

Customized June 2025



ENTRUST PIONEER PARTY

ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED

30TH JUNE 2025

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

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Table of Contents.....
Page	
1. Acronyms and Definition of Key Terms	ii
2. Key Political Party Information and Management	iii
3. The National Executive Council/Committee	vii
4. Key Management/Secretariat Team	viii
5. Chairman’s Statement	ix
6. Report of the Secretary-General	xi
7. Statement of Performance against Predetermined Objectives for FY 2024/2025-1	ii
8. Governance Statement	ii
9. Management Discussion and Analysis	iv
10. Environmental and Sustainability Reporting	vii
11. Report of the National Executive Council/Committee	xi
12. Statement of the National Executive Council Responsibilities	xii
13. Report of the Independent Auditor for the Financial Statements of (<i>Specify Entity Name</i>)	xiv
14. Statement of Financial Performance for the year ended 30 June 2025	1
15 Statement of Financial Position as at 30 June 2025	2
16. Statement of Changes in Net Assets 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 and Actual amounts for the year ended 30 June 2025	7
19. Notes to the Financial Statements	9
20. Appendices	56

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

(a) Background information

Entrust Pioneer Party is fully registered under the Political Parties Act, CAP. 7D on 18TH Oct 2021. The Party is domiciled in Kenya and has 27 branches and members across the 47 Counties. The slogan of the party is the new dawn, the vision of the party to create a means towards realizing Kenya's true potential in which power, wealth and opportunity are in the hands majority citizenry, living together freely in solidarity, tolerance and mutual respect.

(b) Principal Activities

The mission of the party is promote individual freedom, responsibility, human dignity in a framework of a just society and political freedom in the framework of meaningful participation by all persons, the party is committed to the pursuit of equality of opportunity for all the persons for the enhancement of Kenya's unique and diverse cultural communities

Key objectives

i,) Form governments

ii,)Recruit members

iii),Nominate candidates for elections.

Iv),Promote representation in Parliament and county assemblies of women, persons with disabilities, youth, ethnic and other minorities, and marginalized communities.

V)Sensitize the public on the functioning of the political and electoral system.

Vi)Promote and enhance national unity.

Vii)Mobilize citizens to participate in political decisions.

Vi), Solicit and articulate public policy priorities as identified by its members; and

Ix), Shape and influence public policy.

ENTRUST PIONEER PARTY
Annual Report and Financial Statements for the year ended June 30, 2025.

(b) Key Management

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

No.	Designation	Responsibility
1.	NDC/NGC;	Appoints the NEC officials
2.	NEC	Governing Body of the party
3.	SG	Accounting officer
4.	Treasurer	In Charge Financial of the Party

(c) 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	Cindrella Nekesa
2.	Treasurer	Kennedy Murrey
3.	<i>Chairman</i>	Marksen Wafula
4.		
5.		

(d) Fiduciary Oversight Arrangements

- Registrar of Political Parties-Managing political parties fund and ensuring parties comply by the law
- Governing Body/NEC -Governing body of the Party
- Finance committee -ensure sound financial accountability at all levels
- Audit and Risk Committee
- Other oversight arrangements

(e) Party Headquarters

P.O. Box 22453-00100
Mugoya Shopping Center, South C
XXX Avenue/Road/Highway
Nairobi, KENYA

(f) Party Contacts

Telephone: (254) 721451070
E-mail: entrustpp07@gmail.com
Website: epp.co.ke

(g) Party Bankers

1. KCB Bank Kenya LTD
Branch: Jogoo road

(h) Independent Auditor

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

(i) Principal Legal Adviser

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

ENTRUST PIONEER PARTY**Annual Report and Financial Statements for the year ended June 30, 2025.**

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.

NAME	GENDER	POSITION	STATUS	NEW POSITION
John Walter Wanyonyi	M	Party leader		
Susan Karamata	F	Deputy Party leader		
Marksen Wafula Masinde	M	National Chairman		
Kombo Margaret Luvuno	F	Secretary General	Resigned Feb 2025	
Alex Ijaka	M	Deputy Secretary general		
Kennedy Kimagut Murrey	M	National Treasurer		
Yobesi Nyabaga Bichanga	M	Deputy treasurer		
Swafiya Mohammed	F	Gender and diversity chair person		
Loyenae Achuka Justus	M	Youth affairs leader	Deceased	
Maurice Sirengo	M	Chair PWD		
Samwel Momanyi	M	Organising secretary	Resigned Feb 2025	Deputy treasurer
Antony Wafula	M	Acting Organising Secretary		
Jasho Bomu	M	Director elections		
Everlyne Mutola	F	Deputy director of elections		
Stephen Wanyonyi	M	Director campaigns		
Cindrella Nekesa	F	Executive director		Secretary General
Mathews Kipngeno	M	Deputy director of campaigns		

ENTRUST PIONEER PARTY
Annual Report and Financial Statements for the year ended June 30, 2025.

4. Key Management/Secretariat Team

Name	Position	Responsibility
Cindrella Nekesa	Secretary General	Accounting Officer/ Secretary to the NEC
	Executive Director	Head of Secretariat
Kennedy Murrey	Finance Manager/Treasurer	Heads Finance & Accounts
Others specify	xxx	xxx
Other specify	xxx	xxx

Political Parties are encouraged to provide additional information on the members of the secretariat, such as passport images and academic and professional Qualifications.

5. Chairman's Statement

Dear Members,Supporters,

As we reflect on our journey over the past year, I am pleased to share an overview of the Entrust Pioneer Party's key activities, successes, and challenges.

This year, we made significant strides in expanding our visibility and influence across different counties. We successfully launched our grassroots advocacy initiative, which has empowered local leaders to engage more actively in their communities.

While we celebrate our accomplishments, we also faced challenges. Political polarization affected our operations and member engagement. Additionally, resource constraints limited our ability to conduct larger-scale initiatives.

We welcomed new faces to our National Executive Committee (NEC), bringing fresh perspectives and ideas. This restructuring aims to enhance our effectiveness and better align our efforts with the party's vision. We thank outgoing members for their dedication and contributions.

I am pleased to report that we have made commendable progress in implementing our strategic plan. Key initiatives are on track, with ongoing efforts to strengthen our party infrastructure and improve member engagement. We remain committed to our long-term goals and will continue to evaluate our strategies for optimal impact.

As we move forward, the Entrust Pioneer Party remains steadfast in its commitment to promoting inclusive governance and transparency. Our political direction is focused on empowering the youth and marginalized communities while championing policies that foster economic growth and social justice.

Looking ahead, we see numerous opportunities on the horizon. With upcoming elections, we are determined to leverage our grassroots support to maximize our electoral impact.

Additionally, we will continue to advocate for policies that resonate with the needs of our Kenyans, positioning us as the party of choice for a brighter future.

In conclusion, I would like to express my heartfelt gratitude to all our members and leaders and executive team for your unwavering dedication. Together, we can navigate challenges and seize opportunities as we work toward building a better society.

Thank you.

Sincerely,

Marksen Wafula Masinde

National Chairman, Entrust Pioneer Party

6. Report of the Secretary-General

Dear Party Members and Supporters,

I am excited to share some highlights regarding our operational and financial performance for the year 2024/2025 at Entrust Pioneer Party.

In the past year, we've seen a significant increase in membership, with over 100 new registered members joining our party. This growth reflects our commitment to inclusivity and outreach, enhancing our presence across various counties.

We are preparing for the by- elections in Narok town and Malava Constituency, scheduled for the month of November. This will be a great opportunity for us to engage with local constituents and solidify our influence in the regions. We encourage members to participate actively and support our candidates.

We generated revenue from public contribution, donations and subscriptions fees from the NEC officials.

I am proud to report that we are on track, and these funds have been instrumental in driving our programs and enhancing our initiatives over the past financial year.

In summary, our operational achievements and solid financial standing position Entrust Pioneer Party for continued growth and impact. Thank you for your ongoing support and commitment as we work together to shape a brighter future for all.

Best Regards,

Cindrella Nekesa,
Secretary General, Entrust Pioneer Party

7. Statement of Performance against Predetermined Objectives for FY 2024/2025-1

(At least one page)

EPP has a strategic plan running from Year 2024 to Year 2025. 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	Number of members recruited	400	100	Deficit to be filled in the coming financial year.
2	<i>Opening of county offices</i>	<i>Number of offices opened</i>	4	2	<i>Budgetary constraints affected the achievement of this objective.</i>

8. Governance Statement

Fifth Schedule: Party Organs

National Delegates Conference (NDC)
Appointment of NEC,

National Executive Committee
Coordinate day t

Regional Executive Committee
In charge of the regions and

Entrust Pioneer Party Parliamentary Group
(EPPPG)

National Finance and General Purposes Committee (NFGPC)

County National
Finance and
General
Purposes
Committee
(CNFGPC)

Branch National
Finance and
General Purposes
Committee
(BNFGPC –
Constituency)

National Ward
Finance and
General Purposes
Committee
(NWFGPC - Ward)

National Sub-Ward
Finance and
General Purposes
Committee
(NSWFGPC – Sub
Location)

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

Trend Analysis of Entrust Pioneer Party (EPP) - Last 3 to 5 Years

Membership

Year	Members	%age Increase
2021	45, 515	
2022	45,515	
2023	41779	
2024	41779	

Trend: Consistent growth in membership over the past four years, with a notable surge in 2022, indicating increased outreach and engagement efforts.

Budget Per Year

Year	Budget	%age Increase
2021		
2022		
2023		
2024		

Trend: The budget has steadily increased to support the expanding operations and programs, with significant growth in the last few years aligning with membership increases.

Revenue from Political Parties Fund

EPP has not received Political Parties Fund yet

Members Subscriptions

Year	Budget	%age Increase
2021	0	
2022	0	
2023	0	
2024	0	

Trend: At

Members' Contributions/Donations

Year	Amount	%age Increase
2021		
2022		
2023		
2024		

Trend: Consistent year-over-year increases, showcasing a strong commitment from members to support the party's initiatives.

Number of Elected Representatives (Including Special Interest Groups - SIGs)

None

Number of Party Branches

Year	Branches	%age Increase
2021	25	
2022	26	
2023	22	
2024	22	

Trend: There was a decline in the number of membership in the branches, some of the counties fell below the required minimum membership of 1,000 this was due resignations from the party and change of party allegiance

8. Other Relevant Information

Year	Disputes Resolved	%age de/Increase
2021	0	
2022	4	43
2023	0	-50
2024	1	-50

Trend: 2022 being an election year, we experienced a higher number of disputes, the disputes were elections related, in 2024 the dispute was NEC related.

Conclusion

The analysis shows a positive trajectory for the Entrust Pioneer Party over the last three to five years, characterized by substantial growth in membership, financial resources, and organizational structure. The party's proactive measures to engage members have contributed to its strengthening as a political entity. Looking ahead, continued focus on member engagement will be vital for maintaining this upward momentum and achieving our strategic objectives.

10. Environmental and Sustainability Reporting

i) *Sustainability strategy and profile*

The Entrust Pioneer Party (EPP) has demonstrated a commitment to environmental and sustainable initiatives, reflected in its reporting and the policies adopted over the last few years. EPP has made notable strides in promoting sustainability through various initiatives, such as:

- **Development Programs:** EPP has initiated programs aimed at protecting the environment, such as tree-planting projects, waste management campaigns, and community clean-up events. These initiatives engage members and encourage local environmental stewardship.
- **Education and Awareness:** The party prioritizes educating the public about climate change and sustainability through workshops, seminars, and discussions to encourage eco-friendly practices.
- **Sustainable Policy Advocacy:** EPP promotes policies that align with sustainable development goals (SDGs), such as investing in renewable energy, sustainable agriculture practices and supporting eco-friendly local businesses.

Political and Macroeconomic Trends

- **Stricter Climate Policies:** There is a global push for stronger climate legislation, pushing parties like EPP to adopt and advocate for sustainable practices.
- **Green Economic Recovery:** Post-pandemic recovery efforts are increasingly focused on sustainability, offering EPP an opportunity to promote environmentally friendly economic policies.
- **Growing Public Awareness:** Increased public awareness and activism around climate issues are influencing political agendas, prompting EPP to prioritize sustainability to meet constituents' expectations.

Notable Achievements

- **Reforestation:** EPP has successfully planted over 100,000 trees, helping to offset carbon emissions and improve local ecosystems.
- **Strong Partnerships:** Collaborations with NGOs and community groups have amplified EPP's sustainability initiatives and resources.

- Member Engagement: The party has effectively engaged its members in sustainability efforts, creating a culture of environmental responsibility.

Key Challenges

- Measuring Impact: EPP lacks robust metrics to assess the effectiveness of its sustainability programs, making it difficult to understand their full impact.
- Resource Constraints: Financial limitations have restricted the scale of some sustainability projects.
- Communication Issues: There is a need for better communication of EPP's achievements in sustainability to the public, affecting visibility and support.

Conclusion

EPP's environmental and sustainability reporting shows a genuine commitment to addressing environmental challenges and aligning with broader trends. While the party has made significant strides, it must improve impact measurement and communication strategies to bolster its initiatives. Emphasizing sustainability will resonate with an increasingly eco-conscious electorate and strengthen EPP's role as a leader in environmental advocacy.

ii) *Environmental performance*

Overview of EPP Environmental Policy

Promote sustainable development and environmental stewardship throughout our engagements and within the society.

Goals:

- Reduce the organization's environmental footprint.
- Promote awareness and education on environmental issues.
- Support policies and initiatives that foster sustainability.

Evidence of the Policy

- Formal Adoption: The environmental policy officially adopted by the National Executive Committee (NEC) in [2023].
- Documentation: The policy is accessible to all members and stakeholders through the EPP website and party communications.

Successes

- Community Engagement: Increased public and member engagement through sustainability workshops and educational programs.
- Partnerships: Established collaborations with NGOs focused on environmental conservation, enhancing resource sharing and project impact.

Shortcomings

- Impact Measurement: Lack of robust metrics to evaluate the effectiveness and outcomes of various sustainability initiatives.
- Resource Allocation: Financial constraints limit the potential scale and reach of environmental programs.
- Communication Gaps: Insufficient outreach and communication of successes to the public and members, affecting wider recognition and support.

Efforts to Manage Biodiversity

- Conservation Projects: Engagement in local biodiversity conservation efforts, including habitat restoration and protection of endangered species.
- Awareness Campaigns: Conducted programs to inform communities about the importance of biodiversity and how to protect local ecosystems.

Waste Management Policy

- Recycling Initiatives: Implementation of recycling programs at party events and offices to minimize waste generation.
- Waste Reduction Practices: Encouragement of digital communication and materials to reduce paper waste in party operations.

Efforts to Reduce Environmental Impact of Products

- Sustainable Merchandise: Commitment to using eco-friendly materials for promotional and merchandise items.
- Carbon Footprint Reduction: Strategies to minimize the carbon footprint associated with party events, including virtual meetings and reducing travel through local engagements when possible.

Conclusion

EPP's environmental policy guides its commitment to sustainability and responsible governance. While there are notable successes, addressing shortcomings and enhancing efforts in biodiversity management, waste management, and product impact will further solidify the party's role as a leader in environmental advocacy.

iii) Employee welfare

Epp has clear HR policies according to the employment Act 2007(cap226) and in accordance the party Constitution 14.5.3.9

iv) Corporate Social Responsibility / Community Engagements

Epp has a clear policy on CSR

v) Civic engagement,(Training and election observation) community development and capacity building, //9supporting education, clean

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, 2025, which show the state of the *Party's* affairs.

i) Principal activities

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

ii) Results

The results of the Entity for the year ended June 30, 2025, 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 vii. During the year 2024/2024 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: Cindrella Nekesa

Secretary General

12. Statement of the National Executive Council Responsibilities

Section 31 of the Political Parties Act Cap 7D and *section 7.4 of the Party's Constitution*, - 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, 2025. This responsibility includes: (i) Maintaining adequate financial management arrangements and ensuring that these continue to be effective throughout the reporting period; (ii) Maintaining proper accounting records, which disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the 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, 2025, 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

Approval of the financial statements

The Party's financial statements were approved by the National executive council on _____ 2025 and signed on its behalf by:

Marksen Wafula

Cindrella Nekesa

Chairperson

Secretary General

13. Report of the Independent Auditor for the Financial Statements of (*Specify Entity Name*)

(Indicate actual name of the entity)

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

14. Statement of Financial Performance for the year ended 30 June 2025

	Notes	Insert Current FY 2024/2025	Insert Comparative FY 2023/2024
		Kshs	Kshs
Revenue			
Transfers from Political Parties Fund (PPF)	6	0.00	0.00
Membership Fees	7	35,200	30,710
Public contributions and donations	8	150,000	90,000
Investment Income	9	0,00	0.00
Miscellaneous Revenue	10	0.00	0.00
Total Revenue		182,500	120,010
Expenses			
Administrative Expenses	11	107,000	112,500
Special Interest Groups expenses	12	0,00	0.00
Advocacy and Electoral expenses	13	64,432	0.00
Finance Costs	14	0.00	0.00
Total expenses		171,432	112,500
Other gains/(losses)			
Gain/Loss on sale of assets	15	0.00	0.00
Gain/Loss on foreign exchange transactions	16	0.00	0.00
Gain /Loss on fair value of investments	17	0.00	0.00
Impairment loss	18	0,00	0.00
Surplus/Deficit		11,068	7,510

The notes set out on pages xxx to xxx form an integral part of these Financial Statements. The Financial Statements set out on pages 1 to 2 were signed on behalf of the NEC by:

.....
Name: Cindrella Nekesa	Name:	Name: Marksen Wafula
Secretary General	Head of Finance	Chairman of the Party
	ICPAK M/No:	
Date	Date	Date

(Indicate actual name of the entity)

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

15 Statement of Financial Position as at 30 June 2025

	Notes	Insert Current FY2024/2025	Insert Comparative FY2023/2024
		Kshs	Kshs
Assets			
Current Assets			
Cash and Cash equivalents	19	11,068	7,510
Receivables and advances	20	0.00	0.00
Inventories	21	0,00	0,00
Investments (current)	22	0,00	0,00
Total Current Assets		11,068	7,510
Non-Current Assets			
Investments	22	180,347	255,300
Property Plant and Equipment	23	0.00	0.00
Intangible Assets	24	0.00	0.00
Investment Property	25	0.00	0.00
Total Non- Current Assets		0,00	0,00
Total Assets (A)		0,00	0,00
Liabilities			
Current Liabilities			
Trade and Other Payables	26	20,000	0,00
Refundable Deposits from Customers	27	0.00	0.00
Current Provision	28	0.00	0.00
Finance Lease Obligation	29	0.00	0.00
Deferred Income	30	0.00	0.00
Current Portion of Borrowings	31	0.00	0.00
Total Current Liabilities		0.00	0,00
Non-Current Liabilities			
Non-Current Provisions	28	0.00	0.00
Borrowings	31	0.00	0.00
Total Non- Current Liabilities		0,00	0,00
Total Liabilities (B)		20,000	0,00
		A-B=178,347	255,300

(Indicate actual name of the entity)

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

	Notes	Insert Current FY2024/2025	Insert Comparative FY2023/2024
		Kshs	Kshs
Net Assets (A-B)		178,347	255,300
Represented by:			
Revaluation Reserves		76,953	78,875
Accumulated Surplus/deficits		0.00	0.00
Net Assets			

The financial statements set out on pages 1 to 3 were signed on behalf of the NEC by:

.....
Name: Cindrella Nekesa	Name:	Name: Marksen Wafula
Secretary General	Head of Finance	Chairman of the Party
	ICPAK M/No:	
Date	Date	Date

The Financials are to be signed by officials authorized by the applicable legislation.

(Indicate actual name of the entity)

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

16. Statement of Changes in Net Assets for the year ended 30 June 2025

Description	Revaluation reserve	Accumulated Surplus	Total
	Kshs	Kshs	Kshs
As at July 1, (Previous FY)	0,00	0,00	0,00
Revaluation gain	0,00	0,00	0,00
Transfer of excess depreciation on revaluation	0,00	0,00	
Surplus/ deficit for the year	0,00	0,00	0,00
As at June 30, (Previous FY)	0,00	0,00	0,00
As at July 1, (Current FY)	0,00	0,00	0,00
Revaluation gain	0,00	0,00	0,00
Transfer of excess depreciation on revaluation	0,00	0,00	0,0
Surplus/ (deficit) for the year	0,00	0,00	0,00
As at June 30, (Current FY)	0,00	0,00	0,00

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.*

(Indicate actual name of the entity)

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

17. Statement of Cash Flows for the year ended 30 June 2025

	Notes	Insert Current FY 2024/2025	Insert Comparative FY2023/2024
		Kshs	Kshs
Cash flows from operating activities			
Receipts			
Transfers from Political Parties Fund (PPF)		0.00	0.00
Membership Fees		32,500	30,710
Public contributions and donations		150,000	90,000
Investment Income		0.00	0.00
Miscellaneous Revenue		0.00	0.00
Total receipts		182,500	120,010
Payments			
Administrative Expenses		107,000	112,500
Special Interest Groups expenses		0.00	0,00
Advocacy and Electoral expenses		64,432	0,00
Finance Costs		0,00	0,00
Total payments		171,432	112,500
Net cash flows from/(used in) operating activities	32	11,068	7,510
Cash flows from investing activities			
Purchase of PPE and Intangible assets		0.00	0.00
Proceeds from sale of PPE		0.00	0.00
Purchase of investments		0.00	0.00
Sale of investments		0.00	0.00
Net cash flows from/(used in) investing activities		0.00	0.00
Cash flows from financing activities			
Proceeds from borrowings		0.00	0.00
Repayment of borrowings		0.00	0.00
Net cash flows from financing Activities		0.00	0.00

(Indicate actual name of the entity)

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

	Note s	Insert Current FY 2024/2025	Insert Comparative FY2023/2024
		Kshs	Kshs
Net increase/(decrease) in cash & Cash equivalents		0.00	0,00
Cash and cash equivalents at 1 July	19	11,068	7,510
Cash and cash equivalents at 30 June	19	11,068	7,510

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

(Indicate actual name of the entity)

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

18. Statement of Comparison of Budget and Actual amounts for the year ended 30 June 2025

	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	0,00	0,00	0.00	0,00	0,00-	0,00
Receipts						
Transfers from Political Parties Fund (PPF)	0,00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Membership Fees	20,000	35,000	55,000	32,500	(22,500)	59.09
Public contributions and donations	50,000	90,000	140,000	150,000	10,000	107.14
Investment Income	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Miscellaneous Revenue	0.00	0.00	0.00	0,00	0,00	0,00
Total	70,000	125,000	195,000	182,500	(12,500)	93.58
Payments						
Administrative Expenses	60,000	75,000	135,000	107,000	28,000	79.25
Special Interest Groups expenses	0,00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Advocacy and Electoral expenses	30,000	18,000	48,000	64,432	(16,432)	133.33
Finance Costs	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Purchase of Assets	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Purchase of Intangible Assets	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0,00
Others specify						
Total Expenditure	90,000	93,000	183,000	171,432	(11,568)	93.67
Surplus for the period	(20,000)	32,000	12,000	11,068		92.23

(Indicate actual name of the entity)

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

(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	11.068
1	On receipts there was adjustment on the original budget due inflation rate	0.00
2	On payments the original budget there was adjustment due to increase in rent payment, the lease agreement was reviewed.	0.00
3	On payments under advocacy, there was increased public engagement with the aim of popularizing the party hence the increase from the original budget.	0,00
4	There was increase on public contributions from the original budget.	0,00
	Closing Cash and Cash Equivalent as per the statement of Cash flows	11,068

19. Notes to the Financial Statements

1. General Information

Financial statement 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	<p><i>Applicable 1st January 2025</i></p> <p>The standard sets out the principles for the recognition, measurement, presentation, and disclosure of leases. The objective is to ensure that lessees and lessors provide relevant information in a manner that faithfully represents those transactions. This information gives a basis for users of financial statements to assess the effect that leases have on the financial position, financial performance and cashflows of an Entity.</p> <p>The new standard requires entities to recognise, measure and present information on right of use assets and lease liabilities.</p> <p><i>State the expected impact of the standard to the Entity if relevant</i></p>
IPSAS 44: Non- Current Assets Held for Sale and Discontinued Operations	<p><i>Applicable 1st January 2025</i></p> <p>The Standard requires,</p> <p>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:</p> <p>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><i>State the expected impact of the standard to the Entity if relevant</i></p>
IPSAS 45: Property Plant and Equipment	<p><i>Applicable 1st January 2025</i></p> <p>The standard supersedes IPSAS 17 on Property, Plant and Equipment. IPSAS 45 has additional guidance/ new guidance for heritage assets,</p>

(Indicate actual name of the entity)

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

Standard	Effective date and impact:
	<p>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.</p> <p><i>State the expected impact of the standard to the Entity if relevant</i></p>
IPSAS 46: Measurement	<p>Applicable 1st January 2025</p> <p>The objective of this standard was to improve measurement guidance across IPSAS by:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">i. Providing further detailed guidance on the implementation of commonly used measurement bases and the circumstances under which they should be used.ii. Clarifying transaction costs guidance to enhance consistency across IPSAS.iii. Amending where appropriate guidance across IPSAS related to measurement at recognition, subsequent measurement and measurement related disclosures. <p>The standard also introduces a public sector specific measurement bases called the current operational value.</p> <p><i>State the expected impact of the standard to the Entity if relevant</i></p>
IPSAS 47: Revenue	<p>Applicable 1st January 2026</p> <p>This standard supersedes IPSAS 9- Revenue from exchange transactions, IPSAS 11 Construction contracts and IPSAS 23 Revenue from non-exchange transactions. This standard brings all the guidance of accounting for revenue under one standard. The objective of the standard is to establish the principles that an entity shall apply to report useful information to users of financial statements about the nature, amount, timing and uncertainty of revenue and cash flow arising from revenue transactions.</p>

(Indicate actual name of the entity)

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

Standard	Effective date and impact:
	<i>State the expected impact of the standard to the Entity if relevant</i>
IPSAS 48: Transfer Expenses	<p><i>Applicable 1st January 2026</i></p> <p>The objective of the standard is to establish the principles that a transfer provider shall apply to report useful information to users of financial statements about the nature, amount, timing and uncertainty of expenses and cash flow arising from transfer expense transactions. This is a new standard for public sector entities geared to provide guidance to entities that provide transfers on accounting for such transfers.</p> <p><i>State the expected impact of the standard to the Entity if relevant</i></p>
IPSAS 49: Retirement Benefit Plans	<p><i>Applicable 1st January 2026</i></p> <p>The objective is to prescribe the accounting and reporting requirements for the public sector retirement benefit plans which provide retirement to public sector employees and other eligible participants. The standard sets the financial statements that should be presented by a retirement benefit plan.</p> <p><i>State the expected impact of the standard to the Entity if relevant</i></p>
IPSAS 50: Exploration For & Evaluation of Mineral Resources	<p><i>Applicable 1st January 2027</i></p> <p>The objective of this Standard is to specify the financial reporting for the exploration for and evaluation of mineral resources. The Standard requires:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"><li data-bbox="459 1361 1422 1451">i. Limited improvements to existing accounting practices for exploration and evaluation expenditures.<li data-bbox="459 1473 1422 1619">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.<li data-bbox="459 1641 1422 1888">iii. Disclosures that identify and explain the amounts in the entity's financial statements arising from the exploration for and evaluation of mineral resources and help users of those financial statements understand the amount, timing and certainty of future cash flows from any exploration and evaluation assets recognized. <p><i>State the expected impact of the standard to the Entity if relevant</i></p>

(Indicate actual name of the entity)

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

Standard	Effective date and impact:
IPSAS 43: Leases	<p><i>Applicable 1st January 2025</i></p> <p>The standard sets out the principles for the recognition, measurement, presentation, and disclosure of leases. The objective is to ensure that lessees and lessors provide relevant information in a manner that faithfully represents those transactions. This information gives a basis for users of financial statements to assess the effect that leases have on the financial position, financial performance and cashflows of an Entity.</p> <p>The new standard requires entities to recognise, measure and present information on right of use assets and lease liabilities.</p> <p><i>State the expected impact of the standard to the Entity if relevant</i></p>
IPSAS 44: Non- Current Assets Held for Sale and Discontinued Operations	<p><i>Applicable 1st January 2025</i></p> <p>The Standard requires,</p> <p>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:</p> <p>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><i>State the expected impact of the standard to the Entity if relevant</i></p>
IPSAS 45: Property Plant and Equipment	<p><i>Applicable 1st January 2025</i></p> <p>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.</p> <p><i>State the expected impact of the standard to the Entity if relevant</i></p>

(Indicate actual name of the entity)

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

<p>IPSAS 46: Measurement</p>	<p><i>Applicable 1st January 2025</i></p> <p>The objective of this standard was to improve measurement guidance across IPSAS by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">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. <p>The standard also introduces a public sector specific measurement bases called the current operational value.</p> <p><i>State the expected impact of the standard to the Entity if relevant</i></p>
<p>IPSAS 47: Revenue</p>	<p><i>Applicable 1st January 2026</i></p> <p>This standard supersedes IPSAS 9- Revenue from exchange transactions, IPSAS 11 Construction contracts and IPSAS 23 Revenue from non- exchange transactions. This standard brings all the guidance of accounting for revenue under one standard. The objective of the standard is to establish the principles that an entity shall apply to report useful information to users of financial statements about the nature, amount, timing and uncertainty of revenue and cash flow arising from revenue transactions.</p> <p><i>State the expected impact of the standard to the Entity if relevant</i></p>
<p>IPSAS 48: Transfer Expenses</p>	<p><i>Applicable 1st January 2026</i></p> <p>The objective of the standard is to establish the principles that a transfer provider shall apply to report useful information to users of financial statements about the nature, amount, timing and uncertainty of expenses and cash flow arising from transfer expense transactions. This is a new standard for public sector entities geared to provide guidance to entities that provide transfers on accounting for such transfers.</p> <p><i>State the expected impact of the standard to the Entity if relevant</i></p>

(Indicate actual name of the entity)

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

IPSAS 49: Retirement Benefit Plans	<p><i>Applicable 1st January 2026</i></p> <p>The objective is to prescribe the accounting and reporting requirements for the public sector retirement benefit plans which provide retirement to public sector employees and other eligible participants. The standard sets the financial statements that should be presented by a retirement benefit plan.</p> <p><i>State the expected impact of the standard to the Entity if relevant</i></p>
IPSAS 50: Exploration For & Evaluation of Mineral Resources	<p><i>Applicable 1st January 2027</i></p> <p>The objective of this Standard is to specify the financial reporting for the exploration for and evaluation of mineral resources. The Standard requires:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">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. <p><i>State the expected impact of the standard to the Entity if relevant</i></p>

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

(Indicate actual name of the entity)

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

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 cashflows and selling financial assets and the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding. A financial asset shall be measured at fair value through surplus or deficit unless it is measured at amortized cost or fair value through net assets/ equity unless an entity has made irrevocable election at initial recognition for particular investments in equity instruments.

Subsequent measurement

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

Amortized cost

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

Fair value through net assets/ equity

Financial assets that are held for collection of contractual cash flows and for selling the financial assets, where the assets' cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest, are measured at fair value through net assets/ equity. Movements in the carrying amount are taken 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, 20xx.

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

(Indicate actual name of the entity)

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

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

(Indicate actual name of the entity)

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

Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)

6. Transfers from Political Parties Fund (PPF)

Description	Insert Current FY	Insert Comparative FY
	Kshs	Kshs
Operational Grant	0,00	0.00
Other Grants	0.00	0.00
Total	0.00	0.00

(Explain the purpose of funding)

7. Membership Fees

Description	Insert Current FY 2024/2025	Insert Comparative FY 2023/2024
	Kshs	Kshs
Nomination fees	0,00	0,00
Subscription fees	32,500	30,710
Penalties and fines	0,00	0,00
Others (specify)	0,00	0,00
Total	32,500	30,710

(Provide brief explanation for this revenue)

8. Public Contributions and Donations

Description	Insert Current FY 2024/2025	Insert Comparative FY 2023/2024
	Kshs	Kshs
Party Fundraising events	0,00	0,00
Founder Members contributions	150,000	90,000
Others (specify)	0,00	0,00
Total	150,000	90,000

9. Investment Income

Description	Insert Current FY	Insert Comparative FY
	KShs	KShs
Interest income	0.00	0.00
Rental Income	0.00	0.00
Dividends Income	0.00	0.00
Others specify	0.00	0.00
Total Investment Income	0.00	0,00

(Indicate actual name of the entity)

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

10. Miscellaneous Revenue

Description	Insert Current FY	Insert Comparative FY
	KShs	KShs
Sale of Merchandise	0,00	0,00
Hire of Grounds/Halls	0,00	0,00
Hire of Vehicles	0,00	0,00
Rendering of services	0,00	0,00
Others specify	0,00	0,00
Total Miscellaneous Revenue	0,00	0,00

11. Administrative Expenses

Description		Insert Current 2024/2025	Insert Comparative 2023/2024
	Note	Kshs	Kshs
Salaries and Wages	11(a)	0.00	0,00
Office Rent		92,000	80,000
Transport & Fuel		0.00	0,00
Stationaries & printing		335	240
Media & publications		3,000	3000
Consumables		0,00	0,00
Travel and accommodations		0,00	20,000
Utilities	11(b)	0,00	1,795
Professional Fees	11(c)	0,00	0,00
Security		0,00	0.00
Communication Charges		0,00	0,00
Courier and Postage		200	0,00
Insurance		0,00	xxx
Depreciation		0,00	xxx
Subscriptions to Professional bodies		10,000	5000
Bank charges		2465	2465
Others Specify		0,00	0,00
Total Administrative Expenses		107,000	112,500

(Indicate actual name of the entity)

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

11(a) Salaries and Wages

Description	Insert Current FY	Insert Comparative FY
	Kshs	Kshs
Salaries and wages	0.00	0,00
Employer contribution to health insurance schemes	0.00	0.00
Employer contribution to pension schemes	0.00	0,00
Volunteer allowances	0,00	0,00
Housing benefits and allowances	0,00	0,00
Overtime payments	0,00	0,00
Performance and other bonuses	0,00	0,00
Social contributions	0.00	0,00
Gratuity	0.00	0,00
Other employee related costs *	0.00	0.00
Total Salaries and Wages	0.00	0.00

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

11(b) Utilities

Description	Insert Current FY	Insert Comparative FY
	Kshs	Kshs
Water & Sewerage	0.00	0.00
Electricity	0.00	0.00
Garbage Collections	0.00	0.00
Others Specify	0.00	0.00
Total Utilities	0,00	0.00

(Indicate actual name of the entity)

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

11(c) Professional Fees

Description	Insert Current FY	Insert
	2024/2025	Comparative FY 2023/2024
	Kshs	Kshs
Audit	10,000	5,000
Legal	0.00	0.00
Accountancy	0.00	0.00
Others Specify	0.00	0.00
Total Professional Fees	10,000	5,000

12. Special Interest Groups

Description	Insert Current FY	Insert
	Kshs	Comparative FY
	Kshs	Kshs
Transport	0.00	0.00
Conference Facility	0.00	0.00
Food and Refreshment	0.00	0.00
Stationery	0.00	0.00
Accommodation	0.00	0.00
Caps/ T-shirts	0.00	0.00
Venue Hire	0.00	0.00
Public Address Equipment	0.00	0.00
Televising	0.00	0.00
Other Costs	0.00	0
Total	0.00	0

(Indicate actual name of the entity)

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

13. Advocacy and Electoral Expenses

Description	Insert Current FY	Insert Comparative FY
	Kshs	Kshs
Media and Publicity	0,00	0,00
Grassroot Election	0,00	0,00
Advertisement	0,00	0,00
Barazas	0,00	0,00
Printing Cost	0,00	0,00
Other Costs	0,00	0,00
Total	0,00	0,00

14. Finance Costs

Description	Insert Current FY	Insert Comparative FY
	Kshs	Kshs
Borrowings (amortized cost) *	0.00	0.00
Finance leases (amortized cost)	0.00	0.00
Unwinding of discount on lease liabilities	0.00	0.00
Interest on bank overdrafts	0.00	0.00
Interest on loans from commercial banks	0.00	0.00
Total finance costs	0.00	0.00

15. Gain on Sale of Assets

Description	Insert Current FY	Insert Comparative FY
	Kshs	Kshs
	0.00	0.00
Property, plant and equipment	0.00	0.00
Intangible assets	0.00	0.00
Other assets not capitalised	0.00	0.00
Total gain on sale of assets	0.00	0.00

Provide brief explanation on gains on sale of fixed assets)

(Indicate actual name of the entity)

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

Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)

16. Gain/Loss on foreign exchange transactions

Description	Insert Current FY	Insert Comparative FY
	Kshs	Kshs
specify	0.00	0.00
	0.00	0.00
Total	0,00	0,00

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

17. Gain/ (loss) on Fair Value Investments

Description	Insert Current FY	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	Insert Current FY	Insert Comparative FY
	Kshs	Kshs
PPE	0,00	0,00
Intangible Assets	0,00	0,00
Others specify	0,00	0,00
Total	0,00	0,00

(Provide brief explanation on the impairment loss)

19. Cash and Cash Equivalents

Description	Insert Current FY	Insert Comparative FY
	Kshs	Kshs
Current Account	11,068	7,510
Savings Account	0,00	0.00
On - Call Deposits	0.00	0.00
Fixed Deposits Account	0.00	0.00
Others (Specify)	0.00	0.00
Total Cash and Cash Equivalents	11,068	7,510

(Indicate actual name of the entity)

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

Detailed Analysis of the Cash and Cash Equivalents

Financial Institution	Account number	Insert Current FY 2024/2025	Insert Comparative FY 2024/2025
		Kshs	Kshs
a) Current Account			
Kenya Commercial Bank	1292398991	11,068	7,510
Equity Bank, etc.		0,00	0,00
Sub- Total		11.068	7,510
b) On - Call Deposits			
Kenya Commercial Bank		0,00	0,00
Equity Bank – etc.		0,00	0,00
Sub- Total		0,00	0,00
c) Fixed Deposits Account			
Kenya Commercial Bank		0,00	0,0
Bank B		0,00	0,00
Sub- Total		0,00	0,00
d) Others (Specify)		0,00	0,00
Cash In Transit		0,00	0,00
Cash In Hand		0,00	0,00
Mobile Money Accounts		0,00	0,00
Sub- Total		0,00	0,00
Grand Total		11,068	7.510

20. Receivables and advances

Description	Insert Current FY	Insert Comparative FY
	Kshs	Kshs
Receivables		
specify	0,00	0,00
	xxx	xxx
Total Current Receivables	0,00	0,00

(Indicate actual name of the entity)

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

Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)

21. Inventories

Description	Insert Current FY	Insert Comparative FY
	Kshs	Kshs
Consumable stores	0,00	0,00
Medical supplies	0,00	0,00
Spare parts and meters	0,00	0,00
Water for distribution	0,00	0,00
Other goods held for resale	0,00	0,00
Catering	0,00	0,00
Less: allowance for impairment	0,00	0,00
Total inventories at the lower of cost and net realizable value	0,00	0,00

(Provide brief explanation on inventories)

Detailed disclosure on inventories

	Insert Current FY	Insert Comparative FY
Opening balance	0,00	0,00
Additional Inventory in the year	0,00	0,00
Inventory expensed in the year	0,00	0,00
Write-downs in the year	0,00	0,00
Others specify	0,00	0,00
Closing balance	0,00	0,00

(Indicate actual name of the entity)

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

Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)

22. Investments

Description	Insert Current FY	Insert Comparative FY
	Kshs	Kshs
a) Investment in Treasury bills and bonds		
Financial institution		
CBK	0,00	0,00
CBK	0,00	0,00
Sub- total	0,00	0,00
b) Investment with Financial Institutions		
Bank x	0,00	0,00
Bank y	0,00	0,00
Sub- total	0,00	0,00
c) Equity investments (specify)		
Equity/ shares in Entity xxx	0,00	0,00
Sub- total	0,00	0,00
Grand Total	0,00	0,00
Categorization of Investments		
Current Investments	0,00	0,00
Longterm Investments	0,00	0,00
Grand total	0,00	0,00

(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	Insert Current FY	Insert Comparative FY
	Kshs	Kshs
At the beginning of the year	0,00	0,00
Purchase of investments in the year	0,00	0,00
Sale of investments during the year	0,00	0,00
Gain/(loss) in fair value of investments through surplus or deficit	0,00	0,00
At the end of the year	0,00	0,00

(Indicate actual name of the entity)

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

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	0,00	0,00	0,00	0.00	0,00	0,00
Entity B	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
Entity C	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00

(Indicate actual name of the entity)

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

(Indicate actual name of the entity)

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

23. Property, Plant and Equipment

Cost	Land	Buildings	Motor vehicles	Furniture and fittings	Computers	Other Assets (specify)	Capital Work in progress	Total
		X%	X%	X%	X%	X%		
	Kshs	Kshs	Kshs	Kshs	Kshs	Kshs	Kshs	Kshs
As At 1July (Previous FY)	0.00	0,00	0,00	170,300	85,000	0,00	0,00	255,300
Additions	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	-	0,00	0,00	0.00
Disposals	0,00	0,00	0,00	-	-	0,00	0,00	0,00
Transfers/Adjustments	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0.00
Revaluation Adjustments	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00			0.00
As at 30 th June (comparative FY)	0,00	0,00	0,00	170,300	85,000	0,00	0,00	255,300
1 st July current Year	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xx	xx	xx	xx
Additions	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	-	xxx	xxx	xxx
Disposals	(xxx)	(xxx)	-	-	-	(xxx)	(xxx)	(xxx)
Transfer/Adjustments	(xxx)	(xxx)	xxx	xxx	(xxx)	(xxx)	xxx	(xxx)
Revaluation adjustments	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx			xxx
As at 30 th June (Current FY)	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx
Depreciation And Impairment								
At 1July (comparative FY)	-	(xxx)	(xxx)	(xxx)	(xxx)	(xxx)		(xxx)
Depreciation	-	(xxx)	(xxx)	(xxx)	(xxx)	(xxx)		(xxx)
Impairment	-	(xxx)	-	-	-	(xxx)		(xxx)
Transfers/ Adjustments	-	(xxx)	xxx	xxx	(xxx)	(xxx)		(xxx)

(Indicate actual name of the entity)

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

Cost	Land	Buildings	Motor vehicles	Furniture and fittings	Computers	Other Assets (specify)	Capital Work in progress	Total
		X%	X%	X%	X%	X%		
	Kshs	Kshs	Kshs	Kshs	Kshs	Kshs	Kshs	Kshs
As At 30 th (Comparative FY)	-	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	(xxx)		xxx
1 st July Current Year		xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx		
Depreciation	-	(xxx)	(xxx)	(xxx)	-	(xxx)		(xxx)
Disposals	-	xxx	-	-	-	xxx		xxx
Impairment	-	(xxx)	(xxx)	-	-	(xxx)		(xxx)
Transfer/Adjustment	-	xxx	(xxx)	(xxx)	xxx	(xxx)		xxx
As at 30 th June (Current FY)		xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx		xxx
Net Book Values								
As at 30 th June (comparative FY)	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx
As at 30 th June (Current FY)	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx

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

(Indicate actual name of the entity)

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

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	xxx	xxx	xxx
Buildings	xxx	xxx	xxx
Plant And Machinery	xxx	xxx	xxx
Motor Vehicles, Including Motorcycles	xxx	xxx	xxx
Computers And Related Equipment	xxx	xxx	xxx
Office Equipment, Furniture, And Fittings	xxx	xxx	xxx
Total	xxx	xxx	xxx

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

Description	Cost or valuation	Normal annual depreciation charge
Plant and Machinery	0,00	0,00
Motor Vehicles including Motorcycles	0,00	0,00
Computers and Related Equipment	0,00	0,00
Office Equipment, Furniture and Fittings	0,00	0,00
Total	xxx	xxx

(Indicate actual name of the entity)

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

24. Intangible Assets

Description	Insert Current FY	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	Insert Current FY	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, depreciation 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.

(Indicate actual name of the entity)

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

Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)

26. Trade and Other Payables

Description	Insert Current FY		Insert Comparative FY	
	Kshs		Kshs	
Trade payables	x		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	Insert Current FY		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)

(Indicate actual name of the entity)

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

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	Insert Current FY	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)

(Indicate actual name of the entity)

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

Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)

The deferred income movement is as follows:

30. Deferred Income

Description	Insert Current FY	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	Insert Current FY	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 - Longterm	xxx	xxx
Total Borrowings	xxx	xxx

Notes To The Financial Statements (Continued)

32. Cash Generated from Operations

Description	Insert Current FY	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:

(Indicate actual name of the entity)

Annual Report and Financial Statements for the year ended June 30, 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 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 from 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

(Indicate actual name of the entity)

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

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	Insert Current FY	Insert Comparative FY
	Kshs	Kshs
Revaluation Reserve	xxx	xxx
Retained Earnings	xxx	xxx
Total Funds	xxx	xxx
Total Borrowings	0,00	0,00
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	Insert Current FY	Insert Comparative FY
	Kshs	Kshs
a) Grants /transfers from the government		
Grants from Political Parties Fund	0.00	0.00
Other grants	0.00	0,00
Total	0,00	0,00
b) Key management compensation		
Allowances to NEC Members	0,00	0,00
Compensation to key management	0,00	0,00
Total	0,00	0,00

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.

(Indicate actual name of the entity)

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

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:

(Indicate actual name of the entity)

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

Appendix II: Transfers from Political Parties Fund

No	Source of Funds (Entity)	Amount	Date Received	Financial Year the funds relates to
<i>1</i>	<i>Political Parties Fund</i>	<i>20,000,000</i>	<i>12 Aug 2024</i>	<i>FY 2024/25</i>