UKWELI PARTY

NGUVU KWA MWANANCHI

UKWELI PARTY

ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED
30TH JUNE 2024

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

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1. Acronyms and Definition of Key Terms

A: Acronyms

SG	Secretary General
ED	Executive Director
CBK	Central Bank of Kenya
ICPAK	Institute of Certified Public Accountants of Kenya
IPSAS	International Public Sector Accounting Standards
NT	National Treasury
OCOB	Office of the Controller of Budget
OAG	Office of the Auditor General
OSHA	Occupational Safety and Health Act of 2007
PFM	Public Finance Management
PPE	Property Plant & Equipment
PSASB	Public Sector Accounting Standards Board
PPA	Political Parties Act
ORPP	Office of Registrar of Political Parties
IDRM	Internal Dispute Resolution Mechanism
NEC	National Executive Council
NDC	National Delegates Council
NGC	National Governing Council
PPF	Political Parties Fund

B: Definition of Key Terms

Fiduciary Management- Members of management who are directly entrusted with the responsibility of managing the organization's financial resources.

The Secretary-General is the accounting officer of the Political Party
Comparative Year- Means the prior period.

2. Key Political Party Information and Management

1) Background information

Ukweli Party was fully registered under the Political Parties Act, CAP. 7D on 24th January 2017. The Party is domiciled in Kenya and has 26 branches.

Mission

The Ukweli Party stands for an open free, just and fair society in which the citizens of Kenya enjoy their inalienable rights as enshrined in the Constitution of Kenya.

Vision

A Kenya where all citizens – children, women and men – shall be able to develop and realize their full potential in political, economic, social and all other spheres of life.

Values

The values of the Party shall be:

(a) Justice, Rule of Law, and Equality of all Kenyans under the law;
(b) Inclusivity and non-discrimination on the basis of gender, ethnicity, religion, race, age, disability or any other bias;
(c) Equitable distribution of opportunities and resources for all Kenyans;
(d) Proper and prudent management of public resources;
(e) Zero tolerance to corruption and malfeasance;
(f) Proper and sustainable management of the environment for present and future generations;
(g) Ethics, responsibility and accountability among leaders at all levels.

2) Principal Activities

The principal activity/mission/ mandate of the Party is to …

(a) Recruit and enlist members.
(b) Nominate candidates for elections.
(c) promote representation in Parliament and county assemblies of women, persons with disabilities, youth, ethnic and other minorities, and marginalized communities.
(d) Sensitize the public on the functioning of the political and electoral system.
(e) promote and enhance national unity.

(f)mobilize citizens to participate in political decisions.

(g) solicit and articulate public policy priorities as identified by its members; and

(h) shape and influence public policy.

3) Key Management

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

No.	Designation	Responsibility
1.	NDC/NGC;	Receiving, examining, and approving Annual Financial Statement and Audited Accounts presented by the National Treasurer for the period since the previous ordinary session of the National Delegates Convention and review annual dues payable by the Party members.
2.	NEC	Operating and determining the manner in which the Party accounts and finances shall be prudently managed. Initiating, preparing or causing to be prepared the necessary quarterly, semi-annual or annual financial statements for approval by National Delegates Convention.
3.	SG	The overall administrative management of the party, the maintenance of party records and ensuring that the Party complies with the law.
4.	Treasurer	i) Take responsibility for Party finances and supervise all financial transactions at all Party levels under the general direction of the National Executive Council;

No.	Designation	Responsibility
		ii) Open and maintain Party bank accounts as mandated and authorized by the National Executive Council; iii) Receive and bank all monies on behalf of the National Executive Council and operate a banking account together with such other signatories as may be specified by the National Executive Council; iv) Keep such books of account as required by law and Party regulations and as may be necessary to record and reflect clearly the financial position of the Party; v) Prepare annual Party budgets or estimates and overall fiscal planning; vi) Monitor financial allocations and expenditure according to departmental votes as may be approved by the National Executive Council; vii) Ensure the execution of prudent stewardship standards and best financial practices to protect Party's finances; viii) Keep separate books and records of accounts in the prescribed manner in respect of the funds of the Political Party and all the transaction for each financial year for which monies have been allocated from the Political parties Fund;

No.	Designation	Responsibility
		ix) Liaise with the respective agencies including relevant public bodies to ensure proper auditing of the party accounts; x) Prepare and submit to the National Executive Council a Financial Statement every quarter of the year and ensure that copies of duly audited Annual Accounts are circulated to all delegates at the same time the notice convening the National Delegates Convention is sent out.

4) Fiduciary Management

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

No.	Designation	Name
1.	Secretary General	**Amisa Rashid**
2.	Head of Finance	**Bramwel Iro**
3.	Executive Director	**Martin Njuguna**
4.	*Other specify*	
5.	*Other Specify*	

5) Fiduciary Oversight Arrangements

- *Registrar of Political Parties*
- *Governing Body/NEC*
- *Finance committee*
- *Audit and Risk Committee*
- *Parliamentary Oversight Committees*
- *Other oversight arrangements*

6) Party Headquarters

P.O. Box 26543-00100
No. 14 Metropolitan Court, Argwings Kodhek Road, Kilimani
Nairobi, KENYA

7) Party Contacts

Telephone: (254) 799 973889
E-mail: info@ukweliparty.com
Website: ukweliparty.org

8) Party Bankers

1. Kenya Commercial Bank Ltd.
   Kipande House
   P.O. Box 30012-00100
   Nairobi
2. **Other Banks (state other bankers as appropriate**

9) Independent Auditor

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

10) Principal Legal Adviser

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

Party Legal Advisor

Ranja & Co. Advocates
Advocates & Commissioner for Oaths
Lange Lange Apts Suite 8
Milimani Road
P. O. Box 26543-00100
Nairobi

3. The National Executive Council/Committee

In this section, Political Parties should provide details for all National Executive Council/Equivalent organ members. This section shall provide the names, positions, Date of assumption of office, and Gender. Where a member has exited, indicate the date when the member ceased to serve.

SNO	SURNAME	OTHER NAMES	DESIGNATION (POSITION)	GENDER	DATE OF APPOINTMENT/ ELECTION TO OFFICE
1	O'MATIGERE	NDUKO	CHAIRPERSON	Male	October 2022
2	MULEI	JOHN	DEPUTY CHAIRPERSON	Male	October 2022
3	AHMED	AMISA	SECRETARY GENERAL	Female	February 2017
4	NZAU	JOHN	DEPUTY SECRETARY GENERAL	Male	October 2022
5	IRO	BRAMWEL	TREASURER	Male	August 2017
6	MWANIKI	IRENE	DEPUTY TREASURER	Female	December 2016
7	WAMBUGU	JAMES	ORGANISING SECRETARY	Male	October 2022
8	KANG'ETHE	IRENE	DEPUTY ORGANISING SECRETARY	Female	January 2020

4. Key Management/Secretariat Team

Name	Position	Responsibility
Amisa Ahmed	Secretary General	Accounting Officer/ Secretary to the NEC
Martin Njuguna	Executive Director	Head of Secretariat
Bramwel Iro	Finance Manager	Heads Finance & Accounts
Gibson Maina	Head of Operations	Membership & Branches
Others specify	xxx	xxx
Other specify	xxx	xxx

5. Chairman's Statement

(*At least one page*.)

(Under this section, the Chairman will give a brief highlight of the Party's key activities during the year. The statement may include the following:

- *Successes made by the party during the year*
- *Challenges faced by the party during the year*
- *Changes in the NEC*
- *Status on the implementation of the Party's strategic plan.*
- *Stakeholders' engagements within the year*
- *Political direction of the Party*
- *Future Opportunities of the Party*

6. Report of the Secretary-General

(At least one page)

(Under this section, the SG will give the party's highlights as guided below:

Operational Performance of the Party, e.g., membership recruitment, grassroots elections, opening of offices,
Financial performance of the party: Approved budget amounts, Revenue received in various categories,

7. Statement of Performance against Predetermined Objectives for FY 2023/2024-1

(At least one page)

The Political Party has a strategic plan running from Year 2023 to Year 2024. The Strategic Plan is implemented in annual work plans.

The performance of the Party during the year is presented in the table below:

No	Program/Activity	Key Performance Indicator	Target	Achievement	Remarks
1.	Membership Recruitment	No of Members	6,000	100	

8. Governance Statement

(At least Two pages)

The Party structure of the party is presented in the diagram below:

(Insert the Party's Organogram showing party structures such as the NGC/NDC, Governing body/NEC, etc.

Further to the organogram, the party is to present the governance arrangement of the party that may include the following:

- The role of the NDC, the composition of the NDC, how the members are nominated, and the number of meetings held.
- The establishment and Role of the Governing Body/NEC, Composition of members, no of meetings held,
- The committees under the Governing body/NEC, their role, the Composition of members, and meetings held
    - Establishment of the Dispute resolution committee and meetings held
    - Establishment of the Disciplinary Committee
    - Establishment of the election board
    - Finance Committee
    - Audit and Risk Committee
    - Others

9. Management Discussion and Analysis

(At least two pages)

Parties to provide a trend analysis of the following information for the last three to five years

- *Membership*
- *Budget per year*
- *Revenue from Political Parties Fund (Funded Parties)*
- *Members subscriptions*
- *Members' Contributions/Donations*
- *Number of elected representatives, including SIGs*
- *No of Party Branches*
- *Others (specify any other relevant information, e.g., disputes resolved*

10. Environmental and Sustainability Reporting

(At least one page)

i) *Sustainability strategy and profile*

Make reference to sustainable efforts, broad trends in political and macroeconomics affecting sustainability priorities, international best practices, and key achievements and failures.

ii) *Environmental performance*

Outline clearly, environmental policy guiding the organisation, provide evidence of the policy. Outline successes, shortcomings, efforts to manage biodiversity, waste management policy and efforts to reduce environmental impact of the organisation's products.

iii) *Employee welfare*

Give an account of the policies guiding the hiring process and whether they take into account the gender ratio, whether they take into account stakeholder engagements, and how often they are improved. Explain efforts to improve skills and manage careers, appraisal, and reward systems. The

a) *Responsible Supply chain and supplier relations*

Explain how the party maintains good business practices, treats its own suppliers responsibly by honouring contracts and respecting payment practices.

b) *Responsible marketing and advertising*

Outline efforts to maintain ethical marketing practices.

c) *Product stewardship*

Outline efforts to safeguard consumer rights and interests.

iv) *Corporate Social Responsibility / Community Engagements*

The Party gives details of CSR activities carried out in the year and the impact on society. Give evidence of community engagement, including charitable giving (cash and material), Corporate Social Investment, and other forms of community engagement.

11. Report of the National Executive Council/Committee

The Council/Committee submits their report together with the audited financial statements for the year ended June 30, 2024, which show the state of the *Party's* affairs.

i) Principal activities

The principal activities of the Party are reported on page (xx)….

ii) Results

The results of the Entity for the year ended June 30, 2024, are set out on page …xxx to xxx.

iii) Council Members

The members of the Governing body/NEC who served during the year are shown on page xxx. During the year xxx members retired/ resigned and xxx was appointed with effect from xxx date.

iv) Auditors

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

By Order of the Council/Committee

………………………………………………………

Name: Amisa Rashid Ahmed

Secretary General

12. Statement of the National Executive Council Responsibilities

Section 31 of the Political Parties Act Cap 7D and (*section xx of the Party's Constitution, - (Parties should quote the applicable legislation under which they are regulated))* requires the NEC to prepare financial statements in respect of that Party, which give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the Party at the end of the financial year and the operating results of the Party for that year. The NEC is also required to ensure that the Party keeps proper accounting records which disclose with reasonable accuracy the Party's financial position. NEC is also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the Party.

The NEC is responsible for the preparation and presentation of the Party's financial statements, which give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the Party for and as at the end of the financial year (period) ended on June 30, 20xx. This responsibility includes: (i) Maintaining adequate financial management arrangements and ensuring that these continue to be effective throughout the reporting period; (ii) Maintaining proper accounting records, which disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the Party; (iii) Designing, implementing and maintaining internal controls relevant to the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements, and ensuring that they are free from material misstatements, whether due to error or fraud; (iv) Safeguarding the assets of the Party; (v) Selecting and applying appropriate accounting policies; and (vi) Making accounting estimates that are reasonable in the circumstances.

The NEC accepts responsibility for the Party's financial statements, which have been prepared using appropriate accounting policies supported by reasonable and prudent judgements and estimates, in conformity with International Public Sector Accounting Standards (IPSAS), and the Political Parties Act. The NEC is of the opinion that the Party's financial statements give a true and fair view of the state of the Party's transactions during the financial year ended June 30, 20xx, and of the Party's financial position as at that date. The NEC further confirms the completeness of the accounting records maintained for the Party, which have been relied upon in the preparation of the Party's financial statements, as well as the adequacy of the systems of internal financial control.

In preparing the financial statements, the NEC assessed the Party's ability to continue as a going concern (*disclose, as applicable, matters relating to the use of going concern basis of preparation of the financial statements*) Nothing has come to the attention of the Directors to indicate that the

Entity 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 Party's financial statements were approved by the Board on 27th November 2025 and signed on its behalf by:

……………………………………………… ………………………………………………

Name: John Munyallo Mulei **Name:** Amisa Rashid Ahmed

For: **NEC Chairperson** **Secretary General**

13. Report of the Independent Auditor for the Financial Statements of Ukweli Party

14. Statement of Financial Performance for the year ended 30 June 2024

	Notes	30th June 2023	30th June 2024
		Kshs	Kshs
Revenue			
Transfers from Political Parties Fund (PPF)	6	-	-
Membership Fees	7	330,500	200
Public contributions and donations	8	-	-
Investment Income	9	-	-
Miscellaneous Revenue	10	-	-
Total Revenue		**330,500**	**200**
Expenses			
Administrative Expenses	11	475,376	391,967
Special Interest Groups expenses	12	-	-
Advocacy and Electoral expenses	13	-	-
Finance Costs	14	-	-
Total expenses		**475,376**	**391,967**
Other gains/(losses)			
Gain/Loss on sale of assets	15	-	-
Gain/Loss on foreign exchange transactions	16	-	-
Gain /Loss on fair value of investments	17	-	-
Impairment loss	18	-	-
Surplus/Deficit		**(144,876)**	**(391,767)**

The notes set out on pages xxx to xxx form an integral part of these Financial Statements. The Financial Statements set out on pages xxx to xxx were signed on behalf of the NEC by:

....

Name: Amisa Rashid Ahmed
Secretary General

Date 27th November 2025

Name: John Munyallo Mulei
For: **Chairman of the Party**

Date 27th November 2025

15 Statement of Financial Position as at 30 June 2024

	Notes	30th June 2023	30th June 2024
		Kshs	Kshs
Assets			
Current Assets			
Cash and Cash equivalents	19	9,035	1,610
Receivables and advances	20	-	-
Inventories	21	-	-
Investments (current)	22	-	-
Total Current Assets		**9,035**	**1,610**
Non-Current Assets			
Investments	22	-	-
Property Plant and Equipment	23	114,529	89,987
Intangible Assets	24	-	-
Investment Property	25	-	-
Total Non- Current Assets		**114,529**	**89,987**
Total Assets (A)		**123,564**	**91,597**
Liabilities			
Current Liabilities			
Trade and Other Payables	26	-	-
Refundable Deposits from Customers	27	-	-
Current Provision	28	-	-
Finance Lease Obligation	29	-	-
Deferred Income	30	-	-
Current Portion of Borrowings	31		
Total Current Liabilities		**-**	**-**
Non-Current Liabilities			
Non-Current Provisions	28	-	-
Borrowings	31	-	-
Total Non- Current Liabilities		**-**	**-**
Total Liabilities (B)		**-**	**-**
Net Assets (A-B)		**123,564**	**91,597**

APPROVED

	Notes	30th June 2023	30th June 2024
		Kshs	Kshs
Represented by:			
Capital Contribution		300,000	659,800
Accumulated Surplus/deficits		(176,436)	(568,203)
Net Assets		**123,564**	**91,597**

The financial statements set out on pages xxx to xxx were signed on behalf of the NEC by:

………………………………..

Name: Amisa Rashid Ahmed

Secretary General

Date 27th November 2025

………………………………………

Name: John Munyallo Mulei

For: **Chairman of the Party**

Date 27th November 2025

16. Statement of Changes in Net Assets for the year ended 30 June 2024

Description	Revaluation reserve	Accumulated Surplus	Total
	Kshs	Kshs	Kshs
As at July 1, (Previous FY)	**-**	**(31,560)**	**(31,560)**
Revaluation gain	-	-	-
Transfer of excess depreciation on revaluation	-	-	
Surplus/ deficit for the year	-	(144,876)	(144,876)
As at June 30, (Previous FY)	**-**	**(176,436)**	**(176,436)**
As at July 1, (Current FY)	**-**	**(176,436)**	**(176,436)**
Revaluation gain	-	-	-
Transfer of excess depreciation on revaluation	-	-	-
Surplus/ (deficit) for the year	-	(391,767)	(391,767)
As at June 30, (Current FY)	**-**	**(568,203)**	**(568,203)**

Note:

1. *For items not common in the financial statements, the Entity should include a note on what they relate to – either on the face of the statement of changes in equity/net assets or among the notes to the financial statements.*
2. *A prior-year adjustment should have an elaborate note describing what the amounts relate to. In such instances, a restatement of the opening balances is needed.*

17. Statement of Cash Flows for the year ended 30 June 2024

		30th June 2023	30th June 2024
	Notes	Kshs	Kshs
Cash flows from operating activities			
Receipts			
Transfers from Political Parties Fund (PPF)		-	-
Membership Fees		330,500	200
Public contributions and donations		-	-
Investment Income		-	-
Miscellaneous Revenue		-	-
Total receipts		**330,500**	**200**
Payments			
Administrative Expenses		475,376	391,967
Special Interest Groups expenses		-	-
Advocacy and Electoral expenses		-	-
Finance Costs		-	-
Total payments		**475,376**	**391,967**
Net cash flows from/(used in) operating activities	32	**(144,876)**	**(391,767)**
Cash flows from investing activities			
Purchase of PPE and Intangible assets		-	-
Proceeds from sale of PPE		-	-
Purchase of investments		-	-
Sale of investments		-	-
Net cash flows from/(used in) investing activities		**-**	**-**
Cash flows from financing activities			
Capital Contribution		200,000	359,800
Repayment of borrowings		-	-
Net cash flows from financing Activities		**200,000**	**359,800**
Net increase/(decrease) in cash & Cash equivalents		**8,825**	**(7,425)**
Cash and cash equivalents at 1 July	19	210	9,035
Cash and cash equivalents at 30 June	19	**9,035**	**1,610**

(PSASB has now prescribed the direct method of cash flow presentation for all entities under the IPSAS Accrual basis of accounting).

18. Statement of Comparison of Budget and Actual amounts for the year ended 30 June 20XX

	Original budget	Adjustments	Final budget	Actual on comparable basis	Performance difference	% of utilization
	Kshs	Kshs	Kshs	Kshs	Kshs	
	a	b	c=(a+b)	D	e=(c-d)	f=d/c*100
Carry Overs from the Previous Period		**xxx**	**xxx**	**Xxx**	**-**	
Receipts						
Transfers from Political Parties Fund (PPF)	xxx	-	xxx	Xxx	(xxx)	xxx
Membership Fees	xxx	(xxx)	xxx	Xxx	(xxx)	xxx
Public contributions and donations	xxx	(xxx)	xxx	Xxx	(xxx)	xxx
Investment Income	xxx	-	xxx	Xxx	xxx	xxx
Miscellaneous Revenue	xxx	-	xxx	Xxx	xxx	xxx
Total	**xxx**	**(xxx)**	**xxx**	**Xxx**	**(xxx)**	**xxx**
Payments						
Administrative Expenses	xxx	-	xxx	xxx	(xxx)	xxx
Special Interest Groups expenses	xxx	(xxx)	xxx	xxx	(xxx)	xxx
Advocacy and Electoral expenses	xxx	(xxx)	xxx	xxx	(xxx)	xxx
Finance Costs	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx
Purchase of Assets	xxx	-	xxx	xxx	(xxx)	xxx
Purchase of Intangible Assets	xxx	-	xxx	xxx	-	xxx
Others specify						
Total Expenditure	**xxx**	**(xxx)**	**xxx**	**xxx**	**(xxx)**	**xxx**
Surplus for the period	**xxx**	**xxx**	**xxx**	**A**	**xxx**	**xxx**

(Budget carryovers *should not include third-party funds such as contractors' retention.)*

Budget notes

1. Provide a commentary on significant underutilization (below 90% of utilization) and any overutilization (IPSAS 24.14)

2. Explain changes between the original and final budget, indicating whether the difference is due to reallocations or other causes. (IPSAS 24.29)

3. Where the total of actual on a comparable basis does not tie to the statement of financial performance totals due to differences in accounting basis (budget is cash basis, statement of financial performance is accrual) provide a reconciliation.

Budget Reconciliation

No	Description	Kshs
	Actual Surplus Amounts as per the statement of Budget	A
1	Reason for differences	xx
2	Reason for differences	xx
3	Reason for differences	xx
4	Reason for differences	xx
	Closing Cash and Cash Equivalent as per the statement of Cash flows	xxx

19. Notes to the Financial Statements

1. General Information

Ukweli party is established by and derives its authority and accountability from Political Parties Act.

2. Statement of Compliance and Basis of Preparation

The financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis except for the measurement at re-valued amounts of certain items of property, plant and equipment, marketable securities and financial instruments at fair value, impaired assets at their estimated recoverable amounts and actuarially determined liabilities at their present value. The preparation of financial statements in conformity with International Public Sector Accounting Standards (IPSAS) allows the use of estimates and assumptions. It also requires management to exercise judgement in the process of applying the *Entity's* accounting policies. The areas involving a higher degree of judgement or complexity, or where assumptions and estimates are significant to the financial statements, are disclosed in Note 5 of these financial statements.

The financial statements have been prepared and presented in Kenya Shillings, which is the functional and reporting currency of the *Entity. The* financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the PFM Act, the State Corporations Act *(include any other applicable legislation),* and International Public Sector Accounting Standards (IPSAS). The accounting policies adopted have been consistently applied to all the years presented.

Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)

3. Adoption of New and Revised Standards

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

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

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

Standard	Effective date and impact:
IPSAS 43: Leases	***Applicable 1st January 2025*** 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. The new standard requires entities to recognise, measure and present information on right of use assets and lease liabilities. ***State the expected impact of the standard to the Entity if relevant***
IPSAS 44: Non- Current Assets Held for Sale and Discontinued Operations	***Applicable 1st January 2025*** 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. ***State the expected impact of the standard to the Entity if relevant***
IPSAS 45: Property Plant and Equipment	***Applicable 1st January 2025*** 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

Standard	Effective date and impact:
	scope of IPSAS 17 in IPSAS 45, heritage assets that satisfy the definition of PPE shall be recognised as assets if they meet the criteria in the standard. IPSAS 45 has an additional application guidance for infrastructure assets, implementation guidance and illustrative examples. The standard has clarified existing principles e.g. valuation of land over or under the infrastructure assets, under- maintenance of assets and distinguishing significant parts of infrastructure assets. ***State the expected impact of the standard to the Entity if relevant***
IPSAS 46: Measurement	***Applicable 1st January 2025*** The objective of this standard was to improve measurement guidance across IPSAS by: i. Providing further detailed guidance on the implementation of commonly used measurement bases and the circumstances under which they should be used. ii. Clarifying transaction costs guidance to enhance consistency across IPSAS. iii. Amending where appropriate guidance across IPSAS related to measurement at recognition, subsequent measurement and measurement related disclosures. The standard also introduces a public sector specific measurement bases called the current operational value. ***State the expected impact of the standard to the Entity if relevant***
IPSAS 47: Revenue	***Applicable 1st January 2026*** 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. ***State the expected impact of the standard to the Entity if relevant***

Standard	Effective date and impact:
IPSAS 48: Transfer Expenses	***Applicable 1st January 2026*** 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. ***State the expected impact of the standard to the Entity if relevant***
IPSAS 49: Retirement Benefit Plans	***Applicable 1st January 2026*** 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. ***State the expected impact of the standard to the Entity if relevant***
IPSAS 50: Exploration For & Evaluation of Mineral Resources	***Applicable 1st January 2027*** The objective of this Standard is to specify the financial reporting for the exploration for and evaluation of mineral resources. The Standard requires: 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. ***State the expected impact of the standard to the Entity if relevant***

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Standard	Effective date and impact:
IPSAS 43: Leases	***Applicable 1st January 2025*** 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. The new standard requires entities to recognise, measure and present information on right of use assets and lease liabilities. ***State the expected impact of the standard to the Entity if relevant***
IPSAS 44: Non- Current Assets Held for Sale and Discontinued Operations	***Applicable 1st January 2025*** 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. ***State the expected impact of the standard to the Entity if relevant***
IPSAS 45: Property Plant and Equipment	***Applicable 1st January 2025*** The standard supersedes IPSAS 17 on Property, Plant and Equipment. IPSAS 45 has additional guidance/ new guidance for heritage assets, infrastructure assets and measurement. Heritage assets were previously excluded from the scope of IPSAS 17 in IPSAS 45, heritage assets that satisfy the definition of PPE shall be recognised as assets if they meet the criteria in the standard. IPSAS 45 has an additional application guidance for infrastructure assets, implementation guidance and illustrative examples. The standard has clarified existing principles e.g. valuation of land over or under the infrastructure assets, under- maintenance of assets and distinguishing significant parts of infrastructure assets. ***State the expected impact of the standard to the Entity if relevant***
IPSAS 46:	***Applicable 1st January 2025***

Measurement	The objective of this standard was to improve measurement guidance across IPSAS by: ii. Providing further detailed guidance on the implementation of commonly used measurement bases and the circumstances under which they should be used. iii. Clarifying transaction costs guidance to enhance consistency across IPSAS. iv. Amending where appropriate guidance across IPSAS related to measurement at recognition, subsequent measurement and measurement related disclosures. The standard also introduces a public sector specific measurement bases called the current operational value. ***State the expected impact of the standard to the Entity if relevant***
IPSAS 47: Revenue	***Applicable 1st January 2026*** 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. ***State the expected impact of the standard to the Entity if relevant***
IPSAS 48: Transfer Expenses	***Applicable 1st January 2026*** 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. ***State the expected impact of the standard to the Entity if relevant***
IPSAS 49: Retirement Benefit Plans	***Applicable 1st January 2026*** 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. ***State the expected impact of the standard to the Entity if relevant***
IPSAS 50: Exploration For & Evaluation of Mineral Resources	***Applicable 1st January 2027*** The objective of this Standard is to specify the financial reporting for the exploration for and evaluation of mineral resources. The Standard requires: iv. Limited improvements to existing accounting practices for exploration and evaluation expenditures. v. 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. vi. 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. ***State the expected impact of the standard to the Entity if relevant***

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 (state the standards, reason for early adoption and impact on entity's financial statements.)*

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

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

4. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

a) Revenue recognition

i) Revenue from non-exchange transactions

Transfers from The Political Parties Fund

Revenues transfers from the Political Parties Fund 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 Party 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 upon meeting the set conditions.

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 party.

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.

Dividends

Dividends or similar distributions must be recognized when the shareholder's or the Entity's right to receive payments is established.

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 the Current FY was approved by the National Assembly on ***xxx.*** 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 in order to conclude the final budget. Accordingly, the ***Entity*** recorded additional appropriations of ***xxx*** on the ***20xx*** budget following the governing body's approval.

Budget information (continued)

The ***Entity's*** budget is prepared on a different basis to the actual income and expenditure disclosed in the financial statements. The financial statements are prepared on accrual basis using a classification based on the nature of expenses in the statement of financial performance, whereas the budget is prepared on a cash basis. The amounts in the financial statements were recast from the accrual basis to the cash basis and reclassified by presentation to be on the same basis as the approved budget. A comparison of budget and actual amounts, prepared on a comparable basis to the approved budget, is then presented in the statement of comparison of budget and actual amounts. In addition to the Basis difference, adjustments to amounts in the financial statements are also made for differences in the formats and classification schemes adopted for the presentation of the financial statements and the approved budget. A statement to reconcile the actual amounts on a comparable basis included in the statement of comparison of budget and actual amounts and the actual cash and cash equivalents from the statement of cash flows.

c) Investment property

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

d) Property, plant and equipment

All property, plant and equipment are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses. Cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition of the items. 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.

e) Leases

Finance leases are leases that transfer substantially all of the risks and benefits incidental to ownership of the leased item to the *Entity*. Assets held under a finance lease are capitalized at the commencement of the lease at the fair value of the leased property or, if lower, at the present value of the future minimum lease payments. The *Entity* also recognizes the associated lease liability at the inception of the lease. The liability recognized is measured as the present value of the future minimum lease payments at initial recognition. Subsequent to initial recognition, lease payments are apportioned between finance charges and reduction of the lease liability so as to achieve a constant rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability. Finance charges are recognized as finance costs in surplus or deficit. 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.

f) Intangible assets

Intangible assets acquired separately are initially recognized at cost. The cost of intangible assets acquired in a non-exchange transaction is their fair value at the date of the exchange.

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

g) 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:

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

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

h) Financial instruments

IPSAS 41 addresses the classification, measurement and de-recognition of financial assets and financial liabilities, introduces new rules for hedge accounting and a new impairment model for financial assets. *The entity does not have any hedge relationships and therefore the new hedge accounting rules have no impact on the Company's financial statements. (amend as appropriate).* 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.

a) Financial assets

Classification of financial assets

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

Subsequent measurement

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

Amortized cost

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

Fair value through net assets/ equity

Financial assets that are held for collection of contractual cash flows and for selling the financial assets, where the assets' cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest, are measured at fair value through net assets/ equity. Movements in the carrying amount are taken 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.

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.

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.

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 xx.*

b) Financial liabilities

Classification

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

i) 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. After initial recognition, inventory is measured at the lower of cost and net realizable value. However, to the extent that a class of inventory is distributed or deployed at no charge or for a nominal charge, that class of inventory is measured at the lower of cost and current replacement cost. Net realizable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of operations, less the estimated costs of completion and the estimated costs necessary to make the sale, exchange, or distribution. Inventories are recognized as an expense when deployed for utilization or consumption in the ordinary course of operations of the *Entity.*

j) Provisions

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

k) 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.

l) 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) Nature and purpose of reserves

The Entity creates and maintains reserves in terms of specific requirements. *Entity to state the reserves maintained and appropriate policies adopted.*

n) 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.

o) 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. *(the entity to retain information relating to defined benefits or contributions, where both schemes are managed full policy applies)*

p) Foreign currency transactions

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

Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)

Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

q) Borrowing costs

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

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

r) Related parties

The *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 NEC Members and other officials as per the Party's constitution and the Political Parties Act.

s) 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.

t) Comparative figures

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

u) 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, 2024.

Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

5. Significant Judgments and Sources of Estimation Uncertainty

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

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 value

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

a) The condition of the asset based on the assessment of experts employed by the Entity.
b) The nature of the asset, its susceptibility and adaptability to changes in technology and processes.
c) The nature of the processes in which the asset is deployed.
d) Availability of funding to replace the asset.
e) 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 40. 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).*

Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)

6. Transfers from Political Parties Fund (PPF)

Description	30th June 2024	Insert Comparative FY
	Kshs	Kshs
Operational Grant	xxx	xxx
Other Grants	xxx	xxx
Total	**xxx**	**xxx**

(Explain the purpose of funding)

7. Membership Fees

Description	30th June 2024	Insert Comparative FY
	Kshs	Kshs
Nomination fees	xxx	xxx
Subscription fees	xxx	xxx
Penalties and fines	xxx	xxx
Others (specify)	xxx	xxx
Total	**xxx**	**xxx**

(Provide brief explanation for this revenue)

8. Public Contributions and Donations

Description	30th June 2024	Insert Comparative FY
	Kshs	Kshs
Party Fundraising events	xxx	xxx
Founder Members contributions	xxx	xxx
Others (specify)	xxx	xxx
Total	**xxx**	**xxx**

9. Investment Income

Description	30th June 2024	Insert Comparative FY
	Kshs	Kshs
Interest income	xxx	xxx
Rental Income	xxx	xxx
Dividends Income	xxx	xxx
Others specify	xxx	xxx
Total Investment Income	**xxx**	**xxx**

10. Miscellaneous Revenue

Description	30th June 2024	Insert Comparative FY
	Kshs	Kshs
Sale of Merchandise	xxx	xxx
Hire of Grounds/Halls	xxx	xxx
Hire of Vehicles	xxx	xxx
Rendering of services	xxx	xxx
Others specify	xxx	xxx
Total Miscellaneous Revenue	**xxx**	**xxx**

11. Administrative Expenses

Description		30th June 2023	30th June 2024
	Note	Kshs	Kshs
Salaries and Wages	11(a)	-	-
Office Rent		120,000	120,000
Transport & Fuel		-	-
Stationaries & printing		15,400	24,137
Media & publications		-	-
Consumables		-	-
Travel and accommodations		5,000	118,050
Utilities	11(b)	-	-
Professional Fees	11(c)	-	-
Security		-	-
Communication Charges		4,000	57,490
Courier and Postage		-	-
Insurance		-	-
Depreciation		12,726	24,542
Subscriptions to Professional bodies		-	-
Bank charges		-	-
Others Specify(Office Cleaning)		48,000	47,748
Total Administrative Expenses		475,376	391,967

11(a) Salaries and Wages

Description	30th June 2024	Insert Comparative FY
	Kshs	Kshs
Salaries and wages	xxx	xxx
Employer contribution to health insurance schemes	xxx	xxx
Employer contribution to pension schemes	xxx	xxx
Volunteer allowances	xxx	xxx
Housing benefits and allowances	xxx	xxx
Overtime payments	xxx	xxx
Performance and other bonuses	xxx	xxx
Social contributions	xxx	xxx
Gratuity	xxx	xxx
Other employee related costs *	xxx	xxx
Total Salaries and Wages	**xxx**	**xxx**

* *Other employee-related costs- please specify and provide a brief explanation for these costs.*

11(b) Utilities

Description	30th June 2023	30th June 2024
	Kshs	Kshs
Water & Sewerage	-	-
Electricity	-	-
Garbage Collections	48,000	47,748
Others Specify	-	-
Total Utilities	**48,000**	**47,748**

11(c) Professional Fees

Description	30th June 2024	Insert Comparative FY
	Kshs	Kshs
Audit	xxx	xxx
Legal	xxx	xxx
Accountancy	xxx	xxx
Others Specify	xxx	xxx
Total Professional Fees	**xxx**	**xxx**

12. Special Interest Groups

Description	30th June 2024	Insert Comparative FY
	Kshs	Kshs
Transport	xxx	xxx
Conference Facility	xxx	xxx
Food and Refreshment	xxx	xxx
Stationery	xxx	xxx
Accommodation	xxx	xxx
Caps/ T-shirts	xxx	xxx
Venue Hire	xxx	xxx
Public Address Equipment	xxx	xxx
Televising	xxx	xxx
Other Costs	xxx	xxx
Total	xxx	xxx

13. Advocacy and Electoral Expenses

Description	30th June 2024	Insert Comparative FY
	Kshs	Kshs
Media and Publicity	xxx	xxx
Grassroots Election	xxx	xxx
Advertisement	xxx	xxx
Barazas	xxx	xxx
Printing Cost	xxx	xxx
Other Costs	xxx	xxx
Total	xxx	xxx

14. Finance Costs

Description	30th June 2024	Insert Comparative FY
	Kshs	Kshs
Borrowings (amortized cost) *	xxx	xxx
Finance leases (amortized cost)	xxx	xxx
Unwinding of discount on lease liabilities	xxx	xxx
Interest on bank overdrafts	xxx	xxx
Interest on loans from commercial banks	xxx	xxx
Total finance costs	**xxx**	**xxx**

15. Gain on Sale of Assets

Description	30th June 2024	Insert Comparative FY
	Kshs	Kshs
	xxx	xxx
Property, plant and equipment	xxx	xxx
Intangible assets	xxx	xxx
Other assets not capitalised	xxx	xxx
Total gain on sale of assets	**xxx**	**xxx**

Provide brief explanation on gains on sale of fixed assets)

Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)

16. Gain/Loss on foreign exchange transactions

Description	30th June 2024	Insert Comparative FY
	Kshs	Kshs
specify	xxx	xxx
	xxx	xxx
Total	**xxx**	**xxx**

(Provide brief explanation of gain/loss on foreign exchange transactions)

17. Gain/ (loss) on Fair Value Investments

Description	30th June 2024	Insert Comparative FY
	Kshs	Kshs
specify	xxx	xxx
	xxx	xxx
Total	**xxx**	**xxx**

(Provide brief explanation of fair value valuation on investment assets)

18. Impairment Loss

Description	30th June 2024	Insert Comparative FY
	Kshs	Kshs
PPE	xxx	xxx
Intangible Assets	xxx	xxx
Others specify	xxx	xxx
Total	**xxx**	**xxx**

Provide brief explanation on the impairment loss)

19. Cash and Cash Equivalents

Description	30th June 2024	Insert Comparative FY
	Kshs	Kshs
Current Account	xxx	xxx
Savings Account	xxx	xxx
On - Call Deposits	xxx	xxx
Fixed Deposits Account	xxx	xxx
Others (Specify)	xxx	xxx
Total Cash and Cash Equivalents	**xxx**	**xxx**

Detailed Analysis of the Cash and Cash Equivalents

Financial Institution	Account number	30th June 2023	30th June 2024
		Kshs	Kshs
a) **Current Account**			
Kenya Commercial Bank		-	-
Equity Bank, etc.		-	-
Sub- Total		**-**	**-**
b) On - Call Deposits			
Kenya Commercial Bank		-	-
Equity Bank – etc.		-	-
Sub- Total		**-**	**-**
c) Fixed Deposits Account			
Kenya Commercial Bank		-	-
Bank B		-	-
Sub- Total		**-**	**-**
d) Others (Specify)		-	-
Cash In Transit		-	-
Cash In Hand		-	-
Mobile Money Accounts		9,035	1,610
Sub- Total		**9,035**	**1,610**
Grand Total		**9,035**	**1,610**

20. Receivables and advances

Description	30th June 2024	Insert Comparative FY
	Kshs	Kshs
Receivables		
specify	xxx	xxx
	xxx	xxx
Total Current Receivables	**xxx**	**xxx**

Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)

21. Inventories

Description	Insert Current FY	Insert Comparative FY
	Kshs	Kshs
Consumable stores	xxx	xxx
Medical supplies	xxx	xxx
Spare parts and meters	xxx	xxx
Water for distribution	xxx	xxx
Other goods held for resale	xxx	xxx
Catering	xxx	xxx
Less: allowance for impairment	(xxx)	(xxx)
Total inventories at the lower of cost and net realizable value	**xxx**	**xxx**

(Provide brief explanation on inventories)

Detailed disclosure on inventories

	Insert Current FY	Insert Comparative FY
Opening balance	xxx	xxx
Additional Inventory in the year	xxx	xxx
Inventory expensed in the year	xxx	xxx
Write-downs in the year	xxx	xxx
Others specify	xxx	xxx
Closing balance	xxx	xxx

Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)

22. Investments

Description	30th June 2024	Insert Comparative FY
	Kshs	Kshs
a) Investment in Treasury bills and bonds		
Financial institution		
CBK	xxx	xxx
CBK	xxx	xxx
Sub- total	**xxx**	**xxx**
b) Investment with Financial Institutions		
Bank x	xxx	xxx
Bank y	xxx	xxx
Sub- total	**xxx**	**xxx**
c) Equity investments (specify)		
Equity/ shares in Entity xxx	xxx	xxx
Sub- total	**xxx**	**xxx**
Grand Total	**xxx**	**xxx**
Categorization of Investments		
Current Investments	xxx	xxx
Long-term Investments	xxx	xxx
Grand total	**xxx**	**xxx**

(*Entity should disclose whether the fixed investment financial assets are measured at amortised cost or at fair value through changes in net assets/ equity) Investments in equity should be measured at fair value through surplus or deficit. Other information to be disclosed includes: the interest rates, maturity dates, valuation methodology, and impairment of these investments.*

d) Movement of Equity Investments

Impairment allowance/ provision	30th June 2024	Insert Comparative FY
	Kshs	Kshs
At the beginning of the year	xxx	xxx
Purchase of investments in the year	xxx	xxx
Sale of investments during the year	(xxx)	(xxx)
Gain/(loss) in fair value of investments through surplus or deficit	xxx	xxx
At the end of the year	**xxx**	**xxx**

e) Shareholding in other entities

For investments in equity share listed under note 33 above, list down the equity investments under the following categories:

Name of Entity where investment is held	No of shares			Nominal value of shares	Fair value of shares	Fair value of shares
	Direct shareholding	Indirect shareholding	Effective shareholding		Current year	Comparative year
	%	**%**	**%**	**Kshs**	**Kshs**	**Kshs**
Entity A	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx
Entity B	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx
Entity C	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx
	xxx	**xxx**	**xxx**	**xxx**	**xxx**	**xxx**

23. Property, Plant and Equipment

Cost	Land	Buildings	Motor vehicles	Furniture and fittings	Computers	Other Assets (specify)	Capital Work in progress	Total
Depreciation Rate		X%	X%	X%	X%	X%		
	Kshs	Kshs	Kshs	Kshs	Kshs	Kshs	Kshs	Kshs
As At 1July (Previous FY)	-	-	-	27,268	87,261	-	-	114,529
Additions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfers/Adjustments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Revaluation Adjustments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
As at 30th June (comparative FY)	-	-	-	24,541	65,446	-	-	89,987
1st July current Year	-	-	-	24,541	65,446	-	-	89,987
Additions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfer/Adjustments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Revaluation adjustments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
As at 30th June (Current FY)	-	-	-	24,541	65,446	-	-	89,987
Depreciation And Impairment								
At 1July (comparative FY)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Depreciation	-	-	-	3,030	9,696	-	-	12,726
Impairment	-	-	-	-	-	-		-
Transfers/ Adjustments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Cost	Land	Buildings	Motor vehicles	Furniture and fittings	Computers	Other Assets (specify)	Capital Work in progress	Total
Depreciation Rate		X%	X%	X%	X%	X%		
	Kshs	Kshs	Kshs	Kshs	Kshs	Kshs	Kshs	Kshs
As At 30th (Comparative FY)	-	-	-	24,541	65,446	-		89,987
1st July Current Year		-	-	24,541	65,446	-		
Depreciation	-	-	-	3,030	9,696	-		12,726
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-	-		-
Impairment	-	-	-	-	-	-		-
Transfer/Adjustment	-	-	-	-	-	-		-
As at 30th June (Current FY)		-	-	24,541	65,446	-		89,987
Net Book Values								
As at 30th June (comparative FY)	-	-	-	27,268	87,261	-	-	114,529
As at 30th June (Current FY)	-	-	-	24,541	65,446	-	-	89,987

(Include a brief description of WIP as a footer.)

Valuation

Land and buildings/ Equipment (be specific) were valued by XXX professional valuers from the government in line with the National Assets and Liabilities Management Policy and Guidelines (issued 30th June 2020). The assets were revalued by xxx professional valuers on this date xxx. These amounts were adopted by the Board on xxx with concurrence from the National Treasury.

25 (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	-	-	-
Buildings	-	-	-
Plant And Machinery	-	-	-
Motor Vehicles, Including Motorcycles	-	-	-
Computers And Related Equipment	96,957	31,511	65,446
Office Equipment, Furniture, And Fittings	30,298	5,757	24,541
Total	**127,255**	**37,268**	**89,987**

Property, plant and Equipment includes the following assets that are fully depreciated:

Description	Cost or valuation	Normal annual depreciation charge
Plant and Machinery	-	-
Motor Vehicles including Motorcycles	-	-
Computers and Related Equipment	96,957	25%
Office Equipment, Furniture and Fittings	30,298	10%
Total	**127,255**	**35%**

24. Intangible Assets

Description	30th June 2024	Insert Comparative FY
	Kshs	Kshs
Cost		
At beginning of the year	xxx	xxx
Additions	xxx	xxx
At end of the year	xxx	xxx
Additions–internal development	xxx	xxx
At end of the year	**xxx**	**xxx**
Amortization and impairment		
At beginning of the year	xxx	xxx
Amortization	xxx	xxx
At end of the year	xxx	xxx
Impairment loss	xxx	xxx
At end of the year	xxx	xxx
NBV	xxx	xxx

25. Investment Property

Description	30th June 2024	Insert Comparative FY
	Kshs	Kshs
At beginning of the year	**xxx**	**xxx**
Additions	xxx	xxx
Disposal during the year	(xxx)	(xxx)
Depreciation	(xxx)	(xxx)
Impairment	(xxx)	(xxx)
Gain/(loss) in fair value (if fair value is elected)	xxx	xxx
At end of the year	**xxx**	**xxx**

(For investment property held at fair value, changes in fair value should go through the statement of financial performance. Where cost model is elected, deprecation and impairment should be charged. Investment measured at fair value should be evaluated at the end of the reporting period for changes in fair value.). Entity should disclose the independent valuers, rental income from the investment property if any and the direct costs attributed to the investment property. Any charges on the investment property as well as any difficulty in classifying this asset as an investment property.

Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)

26. Trade and Other Payables

Description	30th June 2024		Insert Comparative FY	
	Kshs		Kshs	
Trade payables	xxx		xxx	
Other payables	xxx		xxx	
Total trade and other payables	**xxx**		**xxx**	
Ageing analysis: (Trade and other payables)	**Current FY**	**% of the Total**	**Comparative FY**	**% of the Total**
Under one year	xxx	%	xxx	%
1-2 years	xxx	%	xxx	%
2-3 years	xxx	%	xxx	%
Over 3 years	xxx	%	xxx	%
Total (tie to above total)	**xxx**		**xxx**	

(Provide brief explanation)

27. Refundable Deposits and Prepayments from Customers

Description	30th June 2024		Insert Comparative FY	
	Kshs		Kshs	
Customer deposits	xxx		xxx	
Prepayments	xxx		xxx	
Other deposits	xxx		xxx	
Total deposits	**xxx**		**xxx**	
Ageing analysis: (Refundable deposits)	**Current FY**	**% of the Total**	**Comparative FY**	**% of the Total**
Under one year	**xxx**	%	**xxx**	%
1-2 years	xxx	%	xxx	%
2-3 years	xxx	%	xxx	%
Over 3 years	xxx	%	xxx	%
Total	**xxx**		**xxx**	

(Provide brief explanation)

Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)

28. Current Provisions

Description	Leave provision	Bonus provision	Gratuity Provision	Other provision	Total
	Kshs	Kshs	Kshs	Kshs	Kshs
Balance b/f	**xxx**	**xxx**	**xxx**	**xxx**	**xxx**
Additional provisions	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx
Provision utilised	(xxx)	(xxx)	(xxx)	(xxx)	(xxx)
Change due to discount and time value for money	(xxx)	(xxx)	(xxx)	(xxx)	(xxx)
Transfers from non -current provisions	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx
Total provisions year end	**xxx**	**xxx**	**xxx**	**xxx**	**xxx**

29. Finance Lease Obligation

Description	30th June 2024	Insert Comparative FY
	Kshs	Kshs
At the start of the year	**xxx**	**xxx**
Discount interest on lease liability	xxx	xxx
Paid during the year	(xxx)	(xxx)
At end of the year	**xxx**	**xxx**

Maturity Analysis

Period	Amount (Kshs)
Year 1	xxx
Year 2	xxx
Year 3	xxx
Year 4	xxx
Year 5 And Onwards	xxx
Less: Unearned Interest	(xxx)
Total	**xxx**

Analysed as:

Description	Amount (Kshs)
Current	xxx
Non- Current	xxx
Total	**xxx**

(Provide brief explanation)

Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)

The deferred income movement is as follows:

30. Deferred Income

Description	30th June 2024	Insert Comparative FY
	Kshs	Kshs
National Government	xxx	xxx
International Funders	xxx	xxx
Public Contributions and Donations	xxx	xxx
Total Deferred Income	xxx	xxx

(Provide brief explanation)

	National government	International funders	Public contributions and donations	Total
	Kshs	Kshs	Kshs	Kshs
Balance Brought Forward	**xxx**	**xxx**	**xxx**	**xxx**
Additions	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx
Transfers To Capital Fund	(xxx)	(xxx)	(xxx)	(xxx)
Transfers To Income Statement	(xxx)	(xxx)	(xxx)	(xxx)
Other Transfers	(xxx)	(xxx)	(xxx)	(xxx)
Balance Carried Forward	**xxx**	**xxx**	**xxx**	**xxx**

31. Borrowings

Description	30th June 2024	Insert Comparative FY
	Kshs	Kshs
Balance at beginning of the year	xxx	xxx
borrowings during the year	xxx	xxx
Repayments during the year	(xxx)	(xxx)
Balance at end of the year	**xxx**	**xxx**
Borrowings - Current	xxx	xxx
Borrowings - Long-term	xxx	xxx
Total Borrowings	**xxx**	**xxx**

Notes to The Financial Statements (Continued)

32. Cash Generated from Operations

Description	30th June 2024	Insert Comparative FY
	Kshs	Kshs
Surplus for the year	**xxx**	**xxx**
Adjusted for:		
Depreciation	xxx	xxx
Non-cash grants received	(xxx)	(xxx)
Contributed assets	(xxx)	(xxx)
Impairment	xxx	xxx
Gains and losses on disposal of assets	(xxx)	(xxx)
Contribution to provisions	xxx	xxx
Contribution to impairment allowance	xxx	xxx
Working capital adjustments		
Increase in inventory	(xxx)	(xxx)
Increase in receivables	(xxx)	(xxx)
Increase in deferred income	xxx	xxx
Increase in payables	xxx	xxx
Increase in payments received in advance	xxx	xxx
Net cash flow from operating activities	**xxx**	**xxx**

(The total of this statement should tie to the cash flow section on net cash flows from/ used in operations)

33. 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 Entity'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 Entity does not hedge any risks and has in place policies to ensure that credit is only extended to customers with an established credit history. The Entity's financial risk management objectives and policies are detailed below:

i) Credit risk

The Entity has exposure to credit risk, which is the risk that a counterparty will be unable to pay amounts in full when due. Credit risk arises from cash and cash equivalents, and deposits with banks, as well as trade and other receivables and available-for-sale financial investments. Management assesses the credit quality of each customer, taking into account its financial position, past experience and other factors. Individual risk limits are set based on internal or external assessment in accordance with limits set by the directors. The amounts presented in the statement of financial position are net of allowances for doubtful receivables, estimated by the Entity's management based on prior experience and their assessment of the current economic environment.

Financial Risk Management

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	Fully performing	Past due	Impaired
	Kshs	Kshs	Kshs	Kshs
As at 30th June (Current FY)				
Receivables	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx
Bank balances	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx
Total	**xxx**	**xxx**	**xxx**	**xxx**
As at 30 June (Previous FY)				
Receivables	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx
Bank balances	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx
Total	**xxx**	**xxx**	**xxx**	**xxx**

(NB: The totals column should tie to the individual elements of credit risk disclosed in the Entity's statement of financial position).

Financial Risk Management

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 Entity has recognised in the financial statements is considered adequate to cover any potentially irrecoverable amounts. The Entity has significant concentration of credit risk on amounts due from xxx. The board of directors sets the Entity'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 Entity 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
As at 30th June (Current FY)				
Trade payables	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx
Current portion of borrowings	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx
Provisions	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx
Deferred income	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx
Employee benefit obligation	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx
Total	**xxx**	**xxx**	**xxx**	**xxx**
As at 30th June (Previous FY)				
Trade payables	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx
Current portion of borrowings	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx
Provisions	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx
Deferred income	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx
Employee benefit obligation	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx
Total	**xxx**	**xxx**	**xxx**	**xxx**

Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)

Financial Risk Management

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 way 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 *Entity* manages foreign exchange risk form future commercial transactions and recognised assets and liabilities by projecting for expected sales proceeds and matching the same with expected payments.

Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)

Financial Risk Management

Financial Risk Management

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:

Current FY

Description	In Kshs	Other currencies	Total
	Kshs	Kshs	Kshs
As at 30th June (Current FY)			
Financial Assets	xxx	xxx	xxx
Investments	xxx	xxx	xxx
Cash	xxx	xxx	xxx
Debtors	xxx	xxx	xxx
Total Financial Assets	**xxx**	**xxx**	**xxx**
Financial Liabilities			
Trade And Other Payables	xxx	xxx	xxx
Borrowings	xxx	xxx	xxx
Total Financial Liabilities	**xxx**	**xxx**	**xxx**
Net Foreign Currency Asset/(Liability)	**xxx**	**xxx**	**xxx**

Foreign currency sensitivity analysis

Current FY

Description	In Kshs	Other currencies	Total
	Kshs	Kshs	Kshs
As at 30th June (Current FY)			
Financial Assets	xxx	xxx	xxx
Investments	xxx	xxx	xxx
Cash	xxx	xxx	xxx
Debtors	xxx	xxx	xxx
Total Financial Assets	**xxx**	**xxx**	**xxx**
Financial Liabilities			
Trade And Other Payables	xxx	xxx	xxx
Borrowings	xxx	xxx	xxx
Total Financial Liabilities	xxx	xxx	xxx
Net Foreign Currency Asset/(Liability)	**xxx**	**xxx**	**xxx**

Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)

Financial Risk Management

The following table demonstrates the effect on the Entity'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.

Description	Change in currency rate	Effect on Profit before tax	Effect on Equity/Net assets
	Kshs	Kshs	Kshs
Current FY			
Euro	10%	xxx	xxx
USD	10%	xxx	xxx
Previous FY			
Euro	10%	xxx	xxx
USD	10%	xxx	xxx

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 Entity's interest rate risk arises from bank deposits. This exposes the Entity to cash flow interest rate risk. The interest rate risk exposure arises mainly from interest rate movements on the Entity'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.

Financial Risk Management

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 xxx (Current FY: Kshs xxx). A rate increase/decrease of 5% would result in a decrease/increase in profit before tax of Kshs xxx (Current FY – Kshs xxx)

Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)

Financial Risk Management

Fair value of financial assets and liabilities

a) Financial instruments measured at fair value.

Determination of fair value and fair values hierarchy

IPSAS 30 specifies a hierarchy of valuation techniques based on whether the inputs to those valuation techniques are observable or unobservable. Observable inputs reflect market data obtained from independent sources; unobservable inputs reflect the *Entity's* market assumptions. These two types of inputs have created the following fair value hierarchy:

- Level 1 – Quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities. This level includes listed equity securities and debt instruments on exchanges.
- Level 2 – Inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (that is, as prices) or indirectly (that is, derived from prices).
- Level 3 – inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs). This level includes equity investments and debt instruments with significant unobservable components. This hierarchy requires the use of observable market data when available. The *Entity* considers relevant and observable market prices in its valuations where possible.

Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)

Financial Risk Management

The following table shows an analysis of financial and non-financial instruments recorded at fair value by level of the fair value hierarchy:

Description	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
	Kshs	Kshs	Kshs	Kshs
As at 30 June (Current FY)				
Financial Assets				
Quoted Equity Investments	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx
Non- Financial Assets				
Investment Property	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx
Land And Buildings	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx
Total	**xxx**	**xxx**	**xxx**	**xxx**
As at 30th June (Previous FY)				
Financial Assets				
Quoted Equity Investments	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx
Non- Financial Assets				
Investment Property	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx
Land And Buildings	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx
Total	**xxx**	**xxx**	**xxx**	**xxx**

There were no transfers between levels 1, 2 and 3 during the year. Disclosures of fair values of financial instruments not measured at fair value have not been made because the carrying amounts are a reasonable approximation of their fair values.

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	30th June 2024	Insert Comparative FY
	Kshs	Kshs
Revaluation Reserve	xxx	xxx
Retained Earnings	xxx	xxx
Total Funds	**xxx**	**xxx**
Total Borrowings	xxx	xxx
Less: Cash and Bank Balances	(xxx)	(xxx)
Net Debt/(Excess Cash And Cash Equivalents)	xxx	xxx
Gearing	xx%	xx%

Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)

34. Related Party Disclosures

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.

Related parties include:

i) Office of the Registrar of Political Parties
ii) NEC Members
iii) Secretary General
iv) The Treasurer
v) Executive Directors

Description	30th June 2024	Insert Comparative FY
	Kshs	Kshs
a) Grants /transfers from the government		
Grants from Political Parties Fund	xxx	xxx
Other grants	xxx	xxx
	xxx	xxx
Total	**xxx**	**xxx**
b) Key management compensation		
Allowances to NEC Members	xxx	xxx
Compensation to key management	xxx	xxx
Total	**xxx**	**xxx**

35. Contingent Assets and Contingent Liabilities

Give a disclosure of any Contingent assets or liability held by the Party.

36. Events after the Reporting Period

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

20. Appendices

Appendix I: Implementation Status of Auditor-General's Recommendations

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

Reference No. on the external audit Report	Issue / Observations from Auditor	Management comments	Status: *(Resolved / Not Resolved)*	Timeframe: *(Put a date when you expect the issue to be resolved)*

Guidance Notes:

(i) Use the same reference numbers as contained in the external audit report.
(ii) Obtain the "Issue/Observation" and "management comments", required above, from final external audit report that Management signs;
(iii) Before approving the report, discuss the timeframe with the appointed Focal Point persons within your Entity responsible for the implementation of each issue.
(iv) Indicate the status of "Resolved" or "Not Resolved" by the date of submitting this report to the National Treasury.

……………………………………………

Secretary General

Date: 27th November 2025

Appendix II: Transfers from Political Parties Fund

No	Source of Funds (Entity)	Amount	Date Received	Financial Year the funds relates to
1	***Political Parties Fund***			