

REPUBLIC OF KENYA



Enhancing Accountability

REPORT

OF

THE AUDITOR-GENERAL

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TABLED BY: Hon. Owen Binyo MP	DATE: 18 SEP 2023
CLEAR AT: Deputy Majority Party	DAY: Wednesday
THE TABLE:	Finlay Muriuki

THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES
PAPERS LAD

NARC KENYA

**FOR THE YEAR ENDED
30 JUNE, 2023**

ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED

30TH JUNE 2023

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

NARC Kenya
Annual Report and Financial Statements
for the year ended June 30, 2023

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1. Acronyms, Abbreviations and Glossary of Terms

A: Acronyms and Abbreviations

NEC	National Executive Committee
ED	Executive Director
CBK	Central Bank of Kenya
ICPAK	Institute of Certified Public Accountants of Kenya
IPSAS	International Public Sector Accounting Standards
MD	Managing Director
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
SAGAs	Semi-Autonomous Government Agencies
SC	State Corporations

B: Glossary of Terms

Fiduciary Management- Members of Management directly entrusted with the responsibility of financial resources of the organization.

Comparative Year- Means the prior period.

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2. Key Entity Information and Management

(a) Background information

NARC Kenya was established under the Political Parties Act, 2011. The Party is domiciled in Kenya and it is founded on the Democratic principles of Unity of Purpose in diversity, Rule of Law, Transparency and Accountability, Equity and Equality. The ideology of the party is Social democracy.

(b) Principal Activities

The Principal activity/mission of the NARC Kenya Party is to Propagate Party Policies to achieve the objects of the Party, promote democratic participation and involvement for all Kenyan Citizens

(c) Key Management

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

No.	Designation	Name
1.	Chairperson	Hon. Martha Karua
2.	Deputy Secretary General	Ms. Asha Bashir
3.	National Treasurer	Hon. Fatuma Abass

(d) Fiduciary Management

The key management personnel who held office during the financial year ended 30th June 20 and who had direct fiduciary responsibility were:

No.	Designation	Name
1.	Deputy Chairperson	Kabala Kile
2.	Organizing Secretary	Ribathi Gichuke
3.	Executive Director	Daniels Taabu

(e) Fiduciary Oversight Arrangements

External Auditing processes are carried out independently without interference to guarantee the integrity of the Party's Financial Statements.

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(f) Entity Headquarters

P.O. Box 34200
NARC Kenya House
Woodlands Road – Off Lenana Road
Nairobi, KENYA

(g) Entity Contacts

Telephone: (254) 113035979
E-mail: NARCKENYA06@YAHOO.COM

(h) Entity Bankers

The Co-operative Bank of Kenya
Haile Selassie Avenue
P.O. Box 19555-00202
NAIROBI, KENYA

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Key Entity Information and Management (continued)

(i) Independent Auditor

Auditor-General

Office of the Auditor General

Anniversary Towers, University Way

P.O. Box 30084

GPO 00100

Nairobi, Kenya

(j) Principal Legal Adviser

The Attorney General

State Law Office and Department of Justice

Harambee Avenue

P.O. Box 40112

City Square 00200

Nairobi, Kenya

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3. National Executive Committee (NEC) Team

	Management	Deputy
1.	Hon. Martha Karua	National Chairperson
2.	Mr. Kabala Kile	National Deputy Chairperson
3.	Mr. Orwa Michael	Secretary General
4.	Ms. Asha Bashir	Deputy Secretary General
5.	Hon. Fatuma Abass	National Treasurer
6.	Mr. Ribathi Gichuke	Organizing Secretary
7.	Mr. Francis Mwongera	Deputy Organizing Secretary
8.	Ms. Rosa Wangu	Women Leader
9.	Ms. Joyce Mwakireti	Deputy Women Leader
10.	Mr. Simon Ndegwa	Youth Leader
11.	Ms. Diana Ngao	Deputy Youth Leader
12.	Cllr. Kihara Muthoni	PWDs Representative
13.	Mr. Richard Lemarkat	Minority and Marginalized Representative

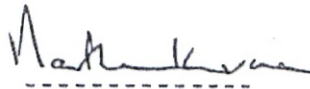
4. Chairperson's Statement

NARC Kenya Party is a key player in the Kenyan political landscape. The office of the Registrar of Political Parties is instrumental in laying down policies that govern the use of Political Parties Funds. The Party has adopted the new IPSAS standards as directed for better management of tax payer's money and other stakeholder funds.

I acknowledge and appreciate the great support and contribution that we have received from our Party members and other donors.

Our focus in NARC Kenya Party is to ensure that our promises to the electorate and the Kenyan Citizens at large are delivered accordingly.

Yours Faithfully,



Hon. Martha Karua

CHAIRPERSON

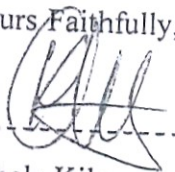
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5. Report of the National Deputy Chairperson

As per the Political Parties Act, 2011, Political Parties are required to prepare Financial Statements every financial year and have them audited as appropriate.

Attached herein, is the Party's set of Financial Statements for the year ended 30th June 2023

Yours Faithfully,



Kabala Kile

DEPUTY CHAIRPERSON

6. Corporate Governance Statement

NARC Kenya Party is committed to operating in accordance with best practice in political integrity and ethics, and maintaining the highest possible standards of financial reporting and Corporate Governance. The National executive Committee is delighted to report that the Party has, throughout the year, complied with the provisions set out in the Code on Corporate Governance.

Corporate Governance in NARC KENYA Party has defined how the Party conducts its affairs in line with the Objects for which it was founded. The Party's organization structure strives to conform to the Kenyan Statutory requirements and best practice in line with the Political Parties Act, 2011

Responsibility for Corporate Governance is vested with the National Executive Committee. Much of the details are contained in the attached Party Constitution.

7. Management Discussion and Analysis

Our ambition is to gradually establish a prosperous and democratic nation in which the citizens enjoy equal social, economic and democratic rights and live in dignity. Our desire is to ensure that our contribution to the Political Landscape in Kenya offers equality and opportunity to all citizens.

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8. Report of the Party Officials

The Party Officials submit their report together with the audited financial statements for the year ended June 30, 2023, which show the state of the Party's affairs.

i) Principal activities

The principal activity of the Party is Propagate Party Policies to achieve the Objects of the Party.

ii) Results

The results of the Party for the year ended June 30, 2023, are set out on pages 1 to 12

iii) National Executive Committee

The members of the National Executive Committee who served during the year are shown on page (v).

iv) Auditors

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

By Order of the Board



.....
Kabala Kile

DEPUTY CHAIRPERSON

9. Statement of Accounting Officer's Responsibilities

Section 81 of the Public Finance Management Act, 2012 require the Party Officials 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/period and the operating results of the Party for that year/period. The Party Officials are also required to ensure that the Party keeps proper accounting records which disclose with reasonable accuracy the financial position of the Party. The Party Officials are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the Party.

The Party Officials are 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, 2023. This responsibility includes:

- (i) Maintaining adequate financial management arrangements and ensuring that these continue to be effective throughout the reporting period;
- (ii) Maintaining proper accounting records, which disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the Entity;
- (iii) Designing, implementing and maintaining internal controls relevant to the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements, and ensuring that they are free from material misstatements, whether due to error or fraud;
- (iv) Safeguarding the assets of the Party;
- (v) Selecting and applying appropriate accounting policies; and
- (vi) Making accounting estimates that are reasonable in the circumstances.

The Party Officials accept 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 in the manner required by the PFM Act, 2012 and (the State Corporations Act) The Executive Director is of the opinion that the Party's financial statements give a true and fair view of the state of Party's transactions during the financial year ended June 30, 2023, and of the Party's financial position as at that date. The Director 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.

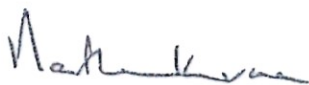
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In preparing the financial statements, the Party Officials have assessed the entity's ability to continue as a going concern

Nothing has come to the attention of the Party Officials to indicate that the Party will not remain a going concern for at least the next twelve months from the date of this statement.

Approval of the financial statements

The Party's financial statements were approved by the NEC on _____ 2024 and signed on its behalf by:



.....
Hon. Martha Karua
Chairperson



.....
Ms. Asha Bashir
Deputy Secretary General

REPUBLIC OF KENYA

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



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

REPORT OF THE AUDITOR-GENERAL ON NARC KENYA FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE, 2023

PREAMBLE

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

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

An unmodified opinion does not necessarily mean that an entity has complied with all relevant laws and regulations and that its internal controls, risk management and governance systems are properly designed and were working effectively in the financial year under review.

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

REPORT ON THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Qualified Opinion

I have audited the accompanying financial statements of NARC Kenya set out on pages 1 to 21, which comprise of the statement of financial position as at 30 June, 2023, and

the statement of financial performance, statement of changes in net assets, statement of cash flows and statement of comparison of budget and actual amounts for the year then ended, and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information in accordance with the provisions of Article 229 of the Constitution of Kenya and Section 35 of the Public Audit Act, 2015.

In my opinion, except for the effects of the matter described in the Basis for Qualified Opinion section of my report, the financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of NARC Kenya as at 30 June, 2023, and of its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended, in accordance with International Public Sector Accounting Standards (Accrual Basis) and comply with the Public Finance Management Act, 2012 and the Political Parties Act, 2011.

Basis for Qualified Opinion

Inaccuracies in the Financial Statements

Review of the financial statements prepared and presented for audit revealed the following inaccuracies;

- i. The statement of financial performance reflects use of goods and services of Kshs.477,063 while disclosure Note 8 reflects an amount of Kshs.8,761,908, resulting to an unreconciled and unexplained variance of Kshs.8,284,845.
- ii. The statement of financial performance reflects an amount of Kshs.3,070,131 relating to membership contributions and donations while the disclosure Note 7 reflects an amount of Kshs.3,160,631, resulting to an unexplained and unreconciled difference of Kshs.90,500. Further, the statement of financial performance indicates membership contributions and donations while the disclosure Note refers to other income.
- iii. The statement of financial performance reflects total revenue amount of Kshs.6,849,993. However, the balance excludes interest on deposits amounting to Kshs.314,299 accrued on deposits of Kshs.7,000,000 in Britam Asset Managers (Kenya) Limited. Further, the non-disclosure of interest earned was contrary to the provisions of Section 27 Sub-Section 4 of the Political Parties Act, 2011.
- iv. The statement of financial position reflects property, plant and equipment of Kshs.603,950 and as disclosed in Note 13 to the financial statements comprised furniture and fittings and computers of Kshs.612,419 and Kshs.579,097 respectively. The balance, however, differs from the recomputed amounts of Kshs.554,436 and Kshs.49,515 for the two classes of assets. The resultant differences of Kshs.57,983 and Kshs.529,582, respectively was not explained nor reconciled.

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

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

with ISSAI 130 on Code of Ethics. I have fulfilled other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the ISSAI and in accordance with other ethical requirements applicable to performing audits of financial statements in Kenya. I believe that the audit evidence I have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for my qualified opinion.

Emphasis of Matter

1. Unaudited Comparative Balances

I draw your attention to the fact that prior to 2022/2023 financial year, only the financial statements of political parties funded from public funds were being audited pursuant to Article 229(4)(f) of the Constitution of Kenya, which mandates the Auditor-General to audit political parties funded from public funds. Although the financial statements presented for audit reflects comparative balances for the year ended 30 June, 2022, 2022/2023 financial year is considered as the first year of audit and the audit procedures undertaken did not cover the prior year balances.

2. Budgetary Control and Performance

The statement of comparison and actual amounts reflects total final expenditure budget and actual on a comparable basis of Kshs.10,500,000 and Kshs.9,281,496 respectively, resulting in under-expenditure of Kshs.1,218,504 or 12% of the budget. The under-expenditure affected the planned activities of the Party and may have impacted negatively on service delivery to the public.

My opinion is not modified in respect of these matters.

Key Audit Matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in my professional judgment, are of most significance in the audit of the financial statements. There were no key audit matters to report in the year under review.

REPORT ON LAWFULNESS AND EFFECTIVENESS IN USE OF PUBLIC RESOURCES

Conclusion

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

1. Anomalies in Presentation and Disclosures of the Financial Statements

The financial statements prepared and presented for audit, were not signed by an accountant registered with the Institute of Certified Public Accountants of Kenya (ICPAK). Further, the statement of financial position reflects other receivables balance of Kshs.480,000 which is not supported by an explanatory note to the financial statements.

In the circumstances, the presentation and disclosures of the financial statements did not comply with the reporting template prescribed by the Public Sector Accounting Standards Board.

2. Failure to Adhere to Statutory Expenditure Limit

The statement of financial performance reflects total expenses during the year of Kshs.6,095,975 and other expenses of Kshs.3,322,537, all totalling to Kshs.9,418,512 against operational grant of Kshs.3,779,862, an indication that, the total expenditure represents 249% of the funds received from Political Parties Fund. This was contrary to Section 26(1)(f) of the Political Parties Act, 2011 which requires administrative and staff expenses of the political party not to be more than thirty per cent of the moneys allocated to the political party from the political parties fund.

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

3. Irregular Procurement of Election Materials

The statement of financial performance reflects elections/by-election expenses of Kshs.1,081,900 as disclosed in Note 8 to the financial statements. Review of documents revealed that a supplier was paid Kshs.330,000 and Kshs.300,000 for the supply of printed T-shirts and caps respectively. In addition, an amount of Kshs.285,000 was paid to a tour service provider for hire of a utility car for thirty (30) days. However, there was no evidence that the procurements were reviewed by an evaluation committee and supported by professional opinions. This was contrary to Section 46(1) of the Public Procurement and Asset Disposal Act, 2015, which requires Accounting Officers to ensure that an ad-hoc evaluation committee is appointed from within the members of staff, with the relevant expertise.

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

4. Failure to Establish Party Branch Offices in at Least 24 Counties

Audit inspection carried out in March, 2024, revealed that the Party had only three (3) offices, out of thirty-eight Counties (38) visited. This was contrary to Section 7(f)(iii) of the Political Parties Act, 2011 which requires a political party to be fully registered if it has submitted to the Registrar the location and addresses of the branch offices of the political party in more than half of the Counties.

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

5. Lack of a Procurement Plan

The statement of financial performance reflects expenditure of Kshs.477,063 in respect to use of goods, election and by-election expenses of Kshs.1,081,900 and rallies and programmes of Kshs.2,155,037. However, the Party did not have a procurement plan. This was contrary to Section 53(2) of the Public Procurement and Asset Disposal Act, 2015, which requires Accounting Officers to prepare a realistic annual procurement plan in a format set out in the Regulations within the approved budget before the commencement of each financial year as part of the annual budget preparation process.

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

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

REPORT ON EFFECTIVENESS OF INTERNAL CONTROLS, RISK MANAGEMENT AND GOVERNANCE

Conclusion

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

Basis for Conclusion

1. Ineffective Internal Controls on Petty Cash Management

The statement of financial performance reflects total expenses of Kshs.9,418,512. However, review of the supporting documentation revealed that procurements amounting to Kshs.3,707,238 were paid in cash. However, the payments were not supported by approved petty cash management guidelines to enable tracking of the cash payments.

In the circumstances, the reliability and effectiveness of internal controls on petty cash management could not be confirmed.

2. Lack of Human Resource Instruments

The statement of financial performance indicates that, during the year under review, the Party incurred employee costs of Kshs.2,711,216. However, the employees did not have employment contracts. Further, Management did not have an approved Human Resource Policy and Procedures Manual, Organizational Structure, Staff Establishment and Scheme of Service. In addition, no records were provided to confirm that the Party had engaged a qualified Human Resource Manager as per the Human Resource Management Professional Act No.52 of 2012.

In the circumstances, the existence of effective Human Resource Management mechanisms could not be confirmed.

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

Responsibilities of Management and those Charged with Governance

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

In preparing the financial statements, Management is responsible for assessing the ability of the Party to sustain services, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to sustainability of services and using the applicable basis of accounting unless Management is aware of the intention to dissolve the Party or to cease operations.

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

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

Those charged with governance are responsible for overseeing the Party's financial reporting process, reviewing the effectiveness of how Management monitors compliance with relevant legislative and regulatory requirements, ensuring that effective processes and systems are in place to address key roles and responsibilities in relation to governance and risk management, and ensuring the adequacy and effectiveness of the control environment.

Auditor-General's Responsibilities for the Audit

The audit objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes my opinion in accordance with the provisions of Section 48 of the Public Audit Act, 2015 and submit the audit report in compliance with Article 229(7) of the Constitution. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISSAIs will always detect a material misstatement and weakness when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

In addition to the audit of the financial statements, a compliance audit is planned and performed to express a conclusion about whether, in all material respects, the activities, financial transactions and information reflected in the financial statements are in compliance with the authorities that govern them, and that public resources are applied

in an effective way, in accordance with the provisions of Article 229(6) of the Constitution and submit the audit report in compliance with Article 229(7) of the Constitution.

Further, in planning and performing the audit of the financial statements and audit of compliance, I consider internal control in order to give an assurance on the effectiveness of internal controls, risk management and overall governance processes and systems in accordance with the provisions of Section (1)(a) of the Public Audit Act, 2015 and submit the audit report in compliance with Article 229(7) of the Constitution. My consideration of the internal control would not necessarily disclose all matters in the internal control that might be material weaknesses under the ISSAIs. A material weakness is a condition in which the design or operation of one or more of the internal control components does not reduce to a relatively low level the risk that misstatements caused by error or fraud in amounts that would be material in relation to the financial statements being audited may occur and not be detected within a timely period by employees in the normal course of performing their assigned functions.

Because of its inherent limitations, internal control may not prevent or detect misstatements and instances of non-compliance. Also, projections of any evaluation of effectiveness to future periods are subject to the risk that controls may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies and procedures may deteriorate.

As part of an audit conducted in accordance with ISSAIs, I exercise professional judgement and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. I also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for my opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the Management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of the Management's use of the applicable basis of accounting and based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Party's ability to sustain its services. If I conclude that a material uncertainty exists, I am required to draw attention in the auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify my opinion. My conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of my audit report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Party to cease to sustain its services.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

- Obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information and business activities of the Party to express an opinion on the financial statements.
- Perform such other procedures as I consider necessary in the circumstances.

I communicate with Management regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that are identified during the audit.

I also provide Management with a statement that I have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence and to communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on my independence and where applicable, related safeguards.


FCPA Nancy Gathungu, SBS
AUDITOR-GENERAL

Nairobi

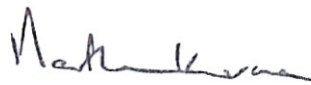
25 June, 2024

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For the year ended June 30, 2023.

11. Statement of Financial Performance for the year ended 30 June 2023

		2023	2022
		KSh	KSh
Revenue from non-exchange transactions			
Transfers from other governments entities	4	3,779,862	-
Membership contributions and donations	7	3,070,131	31,117,825
Total revenue		6,849,993	31,117,825
Expenses			
Use of goods and services	8	477,063	1,373,057
Employee costs	9	2,711,216	2,995,038
Rent and Rates	8	1,440,000	1,440,000
Depreciation and amortization expense	10	100,426	111,896
Repairs and maintenance	8	403,821	88,930
Printing and Stationery	8	78,310	172,133
Travel and Entertainment	8	553,065	843,905
Telephone and Postage	8	67,300	59,630
Finance costs	8	45,458	55,826
Electricity and water	8	169,316	165,703
Provision for Audit fees	8	50,000	50,000
Total expenses		6,095,975	7,356,118
Other Expenses			
Election/ By-elections	8	1,081,900	-
Candidates Support	8	-	7,300,000
Information Technology expenses	8	74,600	402,280
Rallies and Programmes	8	2,155,037	1,897,392
Professional fees	8	-	350,140
Press and Advertising	8	11,000	-
Total Expenses		9,418,512	17,305,930
Surplus/(deficit) for the year		(2,568,519)	13,811,895

The notes set out on pages 6 to 22 form an integral part of these Financial Statements. The Financial Statements set out on pages 1 to 12 were signed on behalf of the Party by:



Name: Hon. Martha Karua
Chairperson of the Party

Date 05/04/2024



Name: Hon. Fatuma Abass
Treasurer

Date 05/04/2024



Name: Ms. Asha Bashir
Deputy Secretary General

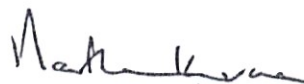
Date 05/04/2024


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15 Statement of Financial Position as at 30 June 2023

Statement of Financial Position			
Assets			
Current Assets			
Cash and Cash equivalents	11	2,687,401	12,027,798
Total Current Assets		2,687,401	12,027,798
Non-Current Assets			
Property, Plant and Equipment	13	603,950	704,376
Investments	12	7,000,000	-
Other Receivables		480,000	720,000
Total Non- Current Assets		8,083,950	1,424,376
Total Assets		10,771,351	13,452,174
Liabilities			
Current Liabilities			
Trade and Other Payables	14	(472,025)	(359,721)
Total Current Liabilities		(472,025)	(359,721)
Non-Current Liabilities			
Borrowings		-	-
Total Non- Current Liabilities		-	-
Total Liabilities		-	-
Net Assets			
Accumulated Fund		11,243,376	13,811,895
Total Net Assets		11,243,376	13,811,895
Total Net Assets and Liabilities		10,771,351	13,452,174

The financial statements set out on pages 1 to 12 were signed on behalf of the Party by:


Name: Hon. Martha Karua
Chairperson of the Party


Name: Hon. Fatuma Abass
Treasurer


Name: Ms. Asha Bashir
Deputy Secretary General

Date 05/04/2024

Date 05/04/2024

Date 05/04/2024

17. Statement of Cash Flows for the year ended 30 June 2023

(Continued)

Net increase/(decrease) in cash & Cash equivalents		(9,340,397)	12,964,131
Cash and cash equivalents at 1 July		12,027,798	(936,333)
Cash and cash equivalents at 30 June		2,687,401	12,027,798

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

17. Statement of Cash Flows for the year ended 30 June 2023

		2023	2022
Cash flows from operating activities			
Receipts			
Transfers from other governments entities	4	3,779,862	-
Levies, fines, and penalties		-	-
Membership contributions and donations	7	2,110,131	30,397,825
Rental revenue from facilities and equipment	7	960,000	720,000
Finance income		-	-
Other income		-	-
Total receipts		6,849,993	31,117,825
Payments			
Use of goods and services	8	349,367	1,373,057
Employee costs	9	2,711,216	2,995,038
Rent and Rates	8	1,440,000	1,440,000
Repairs and maintenance	8	403,821	88,930
Printing and Stationery	8	78,310	172,133
Travel and Entertainment	8	553,065	843,905
Telephone and Postage	8	67,300	59,630
Finance Costs	8	45,458	55,826
Electricity and Water	8	169,316	165,703
Election/ By-elections	8	1,081,900	-
Candidates Support	8	-	7,300,000
Information Technology expenses	8	74,600	402,280
Rallies and Programmes	8	2,155,037	1,897,392
Professional Fees	8	50,000	350,140
Press and Advertising	8	11,000	-
Total payments		9,190,390	17,144,034
Net cash flows from/(used in) operating activities		(2,340,397)	13,973,791
Cash flows from investing activities			
Purchase of PPE and Intangible assets		-	-
Proceeds from investments		-	-
Purchase of investments		(7,000,000)	(1,009,660)
Sale of investments		-	-
Net cash flows from/(used in) investing activities		(7,000,000)	(1,009,660)
Cash flows from financing activities			
Proceeds from borrowings		-	-
Repayment of borrowings		-	-
Proceeds from issue of shares		-	-
Net cash flows from financing Activities		-	-

17. statement of Cash Flows for the year ended 30 June 2023 (Continued)

Net increase/(decrease) in cash & Cash equivalents		(9,340,397)	12,964,131
Cash and cash equivalents at 1 July		12,027,798	(936,333)
Cash and cash equivalents at 30 June		2,687,401	12,027,798

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

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18. Statement of Comparison of Budget and Actual amounts for the year ended 30 June 2023

	a	b	C=(a+b)	D	e=(c-d)	f=d/c* 100
Revenue						
Transfers from Other Governments entities	7,000,000	(3,220,138)	3,779,862	3,779,862	-	100
Membership Contributions	3,000,000	-	3,000,000	3,070,131	70,131	102
Public Contributions and Donations	86,000	-	86,000	50,000	(36,000)	-72
Rental Revenue from Facilities and Equipment	1,200,000	-	1,200,000	960,000	240,000	80
Finance Income	714,000	-	714,000	714,000	0	100
Total Income	12,000,000	(3,220,138)	8,779,862	8,573,993		
Expenses						
Use of Goods and Services	4,100,000	-	4,100,000	3,258,743	(841,257)	80
Employee costs	2,900,000	-	2,900,000	2,711,216	188,784	79
Grants and Subsidies	3,500,000	-	3,500,000	3,311,537	188,463	95
Total Expenditure	10,500,000	(-)	10,500,000	9,281,496	1,218,504	88
Surplus for the period	1,500,000	-	(1,720,138)	(707,503)	(2,427,641)	37
Capital Expenditure	-	-	-	-	-	-

19. Notes to the Financial Statements

1. General Information

NARC Kenya is a fully registered Political Party established under the Political Parties Act, 2011. It is founded on the democratic principles of Unity of Purpose in diversity, Rule of Law, Transparency and Accountability, Equity and Equality. The ideology of the Party is Social Democracy.

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 Executive Committee to exercise judgement in the process of applying the Party'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 Party. *The* financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the PFM Act, the State Corporations Act 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)

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

3. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

a) Revenue recognition

i) Revenue from non-exchange transactions

Transfers from other government entities

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

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 Executive Committee on April 2022. 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 Party upon receiving the respective approvals in order to conclude the final budget. Accordingly, the Party recorded reduced appropriations of 6,849,993 on the 2023 budget following the governing body's approval.

The Party'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 actuals as per the statement of financial performance has been presented under section note 18 of these financial statements.

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. 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

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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.

Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

f) Intangible assets

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

g) Research and development costs

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

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

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

Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)

Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

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. 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.

Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

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.

Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

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 13*.

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) 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.

j) Social Benefits

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

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

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.

Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)

Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

m) 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.

n) 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.

o) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash on hand and cash at bank, short-term deposits on call and highly liquid investments with an original maturity of three months or less, which are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and are subject to insignificant risk of changes in value. Bank account balances include amounts held at the Central Bank of Kenya and at various commercial banks at the end of the financial year. For the purposes of these financial statements, cash and cash equivalents also include short term cash imprests and advances to authorised public officers and/or institutions which were not surrendered or accounted for at the end of the financial year.

p) Comparative figures

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

q) 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, 2023

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4. Transfers from Other Government entities

Description	2022/2023 KShs	2021/2022 KShs
Unconditional Grants		
Operational Grant	3,779,862	-
Other Grants	-	-
Total Unconditional Grants	3,779,862	-
Total Government Grants And Subsidies	3,779,862	-

5. Rental Revenue from Facilities and Equipment

Description	2022/2023 KShs	2021/2022 KShs
Contingent Rentals – Hire of space facilities	960,000	720,000
Total Rentals	960,000	720,000

6. Finance Income

Description	2022/2023 KShs	2021/2022 KShs
Cash investments and fixed deposits	-	-
Total finance income	7,000,000	-

7. Other Income

Description	2022/2023 KShs	2021/2022 KShs
Donations	50,000	-
Membership subscription	1,310,631	22,515,125
PG Contribution	840,000	1,946,000
Nomination fee	-	5,936,700
Miscellaneous incomes – space rental	960,000	720,000
Total Other income	3,160,631	31,117,825

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8. Use of Goods and Services

Description	2022/2023	2021/2022
Elections/By-elections	1,081,900	-
Rallies & Programs	2,155,037	1,897,392
Advertising	11,000	-
Audit Fees	50,000	50,000
Use of goods and Services	477,064	1,373,057
Professional fee	-	350,140
Electricity and Water	169,316	165,703
Printing and Stationery	78,310	172,133
Repair and Maintenance	403,821	88,930
Rent expenses	1,440,000	1,440,000
Telephone and Postage	67,300	59,630
Travel and Entertainment	553,065	843,905
Finance costs	45,458	55,826
Other Expenses		
Candidates Support	-	7,300,000
Information Technology expenses	74,600	402,280
Rallies and Programmes	2,155,037	1,897,392
Professional Fees	-	350,140
Press and Advertising	11,000	-
Total Expenses	8,761,908	16,446,528

9. Employee Costs

Description	2022/2023	2021/2022
Salaries and wages	2,711,216	2,995,038
Employee costs	2,711,216	2,995,038

10. Depreciation and Amortization Expense

Description	2022/2023	2021/2022
Property, plant and equipment	100,426	111,896
Intangible assets	-	-
Total depreciation and amortization	100,426	111,896

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11. Cash and Cash Equivalents

Description	2022/2023 KSh	2021/2022 KSh
Co-operative Bank - 0112001177004	2,483,901	-10
Co-operative Bank - 0112001177002	119,233	3,524,092
Co-operative Bank - 01136005751300	-	44
Co-operative Bank - 0112001117700	18,129	8,494,509
Others – Petty Cash	66,138	9,163
Total Cash And Cash Equivalents	2,687,401	12,027,798

12. Investments in financial assets

Description	2022/2023 KSh	2021/2022 KSh
a) Investment with Financial Institutions/ Banks		
BRITAM – Britam Asset Managers (Kenya) Limited	7,000,000	-
Sub- total	7,000,000	-
Grand total	7,000,000	-

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13. Property, Plant and Equipment

	2022/2023	2021/2022	2020/2021
As At 1 July 2021	1,354,403	600,022	1,954,425
Additions	-	-	-
Disposals	-	-	-
As at 30th June 2022	1,354,403	600,022	1,954,425
Additions	-	-	-
Disposals	-	-	-
As at 30th June 2023	1,354,403	600,022	1,954,425
Depreciation And Impairment			
At 1 July 2022	720,763	529,286	1,250,049
Depreciation	-	-	-
Impairment	-	-	-
As At 30th June 2023	720,763	529,286	1,250,049
Depreciation	79,205	21,221	100,426
Disposals	-	-	-
Impairment	-	-	-
As at 30th June 2023	79,205	21,221	100,426
Net Book Values			
As at 30th June 2022	633,640	70,736	704,376
As at 30th June 2023	612,419	579,097	603,950

14. Trade and Other Payables

	2022/2023	2021/2022
Trade payables	472,025	359,721
Other payables	-	-
Total trade and other payables	472,025	359,721

15. Events after the Reporting Period

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

16. Currency

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

20. Appendices

Appendix 1: 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.

[Redacted Content]				

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 is signed by Management;
- (iii) Before approving the report, discuss the timeframe with the appointed Focal Point persons within your Entity responsible for implementation of each issue;
- (iv) Indicate the status of "Resolved" or "Not Resolved" by the date of submitting this report to National Treasury.

.....

Director General/C.E.O/M.D (enter title of head of Entity)

Date:

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Appendix II: Projects implemented by (The Entity)

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

Project Name	Project Description	Start Date	End Date	Project Budget	Actual Expenditure	Completion %

Status of Projects completion

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

Project Name	Total Budget	Total Expenditure	Completion %	Budget	Actual	Source of Funds

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Appendix IV: Transfers from Other Government Entities

Political Parties Fund	February 2023	Recurrent	3,779,862	3,779,862	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	9339
Political Parties Fund	Xxx	Development	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx
USAID	Xxx	Donor Fund	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx
Political Parties Fund	Xxx	Direct Payment	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx
Total			3,779,862	3,779,862	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	3,779,862