adequate infrastructure before it is granted the Charter to operate as a Technical and Vocational Education Institution.

In the circumstances, the College's capacity to deliver on its mandate could not be confirmed.

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

Responsibilities of the Management and Board of Governors

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.

The Board of Governors 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

1 December, 2025

Nuu technical and vocational college
Annual Report and Financial Statements for the year ended 30th June 2025

14. Statement of Financial Performance For The Year Ended 30 June 2025

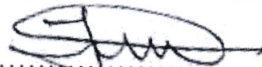
	Notes	2024-2025	2023-2024
		Kshs	Kshs
Revenue from Non-Exchange transactions			
Transfers from other National Government entities	10	4,112,800	20,224,572
		4,112,800	20,224,572
Revenue from Exchange transactions			
Rendering of services- fees from students	11	47,038,487	16,120,503
Miscellaneous income	12	32,000	0
Revenue from Exchange transactions		47,070,487	16,120,503
Total Revenue		51,183,287	36,345,075
Expenses			
Use of goods and services	13	20,762,890	16,582,650
Employee costs	14	5,577,168	4,601,943
Board Expenses	15	831,740	365,000
Depreciation and amortization expense	16	2,057,027	1,735,780
Repairs and maintenance	17	1,154,955	1,514,893
Total Expenses		30,383,780	24,800,266
Other Gains/(Losses)			
Gain on sale of assets	0	0	0
Gain/ Loss on fair value of investments	0	0	0
Impairment loss	0	(0)	(0)
Total Other Gains/(Losses)		0	0
Net surplus/(deficit) for the year		20,799,507	11,544,809

(The notes set out on pages 23 to 41 form an integral part of the Annual Financial Statements).

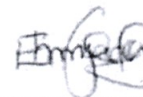
The Financial Statements set out on pages 1 to 5 were signed by:



Chairman of Board



Accounting Officer



Finance Officer

ICPAK No: Assoc/1706

Date: 03/11/2025

Date: 03/11/2025

Date: 03/11/2025

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

Description	Notes	2024-2025	2023-2024
		Kshs	Kshs
Assets			
Current Assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	18	393,921	303,455
Current portion of receivables from exchange transactions	19	38,674,144	20,519,542
Receivables from non-exchange transactions	20	0	500,000
Total Current Assets		39,068,065	21,322,997
Non-Current Assets			
Property, plant, and equipment	21	61,619,482	57,442,497
Intangible assets	22	978,500	0
Total Non-Current Assets		62,597,982	78,765,494
Total Assets (A)		101,666,047	78,765,494
Liabilities			
Current Liabilities			
Trade and other payables from exchange transactions	23	5,771,055	5,190,709
Refundable deposits from customers	24	229,500	108,000
Current provisions	25	1,308,375	1,308,375
Total Current Liabilities		7,308,930	6,607,884
Total Liabilities (B)		7,308,930	6,607,884
Net Assets (A-B)		94,357,117	72,157,610
Represented By:			

Nuu technical and vocational college
Annual Report and Financial Statements for the year ended 30th June 2025

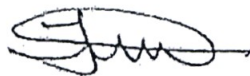
Description	Notes	2024-2025	2023-2024
		Kshs	Kshs
Revaluation Reserves		0	0
Accumulated Surplus		41,130,377	20,330,870
Capital Fund		53,226,740	51,826,740
Net Assets		94,357,117	72,157,610

The Financial Statements set out on pages 1 to 5 were signed by:



Chairman of Board

Date: 03/11/2025



Accounting Officer

Date: 03/11/2025



Finance Officer

ICPAK No: Assoc /1706

Date: 03/11/2025

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

Description	Revaluation reserve	Accumulated Fund	Capital Grants/Fund	Total
At July 1, 2023	0	8,786,061	51,826,740	60,612,801
Revaluation gain	0	0	0	0
Surplus/(deficit) for the year	0	11,544,809	0	11,544,809
Capital grants received during the year	0	0	0	0
Transfer of depreciation/amortisation from capital fund to Retained earnings	0	0	(0)	0
At June 30, 2024		20,330,870	51,826,740	72,157,610
At July 1, 2024 (current year)		20,330,870	51,826,740	72,157,610
Revaluation gain		0	0	0
Surplus/(deficit) for the year	0	20,799,507	0	20,799,507
Capital grants received during the year(land valuation)	0	0	1,400,000	1,400,000
Transfer of depreciation/amortisation from capital fund to Retained earnings	0	0	(0)	0
At June 30, 2025	0	41,130,377	53,226,740	94,357,117

Nuu technical and vocational college
Annual Report and Financial Statements for the year ended 30th June 2025

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

Description		2024-2025	2023-2024
	Note	Kshs	Kshs
Cash flows from operating activities			
Receipts			
Transfers from other National Government entities		11,671,563	11,001,930
Rendering of services- fees from students		22,537,667	15,970,779
Miscellaneous income		32,000	0
Total Receipts		34,241,230	26,972,709
Payments			
Use of goods and services		20,675,208	15,614,158
Employee costs		5,036,978	5,402,243
Board /Council Expenses		831,740	365,000
Repairs and maintenance		1,582,988	1,162,170
Total Payments		28,126,914	22,543,571
Net Cash Flows from operating activities	27	6,114,316	4,429,138
Cash flows from investing activities			
Purchase of property, plant, equipment and intangible assets		(6,023,850)	(4134536)
Proceeds from sale of property, plant and equipment		0	0
Net cash flows used in investing activities		(6,023,850)	(4,134,536)
Cash flows from financing activities			
Proceeds From Borrowing		0	0
Repayment Of Borrowings		(0)	0
Net cash flows used in financing activities		(0)	0
Net Increase/(Decrease) in Cash and Cash equivalents		90,466	294,602
Cash and Cash equivalents at 1 JULY	27	303,455	8,853
Cash and Cash equivalents at 30 JUNE	27	393,921	303,455

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

Description	Original budget	Adjustments	Final budget	Actual on comparable basis	Performance difference	Utilization Difference
	Kshs	Kshs	Kshs	Kshs	Kshs	%
	a	b	c=(a+b)	d	e=(c-d)	f=d/c*100
Budget carryovers from the previous year*	-	0	0	0	0	0
Receipts						
Transfers from other National Government entities	4,112,800	(0)	4,112,800	4,112,800	0	100%
Grants from donors and development partners	0	(0)	0	0	0	0
Transfers from other levels of government	0	(0)	0	0	0	0
Public contributions and donations	0	(0)	0	0	0	0
Rendering of services- fees from students	32,533,449	(0)	32,533,449	47,038,487	(14,505,038)	144,58%
Sale of goods	0	(0)	0	0	0	0
Rental revenue from facilities and equipment	0	(0)	0	0	0	0
Finance income	0	(0)	0	0	0	0
Miscellaneous Income	0	(0)	0	32000	(32,000)	0
Total Receipts	36,646,249	(0)	36,646,249	51,183,287	(14,537,032)	139.67%
Payments		(0)				
Use of goods and services	18,546,249	(0)	18,546,249	20,762,890	(2,216,641)	111.95%
Employee costs	5,700,000	(0)	5,700,000	5,577,168	122,832	97.85%
Board Expenses	1,080,000	(0)	1,080,000	831,740	248,260	77.01%
Repairs and maintenance	1,370,000	(0)	1,370,000	1,154,955	215,045	84.30%
Total Expenditure Payments	26,696,249	(0)	26,696,249	28,326,753	(1,630,504)	106.11%
Capital Expenditure Payments	9,950,000	(0)	9,950,000	6,182,512	3,767,488	48,07%
Surplus	0	(0)	0	16,674,022		0

Budget notes

Budget Reconciliation

Description of particulars	Amount
Actual Surplus Amounts as per the statement of Budget	16,674,022
Increase in Receivables	17,284,602
Increase in Payables	701,046
Opening cash and cash equivalents	303,455
Closing cash and cash equivalents	393,921

19. Notes to the Financial Statements

1. General Information

- Nuu Technical and Vocational College is established by and derives its authority and accountability from TVET Act No.29 of 2013. Nuu Technical and Vocational College is under the Ministry of Education, State department of Technical and Vocational Training. The College is wholly owned by the Government of Kenya and is domiciled in Kenya. The college's principal activity is to train competent Human Resource for social economic development at TVET level

3. 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 College's accounting policies.

The financial statements have been prepared and presented in Kenya Shillings, which is the functional and reporting currency of the College.

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the PFM Act No.18 of 24th July 2012, the State Corporations Act, the TVET Act 2013 and International Public Sector Accounting Standards (IPSAS). The Institution adopted IPSAS in the year 2019 following elevation into a SAGA. The accounting policies adopted have been consistently applied to all the years presented.

7. 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:
<p>IPSAS 43: Leases</p>	<p><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 cash flows of an Entity.</p> <p>The new standard requires entities to recognise, measure and present information on right of use assets and lease liabilities.</p>
<p>IPSAS 44: Non- Current Assets Held for Sale and Discontinued Operations</p>	<p><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.</p>
<p>IPSAS 45: Property Plant and Equipment</p>	<p><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</p>

Nuu technical and vocational college
Annual Report and Financial Statements for the year ended 30th June 2025

	under the infrastructure assets, under- maintenance of assets and distinguishing significant parts of infrastructure assets.
IPSAS 46: Measurement	<p><i>Applicable 1st January 2025</i> The objective of this standard was to improve measurement guidance across IPSAS by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Providing further detailed guidance on the implementation of commonly used measurement bases and the circumstances under which they should be used. ii. Clarifying transaction costs guidance to enhance consistency across IPSAS. iii. Amending where appropriate guidance across IPSAS related to measurement at recognition, subsequent measurement and measurement related disclosures. <p>The standard also introduces a public sector specific measurement bases called the current operational value.</p>
IPSAS 47: Revenue	<p><i>Applicable 1st January 2026</i> This standard supersedes IPSAS 9- Revenue from exchange transactions, IPSAS 11 Construction contracts and IPSAS 23 Revenue from non-exchange transactions. This standard brings all the guidance of accounting for revenue under one standard. The objective of the standard is to establish the principles that an entity shall apply to report useful information to users of financial statements about the nature, amount, timing and uncertainty of revenue and cash flow arising from revenue transactions.</p>
IPSAS 48: Transfer Expenses	<p><i>Applicable 1st January 2026</i> The objective of the standard is to establish the principles that a transfer provider shall apply to report useful information to users of financial statements about the nature, amount, timing and uncertainty of expenses and cash flow arising from transfer expense transactions. This is a new standard for public sector entities geared to provide guidance to entities that provide transfers on accounting for such transfers.</p>
IPSAS 49: Retirement Benefit Plans	<p><i>Applicable 1st January 2026</i> The objective is to prescribe the accounting and reporting requirements for the public sector retirement benefit plans which provide retirement to public sector employees and other eligible participants. The standard sets the financial statements that should be presented by a retirement benefit plan.</p>
IPSAS 50:	<i>Applicable 1st January 2027</i>

Nuu technical and vocational college
Annual Report and Financial Statements for the year ended 30th June 2025

<p>Exploration For & Evaluation of Mineral Resources</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> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Limited improvements to existing accounting practices for exploration and evaluation expenditures. ii. Entities that recognize exploration and evaluation assets to assess such assets for impairment in accordance with this Standard and measure any impairment in accordance with IPSAS 26. iii. Disclosures that identify and explain the amounts in the entity's financial statements arising from the exploration for and evaluation of mineral resources and help users of those financial statements understand the amount, timing and certainty of future cash flows from any exploration and evaluation assets recognized.
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iii. Early adoption of standards

The Entity did not early – adopt any new or amended standards in the financial year or the entity adopted the following standards early

8. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

a) Revenue recognition

i) Revenue from non-exchange transactions

Transfers from other government entities

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

ii) Revenue from exchange transactions

Rendering of services

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

Sale of goods

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

Interest income

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

Rental income

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

b) Budget information

The original budget for FY 2024/2025 was approved by the Council or Board on **28/06/2024**. Subsequent revisions or additional appropriations were made to the approved budget in accordance with specific approvals from the appropriate authorities. The additional appropriations are added to the original budget by the entity upon receiving the respective approvals to conclude the final budget. Accordingly, the entity recorded additional appropriations of **0** on the FY 2024/2025 budget following the Board's approval. The entity's budget is prepared on a different basis to the actual income and expenditure disclosed in the financial statements. The financial statements are prepared on accrual basis using a classification based on the nature of expenses in the statement of financial performance, whereas the budget is prepared on cash basis. The amounts in the financial statements were recast from the accrual basis to the cash basis and reclassified by presentation to be on the same basis as the approved budget. A comparison of budget and actual amounts, prepared on a comparable basis to the approved budget, is then presented in the statement of comparison of budget and actual amounts. In addition to the Basis difference, adjustments to amounts in the financial statements are also made for differences in the formats and classification schemes adopted for the presentation of the financial statements and the approved budget. A statement to reconcile the actual amounts on a comparable basis included in the statement of comparison of budget and actual amounts and the actuals as per the statement of Cash flows has been presented.

c) Taxes

Current income tax

The college is exempt from paying taxes as per schedule **section sub-section a and b of the income tax Act**.

Sales tax/ Value Added Tax

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

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

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

d. Investment property

Investment properties are measured initially at cost, including transaction costs. The carrying amount includes the replacement cost of components of an existing investment property at the time that cost is incurred if the recognition criteria are met and excludes the costs of day-to-day maintenance of an investment property. Investment property acquired through a non-exchange transaction is measured at its fair value at the date of acquisition. Subsequent to initial recognition, investment properties are measured using the cost model and are depreciated over an one-year period or investment property is measured at fair value with gains and losses recognised through surplus or deficit. Investment properties are derecognized either when they have been disposed of or when the investment property is permanently withdrawn from use and no future economic benefit or service potential is expected from its disposal. The difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset is recognized in the surplus or deficit in the period of de-recognition. Transfers are made to or from investment property only when there is a change in use.

e. Property, plant and equipment

All property, plant and equipment are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses. Cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition or construction of the item of property appropriately according to the acronyms you use in your financial statements plant and equipment. When significant parts of property, plant and equipment are required to be replaced at intervals, the entity recognizes such parts as individual assets with specific useful lives and depreciates them accordingly. Likewise, when a major inspection is performed, its cost is recognized in the carrying amount of the plant and equipment as a replacement if the recognition criteria are satisfied. All other repair and maintenance costs are recognized in surplus, or deficit as incurred. Where an asset is acquired in a non-exchange transaction for nil or nominal consideration the asset is initially measured at its fair value.

f. Leases

Finance leases are leases that transfer substantially the entire risks and benefits incidental to ownership of the leased item to the Entity. Assets held under a finance lease are capitalized at the commencement of the lease at the fair value of the leased property or, if lower, at the present value of the future minimum lease payments. The Entity also recognizes the associated lease liability at the inception of the lease. The liability recognized is measured as the present value of the future minimum lease payments at initial recognition. Subsequent to initial recognition, lease payments are apportioned between finance charges and reduction of the lease liability to achieve a constant rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability. Finance charges are recognized as finance costs in surplus or deficit. An asset held under a finance lease is depreciated over the useful life of the asset. However, if there is no reasonable certainty that the Entity will obtain ownership of the asset by the end of the lease term, the asset is depreciated over the shorter of the estimated useful life of the asset and the lease term. Operating leases are

leases that do not transfer substantially all the risks and benefits incidental to ownership of the leased item to the Entity. Operating lease payments are recognized as an operating expense in surplus or deficit on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

g. Intangible assets

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

h. Biological Assets

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

i. Research and development costs

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

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

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

j. Financial instruments

IPSAS 41 addresses the classification, measurement and de-recognition of financial assets and financial liabilities, introduces new rules for hedge accounting and a new impairment model for financial assets. The entity does not have any hedge relationships and therefore the new hedge accounting rules have no impact on the Company's financial statements. A financial instrument is any contract that gives rise to a financial asset of one entity and a financial liability or equity instrument of another entity. At initial recognition, the entity measures a financial asset or financial liability at its fair value plus or minus, in the case of a financial asset or financial liability not at fair value through surplus or deficit, transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of the financial asset or financial liability.

Financial assets

Classification

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

Subsequent measurement

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

Amortized cost

Financial assets that are held for collection of contractual cash flows where those cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest, and that are not designated at fair value through surplus or deficit, are measured at amortized cost. A gain or loss on an instrument that is subsequently measured at amortized cost and is not part of a hedging relationship is

recognized in profit or loss when the asset is de-recognized or impaired. Interest income from these financial assets is included in finance income using the effective interest rate method.

Fair value through net assets/ equity

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

Fair value through surplus or deficit

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

Trade and other receivables

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

Impairment

The entity assesses, on a forward-looking basis, the expected credit loss ('ECL') associated with its financial assets carried at amortized cost and fair value through net assets/equity. The entity recognizes a loss allowance for such losses at each reporting date. Critical estimates and significant judgments made by management in determining the expected credit loss (ECL) are set out in Note 0.

Financial liabilities

Classification

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

k. Inventories

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

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

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

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

nominal charge, that class of inventory is measured at the lower of cost and current replacement cost.

Inventories (Continued)

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

l. Provisions

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

Contingent liabilities

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

Contingent assets

The *Entity* 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.

m. Social Benefits

Social benefits are cash transfers provided to i) specific individuals and/or households that meet the eligibility criteria, ii) mitigate the effects of social risks and iii) Address the need of society as a whole. The entity recognises a social benefit as an expense for the social benefits scheme at the same time that it recognises a liability. The liability for the social benefit scheme is

measured at the best estimate of the cost (the social benefit payments) that the entity will incur in fulfilling the present obligations represented by the liability.

n. Nature and purpose of reserves

The Nuu Technical and Vocational College creates and maintains reserves in terms of specific requirements.

o. Changes in accounting policies and estimates

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

p. Employee benefits

Retirement benefit plans

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

q. Foreign currency transactions

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

monetary/non-monetary items at rates different from those at which they were initially reported are recognized in surplus or deficit in the period.

r. Borrowing costs

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

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

s. Related parties

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

t. Service concession arrangements

The *Entity* 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.

u. Cash and cash equivalents

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

authorised public officers and/or institutions which were not surrendered or accounted for at the end of the financial year.

v. Comparative figures

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

w. Subsequent events

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

9. Significant Judgments and Sources of Estimation Uncertainty

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

Estimates and assumptions.

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

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.

(Include provisions applicable for your organisation e.g. provision for bad debts, provisions of obsolete stocks and how management estimates these provisions).

10. Transfers from other National Government entities

Description	31 July 2024 June 2025 Kshs	31 July 2023 June 2024 Kshs
Unconditional Grants		
Capitation Grants	4,112,800	18,224,572
Operational Grant	0	0
Development grants	0	0
Other Grants	0	0
Total unconditional Grants	4,112,800	18,224,572
Conditional Grants amortised/ recognised in revenue		
Library Grant	0	0
Hostels Grant	0	0
Administration Block Grant	0	0
Laboratory Grant	0	0
Learning Facilities Grant	0	0
Other Organizational Grants	0	0
Total Government Grants and Subsidies	4,112,800	18,224,572

Nuu technical and vocational college
Annual Report and Financial Statements for the year ended 30th June 2025

(a) Transfers from other Government entities (Categorized)

Name of the Entity Sending The Grant	Amount recognized to Statement of Financial performance	Amount deferred under deferred income	Amount recognised in capital fund.	Total grant income during the year	1 st July 2023-30 th June 2024
	Kshs	Kshs	Kshs	Kshs	Kshs
State Department of Vocational and Technical Training	0	0	0	0	0
Ministry of Education	0	0	0	0	0
Total	0	0	0	0	0

The details of the reconciliation have been included under appendix 111

11. Rendering of Services

Description	2024-2025	2023-2024
	Kshs	Kshs
Fees	47,038,487	16,120,502
Total Revenue from The Rendering of Services	47,038,487	16,120,502

	KSHS
Total invoices	51,183,287
Less: Transfers from National government	<u>4,112,800</u>
	47,070,487

12. Miscellaneous Income

Description	2024-2025	2023-2024
	Kshs	Kshs
Reimbursements and refunds	32,000	0
Total other income	32,000	0

13. Use of Goods and Services

Description	2024-2025	2023-2024
	Kshs	Kshs
Teaching and learning materials	10,542,673	3,567,645
Industrial attachment costs	167,000	194,100
Electricity, Water and conservancy	865,057	738,881
Bank charges	17,395	14,330
Activity	2,247,848	2,066,396
Administration	4,891,823	3,986,088
Examination fees	0	2,350,470
Travelling and accommodation	1,997,564	3,615,290
Insurance	33,530	49,450
Total good and services	20,762,890	16,582,650

Nuu technical and vocational college
Annual Report and Financial Statements for the year ended 30th June 2025

14. Employee Costs

Description	2024-2025	2023-2024
Salaries	3,795,503	3,672,654
NHIF/SHIF	119,782	122,379
NSSF	519,976	469,080
PAYE	2,924	12,000
wages	916,300	207,870
Housing levy	129,997	117,960
Salary advance	55,000	0
HELB deductions	37,686	0
Employee Costs	5,577,168	4,601,943

15. Board Expenses

Description	2024-2025	2023-2024
Transport Allowances	831,740	360,000
Other Board/Council Expenses	0	0
Total	831,740	360,000

16. Depreciation and Amortization expense

Description	2024-2025	2023-2024
Property, plant and equipment	2,005,527	1,735,780
Intangible assets	51,500	0
Total depreciation and amortization	2,057,027	1,735,780

17. Repairs and Maintenance

Description	2024-2025	2023-2024
	Kshs	Kshs
Property	1,154,955	1,514,893
Total Repairs and Maintenance	1,154,955	1,514,893

18. Cash and Cash Equivalents

Description	2024-2025	2023-2024
	Kshs	Kshs
Current Account	393,490	298,740
On - Call Deposits	431	4,715
Fixed Deposits Account	0	0
Staff Car Loan/ Mortgage	0	0
Others (Specify)	0	0
Total Cash and Cash Equivalents	393,921	303,455

(a). Detailed Analysis of Cash and Cash equivalents

Financial Institution	Account number	Insert Current FY	2023-2024
		Kshs	Kshs
a) Current Account			
Kenya Commercial Bank	1254590196	393,490	298,740
Equity Bank, etc.		0	0
Sub- Total		393,490	298,740
b) On - Call Deposits			
Kenya Commercial Bank		0	0
Equity Bank – etc.		0	0
Sub- Total		0	0
c) Fixed Deposits Account			
Kenya Commercial Bank		0	0
Bank B		0	0
Sub- Total		0	0
d) Staff Car Loan/ Mortgage			
Kenya Commercial Bank		0	0
Bank B		0	0
Sub- Total		0	0

Nuu technical and vocational college
Annual Report and Financial Statements for the year ended 30th June 2025

e) Others(Specify)		0	0
Cash in Transit		0	0
Cash in Hand		431	4,715
Mobile Money account		0	0
Sub- Total		0	4,715
Grand Total		393,921	303,455

19. Receivables from Exchange transactions

(a) Current Receivables from Exchange transactions

	2024-2025	2023-2024
Current Receivables		
Student Debtors	38,674,144	20,479,541
Salary advance	0	40,000
Consultancy Debtors	0	0
Other Exchange Debtors	0	0
Less: Impairment Allowance	0	(0)
Total Current Receivables	38,674,144	20,519,541

(b) Long- term Receivables from Exchange transactions

Description	2024-2025	2023-2024
Non-Current Receivables		
Refundable Deposits	0	0
Advance Payments	0	0
Public Organizations	0	0
Less: Impairment Allowance	(0)	(0)
Total	0	0
Current Portion Transferred To Current Receivables	(0)	(0)
Total Non-Current Receivables	0	0
Total Receivables	38,674,144	20,519,541

(c) Ageing Analysis of Receivables from Exchange transactions

Description	2024-2025		2023-2024	
	Kshs		Kshs	
	Current FY	% of total	2023-2024	% of total
Less than 1 year	37,317,864	96.50%	19,163,261	93.39%
Between 1- 2 years	0	0%	1,356,280	6.61
Between 2-3 years	1,356,280	3.50%	0	0%
Over 3 years	0	0%	0	0%
Total (a+b)	38,674,144	100%	20,519,541	100%

20. Receivables from Non-Exchange transactions

Description	2024-2025	2023-2024
	Kshs	Kshs
Current Receivables		
Capitation Grants*	0	500,000
Transfers from Other Govt. entities	0	0
Undisbursed Donor Funds	0	0
Other Debtors (Non-Exchange Transactions)	0	0
Less: Impairment Allowance	(0)	(0)
Total Current Receivables	0	500,000

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

Description	2024-2025		2023-2024	
	Kshs	% of the total	Kshs	% of the total
Less than 1 year	0	%	500,000	100
Between 1- 2 years	0	%	0	%
Between 2-3 years	0	%	0	%
Over 3 years	0	%	0	%
Total	0		500,000	100

Nuu technical and vocational college
Annual Report and Financial Statements for the year ended 30th June 2025

21. Property, Plant and Equipment

Cost	Land	Buildings	Furniture and fittings	Computers	Plant and equipment	Total
		Kshs	Kshs	Kshs	Kshs	Kshs
Depreciation Rate		2%	12%	20%	12%	
At 1 July 2023	0	53,782,772	1,358,560	1,361,088	207,000	56,709,420
Additions	0	2,805,127	672,930	-	526,540	4,004,597
Disposals	0	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)
Transfers/Adjustments	0	(0)	(0)	(0)	-	(0)
Revaluation	0	0	0	0	0	0
At 30th June 2024	0	56,587,899	2,031,490	1,361,088	733,540	60,714,017
Additions	1,400,000	3,439,782	844,930	497,800	0	6,182,512
Disposals	0	-	(0)	(0)	-	(0)
Transfer/Adjustments	0	0	(0)	(0)	-	(0)
Revaluation	0	0	0	0	0	0
At 30th June 2025	1,400,000	60,027,681	2,876,420	1,858,888	733,540	66,896,529
Depreciation And Impairment	0					
At 1 July 2023	0	1,075,655	163,027	272,218	24,840	1,535,740
Depreciation	0	1,131,758	243,779	272,218	88,025	1,735,780
Disposals	0	-	-	0	-	0
Impairment	0	-	-	(0)	-	(0)
At 30 Jun 2024	0	2,207,413	406,806	544,436	112,865	3,271,520
Depreciation	0	1,200,554	345,170	371,778	88,025	2,005,527

Nuu technical and vocational college
Annual Report and Financial Statements for the year ended 30th June 2025

Cost	Land	Buildings	Furniture and fittings	Computers	Plant and equipment	Total
		Kshs	Kshs	Kshs	Kshs	Kshs
Disposals	0	-	-	0	-	0
Impairment	0	(0)	-	(0)	-	(0)
Transfer/Adjustment	0	(0)	0	(0)	-	0
At 30th Jun 2025	0	3,407,967	751,976	916,214	200,890	5,277,047
Net Book Values						
At 30th Jun 2024	0	54,380,486	1,624,684	816,652	620,675	57,442,497
At 30th Jun 2025	1,400,000	56,619,714	2,124,444	942,674	532,650	61,619,482

Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)

Valuation

As per National Treasury guidelines, Land and buildings were identified and valued as per the National Liabilities and Management Policy and guidelines (Issued June 2020). The assets were not revalued. There were no amounts adopted in the financial statements.

(b) Property, Plant and Equipment at Cost

If the freehold land, buildings and other assets were stated on the historical cost basis the amounts would be as follows:

Description	Cost	Accumulated Depreciation	NBV
	Kshs	Kshs	Kshs
Land	1,400,000	0	1,400,000
Buildings	60,027,681	3,407,967	56,619,714
Plant And Machinery	733,540	200,890	532,650
Computers and Related Equipment	1,858,888	916,214	942,674
Office Equipment, Furniture, And Fittings	2,876,420	751,976	2,124,444
Total	66,896,529	5,277,047	61,619,482

22. Intangible Assets

Description	2024	2023
Cost		
At beginning of the year	0	0
Additions	1,030,000	0
At end of the year	1,030,000	0
Additions—internal development	0	0
At end of the year	1,030,000	0
Amortization and impairment		
At beginning of the year	0	0
Amortization		0
At end of the year	51,500	0
Impairment loss	0	0
At end of the year	51,500	0
NBV	978,500	0

23. Trade and Other Payable

Description	2024-2025		2023-2024	
	KShs		KShs	
Trade payables	4,370,267		4,479,768	
Fees paid in advance	859,448		710,941	
Salary arrears	540,190		0	
Nita levy	1,150		0	
Total Trade and Other Payables	5,771,055		5,190,709	
	2024-2025	% of the Total	2023-2024	% of the Total
Ageing analysis:				
Under one year	5,605,404	97%	5,025,058	96.81
1-2 years	0	0%	165,651	3.91
2-3 years	165,651	3%	0	0
Over 3 years	0	0%	0	0
Total (to tie to totals above)	5,771,055	100%	5,190,709	100

24. Refundable Deposits from Customers/Students

Description	2024-2025		2023-2024	
	KShs		KShs	
Caution money	229,500		108,000	
Total Deposits	229,500		108,000	
	Current FY	% of the Total	Comparative FY	% of the Total
Ageing analysis:				
Under one year	121,500	0%	0	0%
1-2 years	0	0%	0	0%
2-3 years	0	0%	108,800	100%
Over 3 years	108,800	100%	0	0%
Total (to tie to totals deposits above)	229,500	100%	108,800	100%

25. Current Provisions

Description	Legal provision	Contractual provision	Other provision	Total	
Balance at The Beginning of The Year	0	0	0	1,308,375	1,308,375
Additional Provisions	0	0	0	0	0
Provision Utilised	0	0	0	0	0
Change Due To Discount And Time Value For Money	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)
Transfers From Non -Current Provisions	0	0	0	0	0
Total Provisions	0	0	0	1,308,375	1,308,375

26. Payments received in advance.

Description	2024-2025		2023-2024	
Fees received in advance	859,448		710,941	
Others (Specify)	0		0	
Total	859,448		710,941	
Ageing analysis:	2024-2025	% of the Total	2023-2024	% of the Total
Under one year	693,797	80.73%	545,290	76.70%
1-2 years	0	%	0	0%
2-3 years	0	%	165,651	23.3%
Over 3 years	165,651	80.73%	0	0%
Total	859,448	100%	710,941	100%

27. Cash generated from operations.

Surplus for the year before tax		
Adjusted for:	20,799,507	11,544,809
Depreciation	2,057,027	1,735,780
Non-Cash grants received	(0)	(0)
Contributed assets	(6,182,512)	(4,004,597)
Impairment	0	0
Gains and Losses on Disposal of Assets	(0)	(0)
Contribution to provisions	0	0
Contribution to impairment allowance	0	0
Finance Income	(0)	(0)
Finance Cost	0	0
Working Capital Adjustments		
Increase in Inventory	(0)	(0)
Increase in Receivables	(17,284,602)	(9,644,736)
Increase in Deferred Income	0	0
Increase in Payables	701,046	663,346
Increase in Payments received in advance		0
Net Cash Flow from Operating Activities	90,466	294,602

28. Financial Risk Management

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

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

Nuu technical and vocational college
Annual Report and Financial Statements for the year ended 30th June 2025

(i) Credit risk

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

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

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

Description	Total amount Kshs	Fully performing Kshs	Past due Kshs	Impaired Kshs
At 30 June 2024				
Receivables from exchange transactions	20,519,542	20,519,542	0	0
Receivables from non-exchange transactions	500,000	500,000	0	0
Bank balances	303,455	303,455	0	0
Total	21,322,997	21,322,997	0	0
At 30 June 2025				
Receivables from exchange transactions	38,674,144	38,674,144	0	0
Receivables from non-exchange transactions	0	0	0	0
Bank balances	393,921	393,921	0	0
Total	39,068,065	39,068,065	0	0

Financial risk management (continued)

The customers under the fully performing category are paying their debts as they continue trading. The credit risk associated with these receivables is minimal and the allowance for uncollectible amounts that the company has recognised in the financial statements is considered adequate to cover any potentially irrecoverable amounts.

Nuu technical and vocational college
Annual Report and Financial Statements for the year ended 30th June 2025

The entity has significant concentration of credit risk on amounts due from nil

The board of directors sets the company's credit policies and objectives and lays down parameters within which the various aspects of credit risk management are operated.

(ii) Liquidity risk management

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

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

Description	Less than 1 month	Between 1- 3 months	Over 5 months	Total
	Kshs	Kshs	Kshs	Kshs
At 30 June 2024				
Trade Payables	0	0	5,190,710	5,190,710
Current Portion Of Borrowings	0	0	0	0
Provisions	0	0	1,308,375	1,308,875
Deferred Income	0	0	0	0
Employee Benefit Obligation	0	0	0	0
Total	0	0	6,499,085	6,499,085
At 30 June 2025				
Trade Payables	2,079,121	1,377,358	2,314,576	5,771,055
Current Portion Of Borrowings	0	0	0	0
Provisions	0	0	1,308,375	1,308,875
Deferred Income	0	0	0	0
Employee Benefit Obligation	0	0	0	0
Total	2,079,121	1,377,358	3,622,951	7,079,930

Nuu technical and vocational college
Annual Report and Financial Statements for the year ended 30th June 2025

(iii) Market risk

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

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

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

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

a) Foreign currency risk

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

Description	In Kshs	Other currencies	Total
	Kshs	Kshs	Kshs
At 30 June 2025			
Financial Assets (Investments, Cash, Debtors)	39,068,065	0	39,068,065
Liabilities	0		0
Trade and Other Payables	5,771,055	0	5,771,055
Borrowings	0	0	0
	0	0	0
Net Foreign Currency Asset/(Liability)	44,839,120	0	44,839,120

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

Foreign currency sensitivity analysis

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

Currency	Change in currency rate	Effect on Profit before tax	Effect on equity
	Kshs	Kshs	Kshs
20xx			
Euro	10%	0	0
Usd	10%	0	0
20xx			
Euro	10%	0	0
Usd	10%	0	0

b) Interest rate risk

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

Management of interest rate risk

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

Sensitivity analysis

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

Using the end of the year figures, the sensitivity analysis indicates the impact on the statement of comprehensive income if current floating interest rates increase/decrease by one percentage point as a decrease/increase of Kshs 0 (2025: Kshs 0). A rate increase/decrease of 5% would result in a decrease/increase in profit before tax of Kshs 0 (2025 – Kshs 0)

iv) Capital Risk Management

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

Description	2024/2025	2023/2024
	Kshs	Kshs
Revaluation Reserve	0	0
Retained Earnings	20,799,507	11,544,497
Capital Reserve	0	0
Total Funds	0	0
Total Borrowings	0	0
Less: Cash and Bank Balances	(393,921)	(303,455)
Net Debt/(Excess Cash and Cash Equivalents)	20,405,586	11,241,042
Gearing	1%	1%

29. Related Party Balances

Nature of related party relationships

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

1 Government of Kenya

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

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

Nuu technical and vocational college
Annual Report and Financial Statements for the year ended 30th June 2025

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

Description	2024/2025	2023/2024
	Kshs	Kshs
Transactions with Related Parties		
a) Sales to related parties		
Sales of electricity to govt agencies	0	0
Rent income from govt. agencies	0	0
Water sales to govt. agencies	0	0
Others	0	0
Total	0	0
B) Purchases from related parties		
Purchases of electricity from kplc	0	0
Purchase of water from govt service providers	0	0
Rent expenses paid to govt agencies	0	0
Training and conference fees paid to govt. agencies	0	0
Others	0	0
Total	0	0
b) Grants /Transfers from the Government		
Grants from National Govt	4,112,800	9,001,930
Grants from County Government	0	0
Donations in Kind	0	0
Total	4,112,800	9,001,930
c) Expenses incurred on behalf of related parties		
Payments of Salaries and Wages for xx Employees	0	0
Payments for Goods and Services for Nuu Tvc	0	0
Total	0	0
d) Key Management Compensation	0	0
Directors' emoluments	831,740	365,000
Compensation to Key Management	0	0
Total	831,740	365,000

30. Events After The Reporting Period

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

31. Ultimate And Holding Entity

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

32. Currency

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

**Nuu technical and vocational college
Annual Report and Financial Statements for the year ended 30th June 2025**

20. Appendices

Appendix 1: Implementation Status of Auditor-General Recommendations

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

Reference No. on the external audit Report	Issue / Observations from Auditor	Management comments	Status:	Timeframe:
1. Unconfirmed Property, Plant and Equipment	<p>The statement of financial position reflects property, plant and equipment balance of Kshs.57,442,497 which as disclosed in Note 18 to the financial statements includes land with a Nil balance and whose valuation report and ownership documents were not provided for audit review. Further the balance excludes two (2) water tanks and forty-five (45) donated electrical training equipment.</p> <p>In the circumstances, the accuracy, ownership and existence of the property, plant and equipment balance of Kshs.57,442,497 could not be confirmed.</p>	<p>The management has valued land at ksh.1,400,000 and the value has been incorporated into the financial statements for FY 2024-2025. The electrical equipments are yet to be valued and the management is putting efforts to value them.</p>	partially resolved	30/6/2027
2. Unsupported Current Portion of	<p>The statement of financial position and as disclosed in Note 16(a) to the financial statements reflect current</p>	<p>The management has acquired an ERP system and is in the process of</p>	Partially Resolved	30/06/ 2026.

Nuu technical and vocational college
 Annual Report and Financial Statements for the year ended 30th June 2025

Reference No. on the external audit Report	Issue / Observations from Auditor	Management comments	Status:	Timeframe:
<p>Receivables from Exchange Transactions</p>	<p>portion of receivables from exchange transactions balance of Kshs.20,519,542. Included in the balance are student debtors amount of Kshs.20,479,541. However, review of records revealed that a total of seventy-one (71) students with a fee balance of Kshs.1,356,280 had exited the Institution having not cleared their fees. The same students were in the fees register but their details were missing in the admission register.</p> <p>In addition, the fees register provided for audit review revealed that there were thirty-two (32) students recorded in the register who had duplicate admission numbers making it difficult to uniquely identify the students registered in the institution.</p> <p>Further, current portion of receivables from exchange transactions balance includes salary advance totalling Kshs.40,000. However, the</p>	<p>training its personnel for accurate financial reporting. The salary advance was repaid and evidence attached in responses to audit draft opinion FY 2024-2025.</p>		

Nuu technical and vocational college
Annual Report and Financial Statements for the year ended 30th June 2025

Reference No. on the external audit Report	Issue / Observations from Auditor	Management comments	Status:	Timeframe:
	<p>Institution did not maintain a salary advance register to ascertain the amount issued and the specific dates. Management did not provide any evidence to confirm the efforts being made to recover the outstanding debts.</p> <p>In the circumstances, the accuracy and recoverability of the current portion of receivables from exchange transactions balance of Kshs.20,519,542 could not be confirmed</p>			
<p>3. Budgetary Control and Performance</p>	<p>The statement of comparison of budget and actual amounts reflects actual receipts of Kshs.36,345,075 and actual expenditure of Kshs.24,800,266 resulting to under-utilization of Kshs.11,544,809 or approximately 32% of the actual receipts. Further, the statement of comparison of budget and actual amounts reflects a final budget of use of goods and services of Kshs.13,208,785 against actual of</p>	<p>The underutilization of budget was as a result of underfunding from the government. The management will utilise all the funds if they are made available by the government.</p>	<p>Not resolved</p>	<p>30/6/2026</p>

Nuu technical and vocational college
Annual Report and Financial Statements for the year ended 30th June 2025

Reference No. on the external audit Report	Issue / Observations from Auditor	Management comments	Status:	Timeframe:
	<p>Kshs.16,582,650 resulting to an over-utilization of Kshs.3,373,865 or approximately 26% of the budget.</p> <p>The under-utilization affected the planned activities and may have impacted negatively on service delivery to the public. In addition, adherence to the budgetary controls by College Management could not be confirmed.</p>			
<p>4. Irregularities in Board of Governors Operations</p>	<p>Note 11 to the statement of financial performance reflects Directors' Board emoluments of Kshs.365,000 incurred on payment of transport allowances to Board members. However, review of the documents supporting Board operations revealed that there was no gazette notice detailing appointment of the persons serving in the Board, no annual Board plan was provided for audit review and the Board met three (3) times instead of the minimum four (4) times. This is contrary to Parameters</p>	<p>The board allowances supporting documents for their allowances was provided in the responses to audit draft opinion, the board committees are meeting and annual board plan has been prepared by the management.</p>	<p>Resolved</p>	<p>2025/2026.</p>

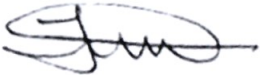
**Nuu technical and vocational college
Annual Report and Financial Statements for the year ended 30th June 2025**

Reference No. on the external audit Report	Issue / Observations from Auditor	Management comments	Status:	Timeframe:
	<p>1.8(1)(b) of the Mwongozo Code of Governance which stipulates that the Board should meet as regularly as required and at least quarterly in order to effectively lead the organization. Further, there were no records provided to confirm how the prevailing rates of allowances for members of the Board was arrived at.</p> <p>In the circumstances, the effectiveness of governance measures put in place could not be confirmed.</p>			
<p>5. Lack of Adequate Critical Training Infrastructure</p>	<p>Review of the College training infrastructure and human resource records revealed that the College has been missing critical functions necessary for its proper operation as a Vocational College. The missing information includes well equipped library and reliable water supply. In addition, the College lacks skilled staff in charge of important departments including cosmetology and hospitality and tourism which has</p>	<p>The board of governors authorised construction of semi-permanent training spaces to accommodate trainees' population that was rapidly growing due to inadequate funds to construct permanent structures. The management is prioritizing construction of permanent structures upon availability</p>	<p>Partially resolved.</p>	<p>30/06/2027</p>

Nuu technical and vocational college
Annual Report and Financial Statements for the year ended 30th June 2025

Reference No. on the external audit Report	Issue / Observations from Auditor	Management comments	Status:	Timeframe:
	<p>only one (1) tutor in a class of over fifty-five (55) students.</p> <p>Further, the classrooms are also inadequate despite Management's effort to construct five (5) temporary classes of iron sheets. The temporary classes made of iron sheets are also uncomfortable during hot season since the College is located in a dry weather area.</p> <p>This is contrary to requirement of Section 18 of Technical and Vocational Training Act, 2013 which requires the Institution to ensure it has adequate infrastructure before it is granted the Charter to operate as Technical and Vocational Education Institution.</p> <p>In the circumstances, the Institution capacity to deliver on its mandate could not be confirmed.</p>	<p>of funds. The management has collaborated with the near by secondary school to be supplied with water to help curb water shortage issues.</p>		

Nuu technical and vocational college
Annual Report and Financial Statements for the year ended 30th June 2025



.....
Josephine Nzyoki

Nuu Technical and Vocational College
Date: 03/11/2025



Nuu technical and vocational college
Annual Report and Financial Statements for the year ended 30th June 2025

Appendix II: Projects Implemented by NuU Technical and Vocational College

Projects

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

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

Status of Projects completion

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

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

Nuu technical and vocational college
Annual Report and Financial Statements for the year ended 30th June 2025

Appendix III- Inter - Entity Confirmation Letter



MINISTRY OF EDUCATION
NUU TECHNICAL AND VOCATIONAL COLLEGE

P.O. Box 376 – 90400, Mwingi Tel: 0758001730
 Email: nuutvckitui@gmail.com, Website: www.nuutvc.ac.ke



Name of transferring entity: Directorate of Technical Education

Name of beneficiary entity: Nuu Technical and Vocational College

Confirmation of amounts received by Nuu Technical and Vocational College as at 30th June (2025)

Reference Number	Date Disbursed	Recurrent (A)	Development (B)	Total (C)=(A+B)	Remarks
MOE/DTE/CAP9/38(90)	15/7/2024	500,000	0	500,000	Recurrent grant
MOE/DTE/SCHO/VOL I (131)	20/9/2024	436,728.50	0	436,728.5	Scholarship
MOE/DTE/SCHO/VOL I(139)	20/9/2024	4,078,372.3	0	4,078,372.3	Scholarship
MOE/DTE/SCHO/VOL I(130)	20/9/2024	1,780,508.5	0	1,780,508.5	Scholarship
MOE/DTE/SCHO/VOL I(131)	24/9/2024	1,263,153.20	0	1,263,153.2	Scholarship
MOE/DTE/CAP/45(108)	23/9/2024	1,057,800	0	1,057,800	Capitation
MOE/DTE/CAP /4646 (95)	14/2/2025	3,055,000	0	3,055,000	Capitation

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

Nuu technical and vocational college
Annual Report and Financial Statements for the year ended 30th June 2025

Head of Accounts Department - Disbursing Entity:

Name Sign Date

Head of Accounts Department - Beneficiary Entity:

Name Josephine Nzyoki Sign  Date: 03/11/2025