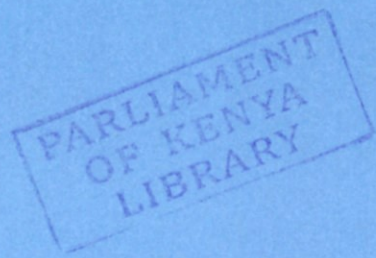


REPUBLIC OF KENYA



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REPORT


OF

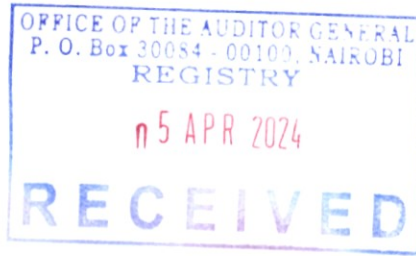
THE AUDITOR-GENERAL

ON

CHAMA CHA UZALENDO

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

 THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY ADPERS TAID	
DATE: 18 Sep 2024	
DAY: Wednesday	
TABLED BY:	Hon Owen Baya, MP Deputy Majority party
CLERK-AT THE TABLE:	Finlay Munnisi



CHAMA CHA UZALENDO

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)

**Chama Cha Uzalendo Party
Annual Report and Financial Statements
for the year ended June 30, 2023.**

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**Chama Cha Uzalendo Party
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1. Acronyms, Abbreviations and Glossary of Terms

A: Acronyms and Abbreviations

CCU	Chama Cha Uzalendo
CEO	Chief Executive Officer
NEC	National Executive Committee
CBK	Central Bank of Kenya
ICPAK	Institute of Certified Public Accountants of Kenya
IPSAS	International Public Sector Accounting Standards
SG	Secretary General
OAG	Office of the Auditor General
PFM	Public Finance Management
PPE	Property Plant & Equipment
PSASB	Public Sector Accounting Standards Board

B: Glossary of Terms

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

Comparative Year- Means the prior period.

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2. Key Entity Information and Management

(a) Background information

The Party was incorporated under the Political Parties' Act of 2011 and was registered on 8th May 2012. The Party is domiciled in Kenya and has its Head Quarters in Nairobi, with 15 branches in different counties which include:- Nairobi, Machakos, Nandi, Kirinyaga, Meru, Kajiado, Kisii, Kitui, Makueni, Kisumu, Embu, Mombasa, Kwale, Kilifi & Garissa

(b) Principal Activities

Political activities in the country with an aim of winning political seats in the country to propagate the party policies for the country.

(c) Key Management

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

No.	Designation	Name
1.	National Executive Committee	
2.	Secretary General who is also the accounting officer	Philippe Opiyo Sadjah
3.	National Executive Director	Sylvester Mutune
4.	Deputy National Executive Director	Samuel Kavuti
5.	Deputy Secretary General	Nicholas Kamwendwa
6.	National Treasurer	Bernard Mwongela
7.	Deputy National Treasurer	Caroline Malinda

(d) Fiduciary Management

The key management personnel who held office during the financial year ended 30th June 2023 and who had direct fiduciary responsibility were:

No.	Designation	Name
1.	Secretary General who is also the accounting officer	Philippe Opiyo Sadjah
2.	National Executive Director	Sylvester Mutune
3.	Deputy National Executive Director	Samuel Kavuti

(e) Fiduciary Oversight Arrangements

The oversight of the Party activities is carried by the Management Committee with directions from the National Executive Committee.

**Chama Cha Uzalendo Party
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Key Entity Information and Management (continued)

(f) Entity Headquarters

P.O. Box 51871- 00100
Kose Heights, 5th Floor
Argwings Kodhek, Hurlingham
Nairobi, KENYA

(g) Entity Contacts

Telephone: (254) 721280573
E-mail: chamachauzalendokenya@gmail.com
Website: www.ccuparty.co.ke

(h) Entity Bankers

1 NCBA Bank
Wambara street
P.O. Box 44599
GPO 00100
NAIROBI, KENYA

(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

**Chama Cha Uzalendo Party
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3. NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE MEMBERS




 <p>Juliet Mwaniki Ag. CHAIRPERSON</p>	<p>Juliet Mwaniki, currently serving as the Acting Chairperson since 13th March 2023 is a stalwart advocate for the party's ideals and a prominent figure in its leadership. She also chairs the party official meetings.</p> <p>Prior to assuming the role of Acting Chairperson, Juliet played a pivotal role as a Member of CCU National Elections Board for 10 years. She has also been working as a senior leader in the NGO sector for over 20 years.</p> <p>She holds a diploma in Development Studies.</p>
 <p>Faith Ndunge VICE CHAIRPERSON</p>	<p>Faith Ndunge, serving as the Vice Chairperson since 31st March 2022 stands as a testament to the power of dedication and effective mobilization within the political landscape.</p> <p>Faith is renowned for her vocal advocacy of the party's ideals. She has previously worked as a media practitioner for over 30 years.</p> <p>She holds a Diploma in Mass Communications.</p>
 <p>Sadjah O. G. Philippe SECRETARY GENERAL</p>	<p>Sadjah O. G. Philippe holds the esteemed position of Secretary General for 7 years. He is widely recognized as a visionary leader whose political acumen is admired and envied by many in the political sphere. He was reappointed in the same capacity on 31st March 2022.</p> <p>Prior to assuming this role, he worked for over 20 years in the Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) and Civil Society Organizations sectors where he has made significant contributions.</p> <p>His leadership continues to inspire party members and supporters, driving the party towards greater heights in Kenya's dynamic political environment.</p> <p>He holds a Bachelor's Degree in Political Science.</p>
 <p>Nicholas Kamwendwa DEPUTY SECRETARY GENERAL</p>	<p>Nicholas Kamwendwa has been serving as the Deputy Secretary-General since 31st March 2022. Nicholas is an advocate of the high court and a member of the Law Society of Kenya.</p> <p>His role is crucial in driving the party's agenda forward, engaging with members, and supporting the Secretary-General in executing the party's strategic goals.</p> <p>He Holds a Bachelor of Laws Degree and a Law Diploma from Kenya School of Law.</p>

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 <p>Bernard Mwangela Treasurer</p>	<p>Bernard Mwangela occupies the crucial role of Treasurer. With a keen eye for detail and a strong sense of fiscal responsibility, he oversees the financial management of the party.</p> <p>Prior to assuming his role, Bernard worked as a Financial Consultant. His expertise in finance ensures that the party's financial resources are managed transparently and efficiently, aligning with the party's commitment to integrity and accountability.</p> <p>He holds a Bachelor of Commerce Degree</p>
 <p>Davies Musau NATIONAL ORGANIZING SECRETARY</p>	<p>Since 31st March 2022, Davies Musau has been serving as the National Organizing Secretary where he has made a significant impact with his exceptional leadership and organizational skills.</p> <p>Davies is a former Councilor where he served in the defunct county councils. Renowned for his vocal advocacy and effective mobilization, he has been instrumental in spreading the party's ideals.</p> <p>As an elder in the party, Davies also provides invaluable wisdom and guidance, blending experience with a strategic approach to politics.</p> <p>He holds a Bachelor of Science Degree in Civil Engineering.</p>
 <p>Sylvester Mutune National Executive Director</p>	<p>Sylvester Mutune, as the National Executive Director/C.E.O is a vital pillar in the framework of Chama Cha Uzalendo.</p> <p>Prior to him assuming this role, he worked as a strategic planning and management consultant.</p> <p>His role encompasses overseeing the effective functioning of the party secretariat, ensuring that all administrative aspects are managed efficiently and effectively.</p> <p>He holds a Bachelor of Arts Degree in Communications.</p>

**Chama Cha Uzalendo Party
Annual Report and Financial Statements
for the year ended June 30, 2023.**

4. KEY MANAGEMENT TEAM

 <p>Sadjah O. G. Philippe SECRETARY GENERAL</p>	<p>Sadjah O. G. Philippe holds the esteemed position of Secretary General for 7 years. He is widely recognized as a visionary leader whose political acumen is admired and envied by many in the political sphere. He was reappointed in the same capacity on 31st March 2022.</p> <p>Prior to assuming this role, he worked for over 20 years in the Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) and Civil Society Organizations sectors where he has made significant contributions.</p> <p>His leadership continues to inspire party members and supporters, driving the party towards greater heights in Kenya's dynamic political environment.</p> <p>He holds a Bachelor's Degree in Political Science.</p>
 <p>Sylvester Mutune National Executive Director</p>	<p>Sylvester Mutune, as the National Executive Director/C.E.O is a vital pillar in the framework of Chama Cha Uzalendo.</p> <p>Prior to him assuming this role, he worked as a strategic planning and management consultant.</p> <p>His role encompasses overseeing the effective functioning of the party secretariat, ensuring that all administrative aspects are managed efficiently and effectively.</p> <p>He holds a Bachelor of Arts Degree in Communications.</p>
 <p>Samuel Kavuti Deputy National Executive Director</p>	<p>Samuel Kavuti serves as the Administrative Assistant playing a crucial role in the Party Secretariat.</p> <p>Prior, he has worked as a management/development consultant for 13 years. His responsibilities include providing comprehensive administrative support services, ensuring the smooth operation of daily tasks within the party.</p> <p>He holds a higher Diploma in Social Sciences</p>

5. Chairman's Statement

Chama Cha Uzalendo Party
Annual Report and Financial Statements
for the year ended June 30, 2023.

On behalf of the NEC, I am happy to present a highlight of the key activities for the annual report and Financial Statements of the Party for the financial year ended 30th June 2023. The party also faced some challenges during this period.

Achievements :-

- The Party increased its membership tally.
- The Party increased the number of candidates who vied thro' the Party in 2022 General elections
- The Party raised the number of elected political seats in the last general elections.
- The Party is currently being highly recognised in the country

Challenges :-

- Lack of adequate funds to finance the party's plans.
- Complications brought about by haphazard political party's coalitions in the country.
- Defections of some party officials.

Way forward :-

- Intensify party's campaigns and publicity to raise the Party's membership
- Source for donations to increase the party's awareness thro' out the country
- The party to restructure, rebuild, and rebrand to be more efficient in its future operations.
- The party to campaign for law regulating coalitions and defections.

Appreciation :-

I would like to thank the Kenya Government, the Registrar of Political Parties and other stakeholders for their support during the period under review.

I also want to appreciate the NEC and the National Delegates for their commitment and dedication to serving the party and the country at large.

Lastly, I want to thank all the members of CCU party for their confidence and allegiance to the party and the staff for their exemplary service.



Juliet W. Mwaniki

Ag. Chairman – NEC

Date 4th April 2024.

6. Report of the Party's Secretary General

**Chama Cha Uzalendo Party
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for the year ended June 30, 2023.**

Chama Cha Uzalendo Party was incorporated under Political Parties Act , 2011 and was registered on 8th May 2012. CCU's mission is to win many seats, to be able to implement or make impact towards its vision for the country.

In doing furtherance of the above objectives and mission, the party had a number of contestants in various positions in the last general elections of 2022 in the country; the party had one candidates for Governor, 26 for MPs, 8 for Woman Reps and 86 for MCA positions. Out of this, we managed 7 MCA positions and got one Nomination chance.

During the year, we were operating from the Head Quarters in Nairobi and 15 branches in different counties as follows: Nairobi, Machakos, Kirinyaga, Kitui, Meru, Kajiado, Kisii, Makeni, Kisumu, Mombasa, Kwale, Kilifi, Nandi, Embu and Garissa.

From the above success, we are being highly recognised all over the country.

However, our higher success was hampered by lack of funds and more so at the time of the campaigns and frequent and haphazard political coalitions that toke place just before and after elections.

We also had a few defections which were caused by the officials'/ candidates' greed and our low financial resources. The Party is positioning itself in a strong base to source donations to facilitate more intensified and efficient operations. This will be done through more campaigns and publicity. We are also planning to restructure, rebuild and rebrand the Party to be more efficient and efficient in its future operations.

At the same time the party will be lobbying other parties in the country to pass laws regulating coalitions and defections.

I would like to thank the Kenya Government, the Registrar of Political Parties and other stakeholders for their support during the period under review.

I also want to appreciate the NEC and the National Delegates for their commitment and dedication to serving the party and the country at large.

Lastly, I want to thank all the members of CCU party for their confidence and allegiance to the party and the staff for their exemplary service.



Philippe Opiyo Sadjah

Secretary General

Date 4th April 2024.

Chama Cha Uzalendo Party
Annual Report and Financial Statements
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7. Statement of Performance against Predetermined Objectives for Financial Year 2022/2023

The CCU Party has three strategic pillars and objectives within its strategic plan for the current Financial Year (2022/2023). These Strategic pillars are as follows:-

- Pillar 1 : Recruit more party members
- Pillar 2 : Popularise the Party in all parts of the country
- Pillar 3 : Win more political seats in the country

CCU Party develops its annual work plans based on the above 3 pillars. Assessment of the NEC's performance against its annual work plan is done on annual basis. The CCU Party achieved its performance targets set for the 2022/2023 period for its 3 strategic pillars, as indicated in the table below:

Strategic Pillar	Objective	Key Performance Indicators	Activities	Achievements
Recruit more members	To position the Party in stronger footing in the political space	More candidates to register to vie thro' the party	Hold more public meetings & seminars	Win more political seats
Popularise the party in all parts of the country	To get the party to be recognised thro' out the country	To pull big crowds in its public meetings	Schedule public meetings thro' out the country	Win seat thro' out the country
Win more political seats in the country	The party to get a higher portion of political party's funds	The Party to be well funded for its activities	Intensify campaigns within the country thro' out the year	The party to be financially resourced, ready for higher activities

Chama Cha Uzalendo Party
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8. Corporate Governance Statement

The NEC meets quarterly to formulate the Party Policies and direct the operations. The day to day operations are carried on by the Party secretary General, the CEO, Office administrator and other staff. The National Delegates Committee is the overall authority of the party.

During the year , the party arranged for two seminars for both the NEC members and senior staff on management and leadership skills.

The members of NEC are regularly elected in the Party's Annual General meetings.

In ensuring adherence to corporate guidelines and efficiency of the NEC, the established a sub committee called Party Management Committee, which also meets regularly and more so when need arises.

A timetable of calendar dates for the NEC meetings to be held in the following year is fixed in advance by the NEC.

During the financial year 2022/2023, the NEC held four full meetings and two sub –committee meetings as tabulated below:-

NEC Meeting Cost Summary – Financial Year 2022-2023

NO.	NAME	Q1 July 2022	Q2 October 2022	Q3 January 2022	Q4 June 2023	TOTAL
1	Ms. Juliet Mwaniki	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	40,000
2	Ms. Faith Ndunge	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	40,000
3	Mr. Sadjah Phillipe	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	40,000
4	Mr. Nicholas Kamwendwa	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	40,000
5	Mr. Benard Mwongela	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	40,000
6	Mr. Davis Musau	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	40,000
7	Ms. Francisca Mbula	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	40,000
8	Mr. Sylvester Mutune	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	40,000
	Subtotal	80,000	80,000	80,000	80,000	
					Total	320,000

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Party Management Committee FY 2022/2023

NO.	NAME	July 2022	Q5 June 2023	TOTAL
1	Ms. Juliet Mwaniki	10,000	10,000	20,000
2	Ms. Faith Ndunge	10,000	10,000	20,000
3	Mr. Sadjah Phillipe	10,000	10,000	20,000
4	Mr. Benard Mwongela	10,000	10,000	20,000
	Subtotal	40,000	40,000	
			Total	80,000

Total NEC Expenses during the year was Kshs. 400,000.00

9. Management Discussion and Analysis

Chama Cha Uzalendo is pleased to present the Management Discussion and Analysis (MD&A) for the financial year ending 30th June 2023. This report provides an overview of our financial performance, key achievements, challenges faced, and future outlook.

9.1 Financial Performance

During the fiscal year, Chama Cha Uzalendo experienced steady financial growth, with total revenue increasing by 15% compared to the previous year. This growth was primarily driven by increased membership contributions, fundraising efforts, and prudent financial management practices.

Despite the challenges posed by the economic environment and the political landscape, our party remained financially resilient, maintaining a healthy cash flow position and ensuring the sustainability of our operations.

9.2 Key Achievements

Throughout the year, Chama Cha Uzalendo achieved several significant milestones in advancing our organizational objectives. We successfully conducted internal party restructuring following the entry of a new party leader, Nzioka Waita, implemented strategic initiatives to enhance party visibility and engagement, and actively participated in civic education and advocacy campaigns.

Our efforts to strengthen grassroots mobilization and expand our membership base yielded positive results, with a notable increase in active party members across various counties and regions.

9.3 Challenges Faced

While we made significant progress during the year, Chama Cha Uzalendo also encountered certain challenges that impacted our operations and financial performance. These challenges included limited resources, heightened competition from other political parties, and evolving regulatory requirements.

**Chama Cha Uzalendo Party
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The new party leader and chairperson also resigned in February 2023 leaving the positions vacant. The Party Management Committee (PMC) and the National Executive Council (NEC) met to deliberate the changing circumstances.

9.4 Future Outlook

Looking ahead, Chama Cha Uzalendo remains committed to pursuing our mission of promoting democracy, good governance, and social justice in Kenya. We will continue to focus on enhancing our organizational capacity, strengthening internal controls, and fostering greater inclusivity and diversity within our party.

We are optimistic about the opportunities that lie ahead and are confident in our ability to overcome challenges and achieve our strategic objectives. With the support of our dedicated members, volunteers, and stakeholders, we are well-positioned to make a positive impact on the political landscape and contribute to the development of our nation.

We extend our sincere appreciation to our members, and supporters for their unwavering commitment and contribution to the success of Chama Cha Uzalendo.

10. Environmental and Sustainability Reporting

Chama Cha Uzalendo recognizes the importance of environmental stewardship and sustainable practices in our operations. As a political party committed to promoting social justice and responsible governance, we recognize the importance of minimizing our environmental impact and promoting sustainable practices to ensure the well-being of current and future generations.

10.1 Environmental Initiatives

Throughout the financial year ending 30th June 2023, Chama Cha Uzalendo implemented several initiatives aimed at promoting environmental sustainability and reducing our environmental impact. These initiatives included:

10.1.1 Waste Reduction

We implemented measures to reduce waste generation within our party offices and events.

10.1.2 Paperless Operations

We promoted paperless operations wherever possible by digitizing documents, utilizing electronic communication channels (like emails, WhatsApp, Party Website and Social Media Platforms), and implementing electronic filing systems. This helped to reduce paper consumption and minimize our reliance on paper-based processes.

10.1.3 Virtual Meetings

Chama Cha Uzalendo has embraced virtual meetings, enhancing efficiency, inclusivity, and environmental sustainability. This shift reduces the need for extensive travel, minimizes the party's carbon footprint, and fosters broader participation. By leveraging digital platforms for internal discussions, decision-making processes, and member engagement initiatives, the party has effectively streamlined communication channels and facilitated broader participation from its diverse membership base. Embracing virtual meetings also enables swift adaptation to changing

**Chama Cha Uzalendo Party
Annual Report and Financial Statements
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circumstances, ensuring operational continuity and effectiveness. This transition reflects the party's commitment to innovation, efficiency, and environmental stewardship.

10.1.4 Environmental Awareness

In the process of 2022 campaigns, Chama Cha Uzalendo conducted awareness campaigns and educational activities to raise awareness about environmental issues and to educate our members, volunteers, and stakeholders about the importance of environmental conservation and sustainable living practices. We also encouraged our members and supporters to plant trees during the National Tree Planting Day, 2023.

10.2 Sustainability Reporting

In line with our commitment to transparency and accountability, Chama Cha Uzalendo is pleased to provide this environmental and sustainability report as part of our financial statement for the year ending 30th June 2023. By integrating environmental considerations into our decision-making processes and operations, we aim to contribute to a more sustainable future for Kenya and the planet.

We recognize that environmental sustainability is an ongoing journey, and we remain committed to continuously improving our environmental performance and implementing new initiatives to address emerging challenges.

Moving forward, Chama Cha Uzalendo will continue to integrate environmental and sustainability considerations into our decision-making processes and operational activities. We remain dedicated to promoting environmental conservation, social equity, and economic prosperity for all.

10.3 The Political Environmental Factors

As we reflect on the environmental factors influencing the operation of Chama Cha Uzalendo, it's essential to recognize the interplay of various elements within the political landscape. This analysis encompasses the political, economic, social, and technological (PEST) environment, shedding light on both strengths and areas for improvement.

10.3. Strengths

Strong Brand and Reputation

Chama Cha Uzalendo boasts a robust brand identity and enjoys a positive reputation among its supporters and stakeholders.

Well-Known and Respected Leaders

The party is led by influential and respected leaders, enhancing its credibility and influence within the political arena.

Effective Grassroots Organization

With a well-established grassroots network, the party demonstrates an impressive capacity for mobilization and community engagement.

Clear Strategy Platform

Chama Cha Uzalendo articulates a clear and compelling strategy platform, providing direction and coherence to its political agenda.

Good Relationships with Stakeholders

The party maintains positive relationships with other political entities and stakeholders, fostering collaboration and coalition-building opportunities.

10.4 Weaknesses

Financial Resource Constraints

Chama Cha Uzalendo faces challenges related to limited financial resources, which may hinder its ability to execute key initiatives and campaigns effectively.

Inconsistent Policy Platform

There may be instances of inconsistency or uncertainty within the party's policy platform, potentially leading to confusion or lack of clarity among supporters and voters.

Lack of Support from Key Stakeholders

In certain cases, the party may encounter resistance or lack of support from critical stakeholders or interest groups, impeding its progress and outreach efforts.

10.5 Challenges

Dynamic Political Landscape

The constantly evolving political landscape presents a challenge for Chama Cha Uzalendo, requiring adaptability and agility to navigate changing public opinion and trends.

Regulatory and Legal Barriers

Compliance with regulatory and legal requirements, including membership regulations, poses a significant challenge for the party, necessitating diligence and attention to detail.

10.6 Opportunities

Technology and Data Utilization

Leveraging technology and data analytics presents an opportunity for Chama Cha Uzalendo to target voters more effectively, personalize outreach efforts, and enhance campaign strategies.

Partnership Building

Establishing partnerships with other organizations and interest groups can broaden the party's support base and amplify its impact on key issues.

Digital Engagement

Expanding the party's presence on social media and online platforms offers an opportunity to reach a wider audience, engage with constituents, and disseminate party messages more efficiently.

Policy Innovation

Developing and promoting innovative policy ideas aligning with current societal needs and concerns can position Chama Cha Uzalendo as a forward-thinking and relevant political force.

Community Mobilization

Engaging and mobilizing underrepresented or marginalized communities presents an opportunity for the party to broaden its appeal and foster inclusivity within its ranks.

By acknowledging these environmental factors and capitalizing on opportunities while addressing weaknesses and challenges, Chama Cha Uzalendo can enhance its sustainability and resilience in the dynamic political landscape of Kenya.

11. Report of the National Executive Committee

The NEC 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.

**Chama Cha Uzalendo Party
Annual Report and Financial Statements
for the year ended June 30, 2023.**

i) Principal activities

The principal activities of the Party are Political activities in the country

ii) Results

The results of the Party for the year ended June 30, 2023, are set out on page 5

iii) NEC

The members of the NEC who served during the year are shown on page vi

iv) Surplus remission

The Party's deficit for the year is shown on pages 1

There was no remission to the National Treasury.

v) Auditors

The Auditor-General is responsible for the statutory audit of Chama Cha Uzalendo in accordance with Article 229 of the Constitution of Kenya and the Public Audit Act, 2015 and empowers the Auditor-General to audit Chama Cha Uzalendo financial statement.

By Order of the National Executive Committee.



.....

Philippe Opiyo Sadjah

Secretary General

Date 4th April 2024.

12. Statement of National Executive Committee Responsibilities

Section 81 of the Public Finance Management Act, 2012 require 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 financial position of the Party. The 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 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 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 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. The NEC 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 NEC further confirms the completeness of the accounting records maintained for the Party, which have been relied upon in the preparation of the Party's financial statements as well as the adequacy of the systems of internal financial control.

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

**Chama Cha Uzalendo Party
Annual Report and Financial Statements
for the year ended June 30, 2023.**

Statement of National Executive Committee Responsibilities (Cont.)

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

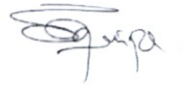
Approval of the financial statements

The Party's financial statements were approved by the NEC on 28th February, 2023 and signed on its behalf by:



.....
Juliet w. Mwaniki

Chairperson of the National Executive Committee

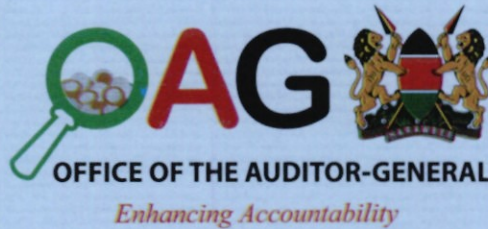


.....
Philippe Opiyo Sadjah

Secretary General/ Accounting Officer

REPUBLIC OF KENYA

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Website: www.oagkenya.go.ke



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Monrovia Street
P.O. Box 30084-00100
NAIROBI

REPORT OF THE AUDITOR-GENERAL ON CHAMA CHA UZALENDO 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 and 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

Adverse Opinion

I have audited the accompanying financial statements of the Chama Cha Uzalendo set out on pages 1 to 24, 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. I have obtained all the information and explanations which, to the best of my knowledge and belief, were necessary for the purpose of the audit.

In my opinion, because of the significance of the matters discussed in the Basis for Adverse Opinion section of my report, the financial statements do not present fairly, the financial position of the Chama Cha Uzalendo 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 do not comply with the Public Finance Management Act, 2012 and the Political Parties Act, 2011.

Basis for Adverse Opinion

1. Lack of Trial balance

The financial statements submitted for audit reflects total revenue of Kshs.5,890,718, total expenses of Kshs.5,912,481, total assets of Kshs.2,698,237 and total liabilities of Kshs.2,520,000. However, the balances have not been supported by a trial balance.

In the circumstances, the completeness and accuracy of balances reflected in the financial statements could not be confirmed

2. Cash and Cash Equivalents Balance

The statement of financial position and as disclosed in Note 8 to the financial statements reflects cash and cash equivalents balance of Kshs.37,954. Review of cash and cash equivalents records revealed the following anomalies;

- i. Included in the balance is current bank accounts for the Party and Members contribution of Kshs.37,353 and Kshs.601 respectively which were not recorded in the cashbook.
- ii. The cash and cash equivalents opening balance reflected in the financial statements of Kshs.19,897 could not be traced in the bank statement and the cashbook.
- iii. Bank reconciliations statements for the two bank accounts were not provided for audit.
- iv. The statement of cashflows reflects net decrease in cash and cash equivalents of Kshs.18,057 instead of a net increase in cash and cash equivalents of Kshs.18,057.
- v. The statement of cash flows reflects cash and cash equivalents opening balance as at 1 July, 2022 of Kshs.19,879. However, the closing balance for cash and cash equivalents as at 30 June, 2022 reflect a balance of Kshs.100,000 resulting to unreconciled variance of Kshs.80,121.

In the circumstances, accuracy and completeness of the cash and cash equivalents balance of Kshs.37,954 could not be confirmed.

3. Revenue from Public Contributions and Donations

The statement of financial performance reflects comparative balance for revenue from public contributions and donations of Kshs.1,840,000 as disclosed in Note 2 to the financial statements. However, summation of revenue amount Kshs.3,680,000 resulting in unreconciled variance of Kshs.1,840,000.

Further, revenue from public contributions and donations for the period under review reflects an amount of Kshs.3,539,278. The amount includes member contributions of Kshs.109,278, nomination fees of Kshs.1,350,000 and elected members contributions of Kshs.2,080,000. However, the amounts could not be traced in the cashbook or bank statements provided for audit

In the circumstances, the validity, completeness and accuracy of revenues from public contributions and donations of Kshs.1,840,000 and Kshs.3,539,278 could not be confirmed.

4. Trade and Other Payables Balance

The statement of financial position and as disclosed in Note 11 to the financial statements reflects trade and other payables balance of Kshs.2,520,000. However, the balance was not supported with creditors ledger and payables schedule indicating the date when the debts were incurred, payee details and invoice number. Further, the payables amount of Kshs.2,520,000 was not supported with creditors ledger and payables schedule indicating the date when the debts were incurred, payee details and invoice number.

In the circumstances, the accuracy, completeness and validity of the trade and other payables balance of Kshs.2,520,000 could not be confirmed.

5. Accuracy of the Financial Statements

The statement of changes in net assets reflects opening reserves balance as at 1 July, 2023 of Kshs.200,000 and deficit for the year of Kshs.21,763. However, the balances have not been reflected in the statement of financial position.

In the circumstances, the accuracy and completeness of reserves balance reflected in the statement of financial position could not be confirmed.

The audit was conducted in accordance with International Standards of Supreme Audit Institutions (ISSAIs). I am independent of the Chama Cha Uzalendo Party 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 adverse opinion.

Emphasis of Matter

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.

My opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

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, because of the significance of the matters discussed in the Basis for Adverse Opinion and Basis for Conclusion on Lawfulness and Effectiveness in Use of Public Resources sections of my report, based on the audit procedures performed, I confirm that public resources have not been applied lawfully and in an effective way.

Basis for Conclusion

1. Late Submission of Financial Statements

The financial statements for the year ended 30 June, 2023 were submitted for audit on 1 December, 2023 contrary to Section 68(2)(k) of the Public Finance Management Act, 2012 which requires Accounting Officer to prepare and submit the annual financial statements for each financial year to the Auditor-General within three months after the end of the financial year for audit.

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

2. Non-Compliance with Reporting Requirements

The statement of comparison of budget and actual amounts for the year ended 30 June, 2023 submitted for audit was not completed with the necessary information and actual data as required by Public Sector Accounting Standards Board revised template.

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

3. Non-Compliance with Law on Establishment of Party Offices

During the year under review, the Party had established only one (1) office in Nairobi County which is its headquarters, contrary to Section 7(f)(iii) of the Political Parties Act, 2011 which stipulates that a political party is qualified to be fully registered if it submitted to the Registrar of Political Parties the location and addresses of the branch offices of the Political Party, which have to be in more than half of the Counties.

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, because of the significance of the matters discussed in the Basis for Adverse Opinion and Basis for Conclusion on Effectiveness of Internal Controls, Risk Management and Governance sections of my report, based on the audit procedures performed, I confirm that internal controls, risk management and overall governance were not effective.

Basis for Conclusion

1. Lack of Management Policies and Procedure Manuals

During the year under review, it was established that the Party did not have Finance Policies and Procedures Manual, Procurement Policy, Human Resource Manual, Organization Strategic Plan, ICT Policy and Code of Conduct and Ethics for employees. 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 human resources mechanisms could not be confirmed.

2. Incomplete Assets Register

During the period under review, Management maintained an assets register which lacked important details including the dates of asset acquisition, unique identification numbers, purchase prices, and physical location of the assets. Further, Management did not provide a schedule for property, plant and equipment and did not include an annexure on summary of fixed assets as part of the statement of financial position. This is contrary to Regulations 143 of the Public Finance Management (National Government) Regulation,

2015 which provides that the Accounting Officer to be responsible for maintaining a register of assets under his or her control or possession as prescribed by the relevant laws.

In the circumstances, the effectiveness of management control over assets management 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 controls as Management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error and for its assessment of the effectiveness of internal controls, risk management and overall governance.

In preparing the financial statements, Management is responsible for assessing the ability of the Party to sustain its services, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to sustainability of services and using the applicable basis of accounting unless the National Governing Council 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 controls 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 7(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 controls would not necessarily disclose all matters in the internal controls 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 controls 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 scepticism 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 Management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of 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 continue 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 continue 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 Gatlungu, CBS
AUDITOR-GENERAL

Nairobi

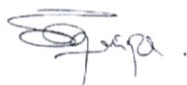
25 June, 2024

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14. Statement of Financial Performance for the year ended 30th June, 2023

	Notes	2023	2022
		Kshs	Kshs
Revenue from non-exchange transactions			
Transfers from other governments entities	1	2,351,440.00	-
Public contributions and donations	2	3,539,278.00	1,840,000.00
Total revenue		5,890,718.00	1,840,000.00
Expenses			
Use of goods and services	3	5,168,203.00	1,451,797.00
Employee costs	4	280,000.00	300,000.00
Board Expenses	5	400,000.00	-
Depreciation and amortization expense	6	64,278.00	-
Total expenses		5,912,481.00	1,751,797.00
Surplus/ (deficit) before tax		(21,763.00)	88,203.00
Taxation	-	-	-
Net Surplus for the year		(21,763.00)	88,203.00

The notes set out on pages 6 to 23 form an integral part of these Financial Statements. The Financial Statements set out on pages 1 to 5 were signed on behalf of the Board of Directors by:



.....
Philippe Opiyo Sadjah
Accounting Officer/
Secretary General
Date: 4th April 2024



.....
Bernard Mwangela
Treasurer
Date: 4th April 2024



.....
Juliet Mwaniki
Ag. Chairperson
Date: 4th April 2024

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15. Statement of Financial Position as at 30th June, 2023

	Notes	2023	2022
		Kshs	Kshs
Assets			
Current Assets			
Cash and Cash equivalents	8	37,954.00	19,897.00
Receivables from Non-Exchange Transactions	9	2,373,992.00	2,115,103.00
Total Current Assets		2,411,946.00	2,135,000.00
Non-Current Assets			
Property, Plant and Equipment	10	286,291.00	350,569.00
Total Non- Current Assets		286,291.00	350,569.00
Total Assets		2,698,237.00	2,485,569.00
Liabilities			
Current Liabilities			
Trade and Other Payables	11	2,520,000.00	2,285,569.00
Total Current Liabilities		2,520,000.00	2,285,569.00
Non-Current Liabilities		-	-
Total Liabilities		2,520,000.00	2,285,569.00
Net Assets		178,237.00	200,000.00
Reserves		-	-
Accumulated Surplus		-	-
Capital Fund		-	-
Total Net Assets and Liabilities		178,237.00	200,000.00

The financial statements set out on pages 1 to 5 were signed on behalf of the Board of Directors by:



.....
Philippe Opiyo Sadjah
**Accounting Officer/
 Secretary General**
Date: 4th April 2024



.....
Bernard Mwongela
Treasurer
Date: 4th April 2024



.....
Juliet Mwaniki
Chairperson
Date: 4th April 2024

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16. Statement of Changes in Net Assets for the year ended 30 June 2023

Description	Ordinary share capital	Revaluation reserve	Fair value adjustment reserve	Retained earnings	Proposed dividends	Capital/Development Grants/Fund	Total
	Kshs	Kshs	Kshs	Kshs	Kshs	Kshs	Kshs
As at July 1, 2022	-	-	-	111,797.00	-	-	111,797.00
Issued new capital	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Revaluation gain	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Surplus/ deficit for the year	-	-	-	88,203.00	-	-	88,203.00
Capital/development grants received during the year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dividends paid	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
As at June 30, 2022	-	-	-	200,000.00	-	-	200,000.00
As at July 1, 2023	-	-	-	200,000.00	-	-	200,000.00
Issue of new share capital	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Revaluation gain	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Surplus/ (deficit) for the year	-	-	-	(21,763.00)	-	-	(21,763.00)
Capital/development grants received during the year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dividends paid	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
As at June 30, 2023	-	-	-	178,237.00	-	-	178,237.00

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

	Notes	2023	2022
		Kshs	Kshs
Cash flows from operating activities			
Receipts			
Transfers from other governments entities	1	2,351,440.00	-
Public contributions and donations	2	3,539,278.00	1,840,000.00
Licenses and permits		-	-
Other income		-	1,840,000.00
Total receipts		5,890,718.00	1,840,000.00
Payments			
Use of goods and services	3	5,168,203.00	1,451,797.00
Employee costs	4	280,000.00	300,000.00
Board Expenses	5	400,000.00	-
Total payments		5,848,203.00	1,751,797.00
Net receipts/ payments		42,515.00	88,203.00
Working Capital Adjustments			
(Increase)/ Decrease in receivables	9	(258,889.00)	1,978,323.00
Increase/ (decrease) in payables	11	234,431.00	(2,046,713.00)
Net cash flows from/(used in) operating activities	12	18,057.00	19,813.00
Cash flows from investing activities			
Purchase of PPE and Intangible assets		-	-
Proceeds from sale of PPE		-	-
Purchase/ sale of investments		-	-
Net cash flows from/(used in) investing activities		-	-
Cash flows from financing activities			
Proceeds from borrowings		-	-
Repayment of borrowings		-	-
Proceeds from issue of shares		-	-
Net cash flows from financing Activities		-	-
Net increase/(decrease) in cash & Cash equivalents		(18,057.00)	99,916.00
Cash and cash equivalents at 1 July 2022	8	19,897.00	84.00
Cash and cash equivalents at 30 June 2023	8	37,954.00	100,000.00

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

Note: There were no budgets prepared during the year

19. Notes to the Financial Statements

1. General Information

CCU Party is established by and derives its authority and accountability from Political Parties Act 2011. The Party is domiciled in Kenya. The Party's principal activity is doing politics.

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 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 Political parties Act, and International Public Sector Accounting Standards (IPSAS). The accounting policies adopted have been consistently applied to all the years presented.

3. Adoption of New and Revised Standards

- i. New and amended standards and interpretations in issue effective in the year ended 30 June 2023.*

Standard	Effective date and impact:
<p>IPSAS 41: Financial Instruments</p>	<p>Applicable: 1st January 2023: The objective of IPSAS 41 is to establish principles for the financial reporting of financial assets and liabilities that will present relevant and useful information to users of financial statements for their assessment of the amounts, timing and uncertainty of an Entity's future cash flows. IPSAS 41 provides users of financial statements with more useful information than IPSAS 29, by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Applying a single classification and measurement model for financial assets that considers the characteristics of the asset's cash flows and the objective for which the asset is held; • Applying a single forward-looking expected credit loss model that is applicable to all financial instruments subject to impairment testing; and • Applying an improved hedge accounting model that broadens the hedging arrangements in scope of the guidance. The model develops a strong link between an

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Standard	Effective date and impact:
	<p>Entity's risk management strategies and the accounting treatment for instruments held as part of the risk management strategy.</p> <p>Note: <i>This standard has been complied with but there were no material changes from previous financial statements</i></p>
<p>IPSAS 42: Social Benefits</p>	<p>Applicable: 1st January 2023</p> <p>The objective of this Standard is to improve the relevance, faithful representativeness and comparability of the information that a reporting Entity provides in its financial statements about social benefits. The information provided should help users of the financial statements and general-purpose financial reports assess:</p> <p>(a) The nature of such social benefits provided by the Entity.</p> <p>(b) The key features of the operation of those social benefit schemes; and</p> <p>(c) The impact of such social benefits provided on the Entity's financial performance, financial position and cash flows.</p> <p>Note : <i>This standard was not applicable in our case</i></p>
<p>Amendments to Other IPSAS resulting from IPSAS 41, Financial Instruments</p>	<p>Applicable: 1st January 2023:</p> <p>a) Amendments to IPSAS 5, to update the guidance related to the components of borrowing costs which were inadvertently omitted when IPSAS 41 was issued.</p> <p>b) Amendments to IPSAS 30, regarding illustrative examples on hedging and credit risk which were inadvertently omitted when IPSAS 41 was issued.</p> <p>c) Amendments to IPSAS 30, to update the guidance for accounting for financial guaranteed contracts which were inadvertently omitted when IPSAS 41 was issued.</p> <p>d) Amendments to IPSAS 33, to update the guidance on classifying financial instruments on initial adoption of accrual basis IPSAS which were inadvertently omitted when IPSAS 41 was issued.</p> <p>Note: <i>This standard was not applicable in our case</i></p>
<p>Other improvements to IPSAS</p>	<p>Applicable 1st January 2023</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>IPSAS 22 Disclosure of Financial Information about the General Government Sector.</i> Amendments to refer to the latest System of National Accounts (SNA 2008). • <i>IPSAS 39: Employee Benefits.</i> Now deletes the term composite social security benefits as it is no longer defined in IPSAS. • IPSAS 29: Financial instruments: Recognition and Measurement. Standard no longer included in the 2023 IPSAS handbook as it is now superseded by IPSAS 41 which is applicable from 1st January 2023. <p>Note: <i>This standard was not applicable in our case</i></p>

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- ii. *New and amended standards and interpretations in issue but not yet effective in the year ended 30 June 2023.*

Standard	Effective date and impact:
IPSAS 43	<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>Note: Our current Financial statement do not have leases, however if it becomes relevant in future we will comply and disclose.</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>Note: We do not expect, this standard to have significant financial statements, however, should be relevant and material, we will comply and disclose.</i></p>

- iii. *Early adoption of standards*

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

4. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

a) Revenue recognition

i) Revenue from non-exchange transactions

Fees, taxes and fines

The Party recognizes revenues from fees, taxes and fines when the event occurs and the asset recognition criteria are met. To the extent that there is a related condition attached that would give rise to a liability to repay the amount, deferred income is recognized instead of revenue. Other non-exchange revenues are recognized when it is probable that the future economic benefits or service potential associated with the asset will flow to the Entity and the fair value of the asset can be measured reliably.

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 Party and can be measured reliably.

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Notes to the Financial Statements (cont.)

Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (cont.)

To the extent that there is a related condition attached that would give rise to a liability to repay the amount, the amount is recorded in the statement of financial position and realised in the statement of financial performance over the useful life of the assets that has been acquired using such funds.

ii) Revenue from exchange transactions

Rendering of services

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

Sale of goods

Not applicable

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

Not applicable

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

No budget for the year hence not applicable

c) Taxes

Current income tax

Not applicable in our case

Deferred tax

Not applicable in our case

Sales tax

Not applicable in our case

d) Investment property

Investment properties are measured initially at cost, including transaction costs. The carrying amount includes the replacement cost of components of an existing investment property at the time that cost is incurred if the recognition criteria are met and excludes the costs of day-to-day maintenance of an investment property. Investment property acquired through a non-exchange transaction is measured at its fair value at the date of acquisition.

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Notes to the Financial Statements (cont.)

Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (cont.)

Subsequent to initial recognition, investment property is measured at fair value with gains and losses recognised through surplus or deficit. Investment properties are derecognized either when they have been disposed of or when the investment property is permanently withdrawn from use and no future economic benefit or service potential is expected from its disposal. The difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset is recognized in the surplus or deficit in the period of de-recognition. Transfers are made to or from investment property only when there is a change in use.

e) Property, plant and equipment

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

Depreciation calculated on reducing balance basis to write off the cash assets, to its residual value over its estimated useful life using the following rates:-

Computer & Accessories	30 %
Furniture & Fittings	12.5 %

f) Leases

Finance leases are leases that transfer substantially all of the risks and benefits incidental to ownership of the leased item to the Party. 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 Party 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 Party 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 Party. Operating lease payments are recognized as an operating expense in surplus or deficit on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

g) Intangible assets

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

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Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)

Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

Following initial recognition, intangible assets are carried at cost less any accumulated amortization and accumulated impairment losses.

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

h) Research and development costs

The Party expenses research costs as incurred. Development costs on an individual project are recognized as intangible assets when the Party 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.

i) 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 Party does not have any hedge relationships and therefore the new hedge accounting rules have no impact on the Party's financial statements. A financial instrument is any contract that gives rise to a financial asset of one entity and a financial liability or equity instrument of another entity. At initial recognition, the entity measures a financial asset or financial liability at its fair value plus or minus, in the case of a financial asset or financial liability not at fair value through surplus or deficit, transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of the financial asset or financial liability.

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.

**Chama cha Uzalendo Party
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Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)

Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

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

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.

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Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)

Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

b) Financial liabilities

Classification

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

j) Inventories

Not applicable in our case.

k) Provisions

Provisions are recognized when the Party 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 Party 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.

l) Social Benefits

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

m)Contingent liabilities

The Party 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.

n) Contingent assets

The Party 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 Party y 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.

o) Nature and purpose of reserves

This is not applicable in our case.

p) Changes in accounting policies and estimates

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

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Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)

Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

q) Employee benefits

Retirement benefit plans

No scheme has been started by the party.

r) 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.

s) 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.

t) Related parties

The Party 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 Party, or vice versa. Members of key management are regarded as related parties and comprise the NEC, the CEO and senior managers.

u) Service concession arrangements

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

v) 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.

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Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)

Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

w) Comparative figures

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

x) 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.

5. Significant Judgments and Sources of Estimation Uncertainty

The preparation of the *Party'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

This is not applicable to the party currently.

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Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)

1. Transfers from Ministries, Departments and Agencies (MDAs)

Name of The Entity Sending The Grant	Amount recognized to Statement of Financial performance. *	Amount deferred under deferred income.	Amount recognised in capital fund.	Total transfers 2023	2022
	KShs	KShs	KShs	KShs	KShs
Ministry/State Department	-	-	-	-	-
Attorney General ministry	2,351,440.00	-	-	2,351,440.00	-
Total	2,351,440.00	-	-	2,351,440.00	-

2. Public Contributions and Donations

Description	2023	2022
	Kshs	Kshs
Health Donations	-	-
Research Donations	-	-
Donations transfd to revenue on conditions being met.	-	-
Other Public Donations :		
Member contributions	109,278.00	736,000.00
Nomination fees	1,350,000.00	-
Elected members contributions	2,080,000.00	1,104,000.00
Total Transfers and Sponsorships	3,539,278.00	1,840,000.00
Reconciliation Of Public Contributions and Donations		
Balance Unspent at Beginning of The Year	-	-
Current Year Receipts	3,539,278.00	1,840,000.00
Conditions Met - Transferred to Revenue	-	-
Conditions To Be Met - Remain Liabilities	-	-

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Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)

3. Use of Goods and Services

Description	2023	2022
	Kshs	Kshs
Advertising, party policy, Advocacy & Publicity	940,576.00	350,000.00
Admin Fees (Bank charges)	1,763.00	-
Audit Fees	20,000.00	-
Conferences and Delegations including Youth	705,432.00	431,797.00
Consulting Fees	-	-
Fuel and Oil	-	10,000.00
Insurance	-	-
Legal Expenses	2,800,000.00	-
Licenses and Permits	-	-
Postage	-	-
Printing and Stationery	65,432.00	100,000.00
Hire Charges	-	-
Rent expenses	360,000.00	360,000.00
Security Costs	-	-
Telecommunication	35,000.00	-
Training	-	-
Travel, Subsistence & Other Allowances*	-	-
Other General Expenses- Transport & campaign	240,000.00	200,000.00
Total	5,168,203.00	1,451,797.00

**some expenses have been added here- Transport & campaign, Advocacy, publicity & party policy, bank charges.*

4. Employee Costs

Description	2023	2022
	Kshs	Kshs
Salaries and wages	-	-
Employer contribution to health insurance schemes	-	-
Employer contribution to pension schemes	-	-
Housing benefits and allowances	-	-
Social contributions	-	-
Staff stipends	280,000.00	300,000.00
Employee costs	280,000.00	300,000.00

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Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)

5. National Executive Committee Expenses

Description	2023	2022
	Kshs	Kshs
Chairman/Directors' Honoraria	-	-
Sitting Allowances	400,000.00	-
Medical Insurance	-	-
Induction and Training	-	-
Travel and Accommodation	-	-
Other Allowances	-	-
Total	400,000.00	-

There were no other board expenses

6. Depreciation and Amortization Expense

Description	2023	2022
	Kshs	Kshs
Property, plant and equipment	64,278.00	-
Intangible assets	-	-
Investment property carried at cost	-	-
Total depreciation and amortization	64,278.00	-

Assets are computers & peripherals & Furniture & fittings

7. Taxation

This is not applicable to the party.

8. Cash and Cash Equivalents

Description	2023	2022
	Kshs	Kshs
Current Accounts – NCBA A/C 6617930028	37,353.00	19,897.00
-NCBA A/C 6617930015	601.00	-
Savings Account	-	-
On - Call Deposits	-	-
Staff Car Loan/ Mortgage	-	-
Total Cash And Cash Equivalents	37,954.00	19,897.00

The reduction in cash was due to increased party operations

Chama cha Uzalendo Party
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Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)

Detailed Analysis of the Cash and Cash Equivalents

Financial Institution	Account number	2023	2022
		Kshs	Kshs
a) Current Account			
NCBA 6617930028		37,353.00	19,897.00
NCBA 6617930015		601.00	-
Sub- Total		37,954.00	19,897.00
b) On - Call Deposits			
Kenya Commercial Bank		-	-
Equity Bank – etc.		-	-
Sub- Total		-	-
c) Others(Specify)			
Cash In Transit		-	-
Cash In Hand		-	-
Mobile Money Accounts		-	-
Sub- Total		-	-
Grand Total		37,954.00	19,897.00

Reconciliation for Impairment Allowance on Receivables from Non-Exchange Transactions

9. Receivables from Non-Exchange Transactions

Description	2023		2022	
	Kshs		Kshs	
Property tax debtors	-	-	-	-
Levies, fines, and penalties	-	-	-	-
Licences, fees and permits	-	-	-	-
Other debtors (non-exchange transactions)	2,373,992.00		2,115,103.00	
Less: impairment allowance	-	-	-	-
Total receivables from non- exchange transactions	2,373,992.00		2,115,103.00	
Ageing Analysis- Receivables from non-exchange transactions	Current FY	% of the total	Comparative FY	% of the total
Less than 1 year	1,424,395.00	60%	1,322,750.00	65%
Between 1-2 years	712,198.00	30%	407,000.00	20%
Over 3 years	237,399.00	10%	285,353.00	15%
Total	2,373,992.00	100%	2,115,103.00	100%

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Description	2023	2022
	Kshs	Kshs
At the beginning of the year	2,115,103.00	-
Additional provisions during the year	3,539,276.00	2,575,250.00
Recovered during the year	3,280,387.00	460,147.00
Written off during the year	-	-
At the end of the year	2,373,992.00	2,115,103.00

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Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)

10. Property, Plant and Equipment

Cost	Land	Buildings	Motor vehicles	Furniture and fittings	Computers	Other Assets (specify)	Capital Work in progress	Total
	Kshs	Kshs	Kshs	Kshs	Kshs	Kshs	Kshs	Kshs
As At 1 July 2021	-	-	-	333,502.00	231,516.00	-	-	565,018.00
Additions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfers/Adjustments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
As at 30th June 2022	-	-	-	333,502.00	231,516.00	-	-	565,018.00
Additions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfer/Adjustments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
As at 30th June 2023	-	-	-	333,502.00	231,516.00	-	-	565,018.00
Depreciation And Impairment								
At 1 July 2021	-	-	-	99,828.00	114,621.00	-	-	214,449.00
Depreciation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Impairment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfers/ Adjustments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
As At 30th June 2022	-	-	-	99,828.00	114,621.00	-	-	214,449.00
Depreciation	-	-	-	29,209.00	35,069.00	-	-	64,278.00
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Impairment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfer/Adjustment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
As at 30th June 2023	-	-	-	129,037.00	149,690.00	-	-	278,727.00
Net Book Values								
As at 30th June 2022	-	-	-	233,674.00	116,895.00	-	-	350,569.00
As at 30th June 2023	-	-	-	204,465.00	81,826.00	-	-	286,291.00

**Chama cha Uzalendo Party
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Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)

Depreciation

It's calculated on reducing balance basis to write off the cash assets, to its residual value over its estimated useful life using the following rates:-

Computer & Accessories	30 %
Furniture & Fittings	12.5 %

Valuation

This was not carried out by the party during the year

10 (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
Plant And Machinery	-	-	-
Motor Vehicles, Including Motorcycles	-	-	-
Computers And Related Equipment	231,516.00	149,690.00	81,826.00
Office Equipment, Furniture, And Fittings	333,502.00	129,037.00	204,465.00
Total	565,018.00	278,727.00	286,291.00

11. Trade and Other Payables

Description	2023	2022		
	Kshs	Kshs		
Trade payables	2,520,000.00	2,285,569.00		
Payments received in advance	-	-		
Other payables	-	-		
Total trade and other payables	2,520,000.00	2,285,569.00		
Ageing analysis: (Trade and other payables)	2023	% of the Total	2022	% of the Total
Under one year	1,260,000.00	50%	1,371,341.00	60%
1-2 years	756,000.00	30%	685,671.00	30%
2-3 years	504,000.00	20%	228,557.00	10%
Over 3 years	-	-%	-	-%
Total (tie to above total)	2,520,000.00		2,285,569.00	

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Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)

12. Cash Generated from Operations

Description	2023	2022
	Kshs	Kshs
Surplus for the year before tax	(21,763.00)	88,203.00
Adjusted for:		
Depreciation	64,278.00	-
Non-cash grants received	-	-
Gains and losses on disposal of assets	-	-
Working capital adjustments		
Increase in inventory	-	-
(Increase)/ decrease in receivables	(258,889.00)	1,978,323.00
Increase in deferred income	-	-
Increase/ (decrease) in payables	234,431.00	(2,046,713.00)
Increase in payments received in advance	-	-
Net cash flow from operating activities	18,057.00	19,813.00

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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.

Reference No. on the external audit Report	Issue / Observations from Auditor	Management comments	Status:	Timeframe:
NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

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.



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Secretary General/Accounting Officer

Date: 4th April 2024

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Appendix II: Projects implemented by CCU Party

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

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

Status of Projects completion

SN	Project	Total project Cost	Total expended to date	Completion % to date	Budget	Actual	Sources of funds
NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

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Appendix IV: Transfers from Other Government Entities

Name of the MDA/Donor Transferring the funds	Date received as per bank statement	Nature: Recurrent/ Development/Others	Total Amount - KES	Statement of Financial Performance	Where Recorded/recognized				Total Transfers during the Year
					Capital Fund	Deferred Income	Receivables	Others - must be specific	
Attorney General	02/02/2023	Recurrent	980,839.00	980,839.00	-	-	-	Expenses	980,839.00
Attorney General	14/02/2023	Recurrent	980,839.00	980,839.00	-	-	-	Expenses	980,839.00
Attorney General	04/07/2023	Recurrent	389,762.00	389,762.00	-	-	-	Expenses	389,762.00
Total			2,351,440.00	2,351,440.00	-	-	-		2,351,440.00

**Chama cha Uzalendo Party
Annual Reports and Financial Statements
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Appendix V- Inter-Entity Confirmation Letter

There were no transactions under this heading hence no figures entered in.

Confirmation of amounts received by [Insert name of beneficiary Entity] as at 30 th June 2023							
Reference Number	Date Disbursed	Amounts Disbursed by [SC/SAGA/Fund] (KShs) as at 30th June 2023				Amount Received by [beneficiary Entity] (KShs) as at 30 th June 2022 (E)	Differences (KShs) (F)=(D-E)
		Recurrent (A)	Development (B)	Inter-Ministerial (C)	Total (D)=(A+B+C)		
Total							

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

Head of Accountants department of beneficiary Entity:

Name: Sila & Associates Sign  Date 4th April 2024

**Chama cha Uzalendo Party
Annual Reports and Financial Statements
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Appendix VI: Reporting of Climate Relevant Expenditures

Project Name	Project Description	Project Objectives	Project Activities	Quarter				Source of Funds	Implementing Partners
				Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4		
NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

Uganda Uzalendo Party
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Appendix VII: Reporting on Disaster Management Expenditure

Column I	Column II	Column III	Column IV	Column V	Column VI	Column VII
Programme	Sub-programme	Disaster Type	Category of disaster related Activity that require expenditure reporting (response/recovery/mitigation/preparedness)	Expenditure item	Amount (Kshs.)	Comments
NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA