

REPUBLIC OF KENYA



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REPORT

OF

THE AUDITOR-GENERAL

ON

JUBILEE PARTY

FOR THE YEAR ENDED
30 JUNE, 2024

THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY
PAPERS LAID

DATE: 11 MAR 2026

DAY.
WED

TABLED BY: DEPUTY MAJORITY PARTY WHIP

CLERK-AT-THE-TABLE: DBIGRO





JUBILEE PARTY

ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED

30TH JUNE 2024

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

JUBILEE PARTY
Annual Report and Financial Statements for the year ended June 30, 2024

Table of Content	Page
1. Acronyms and Definition of Key Terms	iii
2. Key Entity Information and Management	iv
3. National Executive Council (NEC)	vii
4. National Management Council (NMC).....	viii
5. Chairman’s Statement	ix
6. Report of the Executive Director.....	x
7. Statement of Performance against Predetermined Objectives for FY 2023/2024	xi
8. Corporate Governance Statement	i
9. Management Discussion and Analysis.....	ii
10. Environmental and Sustainability Reporting.....	Error! Bookmark not defined.
11. Report of the Directors.....	v
12. Statement of Directors Responsibilities	vii
13. Report of the Independent Auditor for the Financial Statements of Jubilee Party.....	ix
14. Statement of Financial Performance for the year ended 30 June 2024.....	1
16. Statement of Changes in Net Assets for the year ended 30 June 2024	3
17. Statement of Cash Flows for the year ended 30 June 2024	4
18. Statement of Comparison of Budget and Actual amounts for the year ended 30 June 2024	5
19. Notes to the Financial Statements.....	6
20. Appendices	33



JUBILEE PARTY

Annual Report and Financial Statements for the year ended June 30, 2024

1. Acronyms and Definition of Key Terms

A: Acronyms

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

B: Definition of Key Terms

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

The Secretary-General is the accounting officer of the Political Party

Comparative Year- Means the prior period.



2. Key Entity Information and Management

(a) Background information

The Jubilee Party is a political party registered under the office of the Registrar of Political Parties on September 9th 2016. Our commitment to the national values and principles of governance enshrined in the constitution of Kenya.

This party was formed as a merger of its affiliate parties within the Jubilee family with the sole purpose of unifying the country and promoting development as a unified Jubilee Party.

(b) Principal Activities

The political activity/mission of Jubilee Party is to promote democratic participation and involvement of all Kenya citizens. We endeavour to form a Government that shall embody our ideals and aspirations, promote the common good, conserve and develop patrimony; to secure to ourselves and our posterity the blessings of independence and democracy under the rule of law and a regime of truth, justice, freedom, love, equality and peace.

(c) Key Management

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

- I. Secretary General
- II. Executive Director
- III. Deputy Executive Director & Director Legal Affairs
- IV. Director Finance & Administration
- V. Director Membership
- VI. Director Elections
- VII. Director Communications
- VIII. Director Programmes - Special Interest Groups
- IX. Director Logistics and Events

JUBILEE PARTY

Annual Report and Financial Statements for the year ended June 30, 2024

(d) Fiduciary Management

The key management personnel who held office during the financial year ended 30th June 2024 and who had direct fiduciary responsibility were:

No.	Designation	Name
1.	Secretary General	Kanini Kega
2.	Head of Finance	Nelson Dzuya
3.	Treasurer	Rachel Nyamai
4.	National Executive Director	Wambui Gichuru

(e) Fiduciary Oversight Arrangements

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

Other oversight arrangements

(f) Jubilee Headquarters

P.O. Box 38601-00623

Daraja House

Nairobi, KENYA

(g) Jubilee Contacts

Telephone: (254) 0709 175 III

E-mail : info@jubileepamoja.co.ke

Website: www.jubileepamoja.co.ke

(h) Jubilee Bankers

1. Central Bank of Kenya
Haile Selassie Avenue
P.O. Box 60000

JUBILEE PARTY
Annual Report and Financial Statements for the year ended June 30, 2024

City Square 00200

NAIROBI, KENYA

2. **Other Banks**

Equity Bank Ltd

Tel: 2744000

P.O. Box 75104-00200

Comnmity Corporate Branch

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

JUBILEE PARTY**Annual Report and Financial Statements for the year ended June 30, 2024**

3. National Executive Council (NEC)

Designation	Current Official
Party Leader	H. E. Uhuru Kenyatta
Deputy Party Leader (Strategy)	Jimmy Angwenyi
Deputy Party Leader (Operations)	Kinoti Gatobu
Deputy Party Leader (Outreach)	Naomi Shabaan
Deputy Party Leader (Programmes)	Peter Mositet
National Chairperson	Nelson Dzuya
Deputy National Chairperson	Adan Keynan
Secretary General	Kanini Kega
Deputy Secretary General	Joshua Kuttuny
National Treasurer	Rachel Nyamai
Deputy National Treasurer	Ruweida Mohamed
National Organizing Secretary	Abdulkadir Haji
Deputy National Organizing Secretary	Mutava Musyimi
National Director Elections	Kanini Kega
National Deputy Director Elections	Rachel Nyamai
Women League: National Chairperson	Mumina Bonaya
Youth League: National Chairperson	Mulembe Mundalo
Persons with Disabilities League: National Chairperson	Wanja Maina (Ms.)
Council of Elders: National Chairperson	Njenga Mungai
Business Council: National Chairperson	Joel Kibe
Parliamentary Secretary	Adan Keynan Wehliye
Executive Director	Wambui Gichuru (Ms.)
Senate Leader	Fatuma Dullo
Senate Chief Whip	Joseph Githuku Kamau
National Assembly Leader	Samuel Arama
National Assembly Chief Whip	Sabina Chege
National MCA Chairperson	Wajeff Wilson Mwangi

JUBILEE PARTY

Annual Report and Financial Statements for the year ended June 30, 2024

4. National Management Council (NMC)

Name	Designation
Nelson Dzuya	National Chairperson
Kanini Kega	Secretary General
Rachel Nyamai	National Treasurer
Abdulkadir Haji	National Organizing Secretary
Adan Keynan	Deputy National Chairperson
Joshua Kuttuny	Deputy Secretary General
Fatuma Dullo	NEC Member (Deputy Majority Leader, Senate)
Ruweida Mohamed	NEC Member
Rachel Nyamai	NEC Member
Mutava Musyimi	NEC Member
Wambui Gichuru (Ms.)	Executive Director
Irene Njoki Mrembo	NEC Member
Margaret Kamar	NEC Member
Jerusha Momanyi	NEC Member

JUBILEE PARTY
Annual Report and Financial Statements for the year ended June 30, 2024

5. Chairman's Statement

The secretariat and the National Executive Committee have continued to step in and reconcile party members/organs in conflict. This has happened in a number of counties hence bringing harmony and co-existence.

The party commends the party Leadership, National Executive Committee and the Secretariat for their personal commitment to the mandate of the party as demonstrated by their personal participation and timely advisory role as and when required. In addition, the party has enjoyed and continues enjoy the support of stakeholders, other likeminded parties and members, general supporters and Kenyans at large.

Finally, I wish to register my optimism and confidence that we shall be able to steer Jubilee Party to greater heights and continue to work with likeminded parties to make Kenya a better country.

Yours faithfully,



.....
SAITOTI TOROME

National Chairman

Date

JUBILEE PARTY

Annual Report and Financial Statements for the year ended June 30, 2024

6. Report of the Secretary General

As per the Political Party's Act 2011, the party is required to prepare Financial Statements for each Financial Year, which gives a true and fair view of the state of the financial affairs of a Party as at the end of the Financial Year and that of its operating results for the year.

Prepared using appropriate Accounting Policies in conformity with of the Financial State of the Party and that of its operating results.

The party further confirms the completeness of the accounting records maintained for the party which has been relied upon in preparation of the Party's Financial Statements.

Attached herewith the Party Financial Statement, which gives a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the Party for the year ended June 30, 2024.

Yours faithfully,

Jeremiah Kioni



JEREMIAH KIONI
Secretary General

Date:

JUBILEE PARTY

Annual Report and Financial Statements for the year ended June 30, 2024

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

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

We wish to present the annual report on the Party's financial performance during the year ended June 30th 2024. As we are all aware, the National Executive Committee is required to prepare financial statements for each financial year. They are also responsible for ensuring that the Party keeps proper accounting records that disclose, with reasonable accuracy, the financial position of the Party and for safeguarding the assets of the Party.

The period under review was an election and campaign year with many challenging activities; however, we have managed within the stipulated timelines to finalize and to table the required reports. The same is a response to the resolutions of the National Executive Committee and the approved work plan for the Party during the period under review. During the year under review success in Party activities was effectively achieved through financial probity. Existing controls and checks were considered sufficient to provide a reasonable assurance of compliance with the political parties Act and the international Accounting Standards.

The increased spending was used for purposes compatible with the Political Parties Act, 2011 in furtherance of the objectives of the party as highlighted in the financial accounts reports.

We report from onset that nothing has come to our attention to indicate that the Party will be insolvent in the next twelve months from the date of this statement. We have the opinion that the financial statements give a true and fair view of the state of the financial affairs of the Party and of its operating results for the period 2023/2024.

We therefore forward the financial statements to the Registrar of Political Parties and Auditor

Much of the income and expenditure drivers and variances for the period ended 30th June 2024 as compared to the previous year only attributable to the election nomination income and election expenses.

The Strategic Plan is implemented in annual work plans. The performance of the Party during the year is presented in the table below:

No	Program/Activity	Key Performance Indicator	Target	Achievement	Remarks
1.	Membership Recruitment	No of Members	1,000	900	

8. Governance Statement

Jubilee Party is committed to operating in accordance with best practice in political integrity and ethics and maintaining the highest standards of financial reporting and corporate governance. The National Executive Committee is delighted to report that the party has, throughout the year, complied with the provisions set out in the Code on Corporate Governance and equally applied the main principles of the Code.

Corporate governance for the Jubilee Party has gone a long way to define how the party conducts its affairs in line with the objects for which it was founded. It has given the party its structure, which contains all set of rules that governs the ethical operating procedures and processes of the party by ensuring that we conform to the Kenyan Statutory requirements and the best practices in line the Political Parties Act 2011 in all political activities. Likewise, it has ensured the best interests of the public and party members are jealously protected. Responsibility for corporate governance is vested with the National Executive Committee of the Jubilee Party.

Environmental and Sustainability Reporting

Jubilee Party exists to transform lives. This is our purpose; the driving force behind everything we do. It's what guides us to deliver our strategy, putting the Citizen first, delivering relevant services, and improving operational excellence. Below is an outline of the organisation's policies and activities that promote sustainability.

Statement of General Policy

The Jubilee Party fully accepts the obligations placed upon it by the various Acts of Parliament covering Environment sustainability, health, and safety. The Party requires its Executive Director to ensure that the policy is implemented and to report to the National Executive Committee annually on its effectiveness.

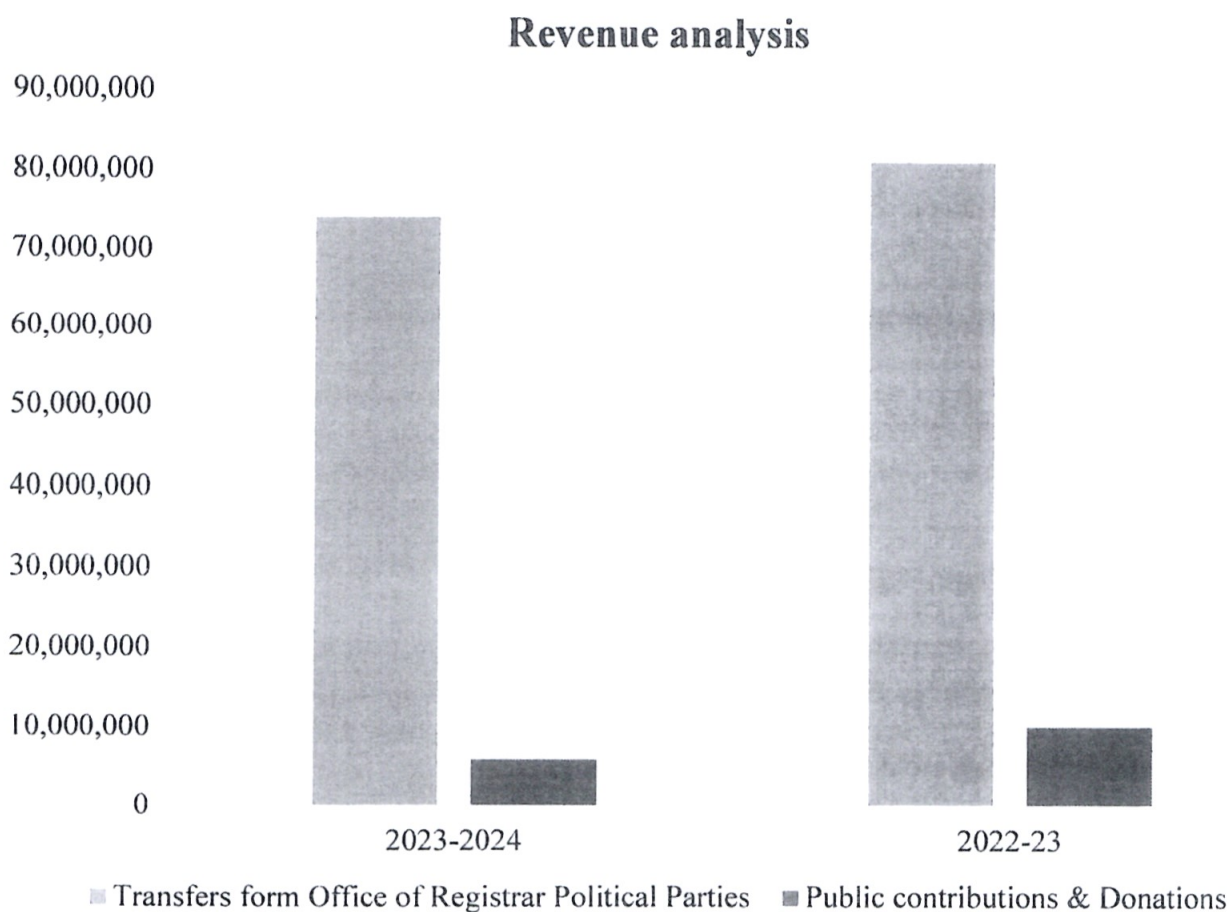
Jubilee Party recognizes and accepts its responsibility as a Political Party to maintain, so far as is reasonably practicable, the environment, safety, and health of its employees, and of other persons who may be affected by its' political activities."

Jubilee Party believes that consideration of the environment, health, safety, and welfare of staff is an integral part of the management process. The provision of the environment, Health and Safety at the

9. Management Discussion and Analysis

Revenue Analysis

In the financial year 2023-2024, Jubilee Party recorded a total revenue of KSh 79,893,278 compared to KSh 91,013,305 in the previous financial year (2022-2023), representing a decline of 12.2%. The reduction in revenue can be attributed to decreases across key funding streams:



1. Transfers from the Office of the Registrar of Political Parties:

- Funding reduced from KSh 81,019,735 in 2022-2023 to KSh 74,052,078 in 2023-2024, a decrease of KSh 6,967,657 (8.6%). This decline could be linked to lower allocations from the Registrar’s office

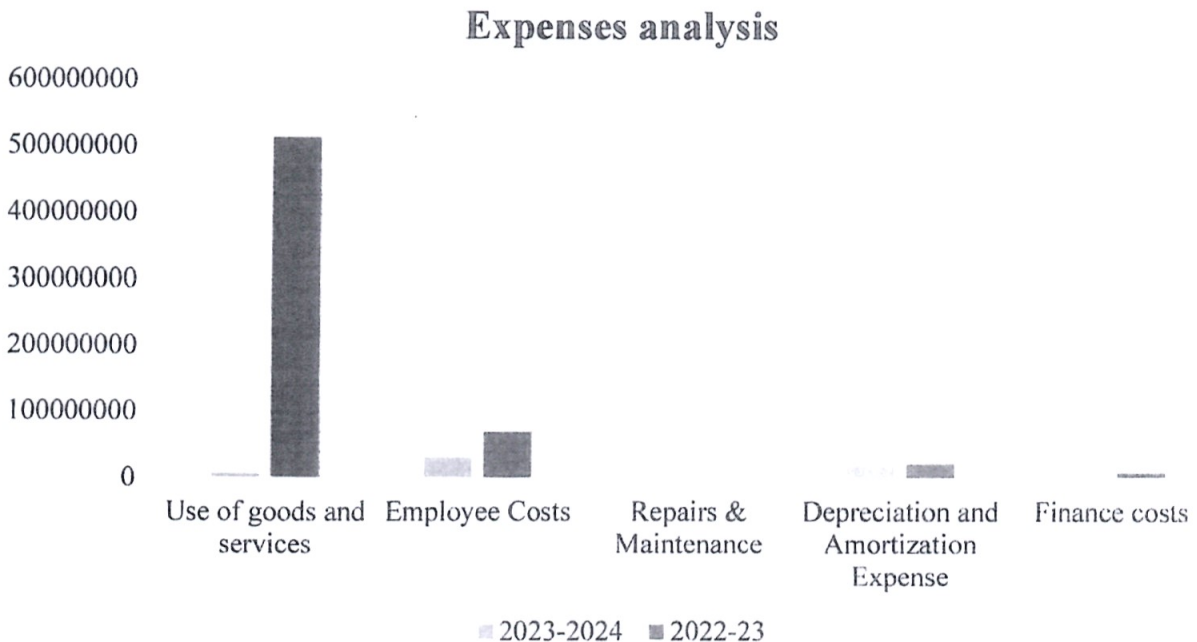
2. Public Contributions and Donations:

- Public donations dropped significantly from KSh 9,993,570 to KSh 5,841,200, reflecting a 41.5% decrease (KSh 4,152,370).

JUBILEE PARTY
Annual Report and Financial Statements for the year ended June 30, 2024

Expense Analysis

Total expenses for Jubilee Party drastically reduced by 90.9%, from KSh 612,168,828 in 2022-2023 to KSh 56,112,104 in 2023-2024. This reduction reflects stringent cost-cutting measures and operational adjustments. A detailed breakdown is as follows:



1. Use of Goods and Services:

- Expenditure dropped from KSh 513,491,341 in 2022-2023 to KSh 6,921,379 in 2023-2024, a remarkable reduction of 98.7% (KSh 506,569,962). This suggests a scaling down of operational and administrative costs, possibly reflecting a shift in strategic priorities or a reduced level of Party activities.

2. Employee Costs:

- Employee-related expenses reduced by 56.1%, from KSh 69,992,431 to KSh 30,740,415. The Party likely implemented significant payroll adjustments, such as downsizing or rationalizing staff remuneration to align with the constrained revenue.

3. Repairs and Maintenance:

- No expenses were recorded for this category in 2023-2024 compared to KSh 36,844 in the prior year, indicating minimal or no physical asset repairs during the period.

4. Finance Costs:

- No finance costs were incurred during the year, down from KSh 7,522,593 in 2022-2023. This suggests the Party managed to eliminate or reduce debt-related obligations.

JUBILEE PARTY

Annual Report and Financial Statements for the year ended June 30, 2024

The Party's ability to significantly lower its expenses demonstrates prudent financial management in light of reduced revenue. However, such drastic reductions, particularly in operational and employee costs, could signal potential challenges in sustaining Party activities and programs at previous levels.

JUBILEE PARTY
Annual Report and Financial Statements for the year ended June 30, 2024

10. Report of the Directors

The Directors submit their annual report together with the audited financial statements for the year ended June 30, 2024, which show the state of the Party 's affairs.

i. Principal activities

The principal activities of the Party, derived from the Political Parties' Act, 2011, is to promote active political participation by citizens with general view of assuring national values and principles of governance enshrined in the Constitution of Kenya.

ii. Results

The results of the Jubilee Party for the year ended June 30, 2024 are set out on pages 1-5

iii. Council Members

The members of the National Executive Committee (NEC) who served during the year are shown on page viii & ix.

iv. Surplus remission

In accordance with Regulation 219 (2) of the Public Financial Management (National Government) Regulations, regulatory entities shall remit into Consolidated Fund, ninety per centum of its surplus funds reported in the audited financial statements after the end of each financial year.

The Jubilee Party did not make any surplus during the year (FY 2023/2024) and hence no remittance to the Consolidated Fund.

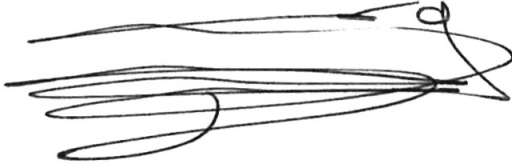
v. Auditors

The Auditor General is responsible for the statutory audit of the Jubilee Party in accordance with Article 229 of the Constitution of Kenya and the Public Audit Act 2015 to carry out the audit of the Jubilee Party for the year/period ended June 30, 2024 in

JUBILEE PARTY
Annual Report and Financial Statements for the year ended June 30, 2024

accordance to section 23 of the Public Audit Act, 2015 which empowers the Auditor General to appoint an auditor to audit on his behalf.

By Order of the Committee

A handwritten signature in black ink, consisting of several overlapping, fluid strokes that form a cursive name.

Hon. Jeremiah Kioni
Secretary General

11. Statement of the National Executive Council Responsibilities

Section 31 of the Political Parties Act Cap 7D and section 14 of the State Corporations Act, require NEC to prepare financial statements in respect of that Jubilee, which give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the Jubilee at the end of the financial year/period and the operating results of the Jubilee for that year/period. The NEC is also required to ensure that the Jubilee keeps proper accounting records which disclose with reasonable accuracy the financial position of the Jubilee. The NEC is also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the Jubilee.

NEC is responsible for the preparation and presentation of the Jubilee's financial statements, which give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the Jubilee for and as at the end of the financial year (period) ended on June 30, 2024. 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 Jubilee; (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 Jubilee; (v) Selecting and applying appropriate accounting policies; and (vi) Making accounting estimates that are reasonable in the circumstances.

The NEC accept responsibility for the Jubilee's financial statements, which have been prepared using appropriate accounting policies supported by reasonable and prudent judgements and estimates, in conformity with International Public Sector Accounting Standards (IPSAS), and in the manner required by the PFM Act, 2012 and (the State Corporations Act) – entities should quote applicable legislation as indicated under which they are regulated). The NEC is of the opinion that the Jubilee's financial statements give a true and fair view of the state of Jubilee's transactions during the financial year ended June 30, 2025, and of the Jubilee's financial position as at that date. NEC further confirms the completeness of the accounting records maintained for the Jubilee, which have been relied

JUBILEE PARTY
Annual Report and Financial Statements for the year ended June 30, 2024

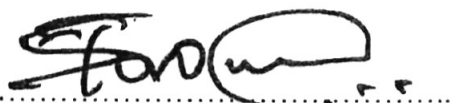
upon in the preparation of the Jubilee's financial statements as well as the adequacy of the systems of internal financial control.

In preparing the financial statements, NEC has assessed the Jubilee's ability to continue as a going concern

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

Approval of the financial statements

Jubilee's financial statements were approved by the Board on _____ 2024
and signed on its behalf by:



Name **SAITOTI TOROME**
NEC Chairman



Name; **Jeremiah Kioni**
Secretary General

REPUBLIC OF KENYA

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



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

REPORT OF THE AUDITOR-GENERAL ON JUBILEE PARTY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE, 2024

PREAMBLE

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

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

An Adverse Opinion is issued when the Auditor-General determines that the financial statements are materially misstated and are not fairly presented in accordance with the applicable financial reporting framework. The Report on the Financial Statements should be read together with the Report on Lawfulness and Effectiveness in the Use of Public Resources, and the Report on Effectiveness of Internal Controls, Risk Management and Governance.

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

REPORT ON THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Adverse Opinion

I have audited the accompanying financial statements of Jubilee Party set out on pages 1 to 34, which comprise of the statement of financial position as at 30 June, 2024, and the statement of financial performance, statement of changes in net assets, statement of cash flows and the 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, in all material respects, the financial position of Jubilee Party as at 30 June, 2024, 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 Political Parties Act, 2011, (Revised 2022) and the Public Finance Management Act, 2012.

Basis for Adverse Opinion

1. Unsupported Revenue from Public Contributions and Donations

The statement of financial performance reflects public contributions and donations amount of Kshs.5,841,200 as disclosed in Note 7 to the financial statements. However, the receipts were not recorded in the cash book and management did not provide a list of donors to support the contributions reported during the year.

In the circumstances, the accuracy and completeness of public contributions and donations of Kshs.5,841,200 could not be confirmed.

2. Variances Between the Statement of Financial Performance and the Ledgers

The statement of financial performance reflects amounts that differ from the supporting ledgers as detailed below:

No.	Component	Financial Statement Amount (Kshs.)	Ledger Amount (Kshs.)	Variance (Kshs.)
1	Campaign and Election Expenses	22,000,000	3,677,000	18,323,000
2	Travel and Meeting Expenses	631,000	22,631,000	22,000,000
3	Legal Fees	61,044,470	63,044,470	(2,000,000)
4	Security Costs	2,049,728	757,504	1,292,224
5	Other Expenses	2,420,000	970,000	1,450,000
6	Staff Salary	0	21,645,000	(21,645,000)

Although the Party provided ledgers to support the amounts in the financial statements, individual transaction details for each component were not provided. The ledgers lacked transaction dates, invoice numbers, payee and individual transaction amounts.

No.	Financial Year	Audit Issue
1	2023-2024	Unsupported Revenue from Public Contributions and Donations
2	2023-2024	Variances Between the Statement of Financial Performance and Supporting Ledgers
3	2023-2024	Unsupported Expenditure on Use of Goods and Services
4	2023-2024	Unsupported Cash and Cash Equivalents Balance
5	2023-2024	Unsupported Trade and Other Payables
6	2023-2024	Non-Compliance with the Public Sector Accounting Standards Board Reporting Template

Other Information

Management is responsible for the Other Information set out on page iii to vi which comprise of Key Jubilee Party Information and Management, The National Executive Council, Key Management Team, Chairman's Statement, Report of the Secretary-General, Statement of Performance Against Predetermined Objectives, Governance Statement, Management Discussion and Analysis, Environmental and Sustainability Reporting, Report of the National Executive Council, and the Statement of the National Executive Council's Responsibilities. The Other Information does not include the financial statements and my audit report thereon.

In connection with my audit on Jubilee Party financial statements, my responsibility is to read the Other Information and in doing so, consider whether the Other Information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or my knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If based on the work I have performed, I conclude that there is a material misstatement of this Other Information, I am required to report that fact. Based on the audit procedures performed and the matter described in my Basis for Qualified Opinion, I confirm that Other Information is not materially inconsistent with the financial statements.

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

REPORT ON LAWFULNESS AND EFFECTIVENESS IN THE USE OF PUBLIC RESOURCES

Conclusion

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

Basis for Conclusion

1. Late Submission of the Financial Statements

The annual report and financial statements for year ended 30 June, 2025 were submitted on 11 December, 2025 after the statutory timeline of 31 August, 2025. This was contrary to Circular Number AG.3/88 Vol.VII (41) dated 4 December, 2024 which required that all public sector entities, for both National and County Governments, shall prepare and submit annual financial statements by 31 August, 2025.

In the circumstances, Management was in breach of The National Treasury's Circular.

2. Failure to Prepare and Submit Quarterly Reports and Bank Reconciliation Statement

During the year under review, the Party Management did not prepare monthly bank reconciliation statements and quarterly reports as required by Regulation 90(1) and 65 of the Public Finance Management (National Government) Regulation, 2015. The regulations require Accounting Officers to prepare monthly bank reconciliation statements by the 10th of the following month and quarterly reports by the 15th day of each quarter and submit a copy to The National Treasury, with a copy to the Auditor-General.

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

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

As previously reported, the Party's records indicate ten (10) operational offices in ten (10) Counties. This was contrary to Section 7(2)(f)(iii) of the Political Parties Act, 2011 which states that a provisionally registered political party shall be qualified to be fully registered if it has submitted to the Registrar the location and addresses of the branch offices of the Party, which shall be in more than half of the Counties.

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

4. Non-Compliance with the Law on Affirmative Action

Review of the Party's employee records revealed that the Party did not have staff or committee members who are Persons with Disability. This was contrary to Article 54(2) of the Constitution of Kenya (2010), which requires the progressive attainment of at least 5% representation of persons with disabilities in elective and appointive public entities.

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

5. Non-Compliance with Climate Change Financing Requirements

Review of records revealed that the Party did not allocate resources in its annual budget towards Climate Change activities. This was contrary to Regulations 6(1)(d) and 15(2)(a) of the Climate Change Regulations, 2021, which require each public entity at both the

Report of the Auditor-General on Jubilee Party for the year ended 30 June, 2025

2011 (Revised 2022), which states that a Political Party shall, within three months after the end of each financial year, submit to the Auditor-General the accounts of the Political Party in respect of that year.

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

2. Non-Compliance with the Law on Establishment of Party Offices

As previously reported, the Party had only two (2) offices operational in Nairobi with eight (8) offices in other counties that had been closed. This was contrary to Section 7(2)(f)(iii) of the Political Parties Act, 2011, which states that a provisionally registered Political Party shall be qualified to be fully registered if it has submitted to the Registrar the location and addresses of the branch offices of the Political Party, which shall 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 3000 and ISSAI 4000. The standards require that I comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain assurance about whether the activities, financial transactions and information reflected in the financial statements comply in all material respects, with the authorities that govern them. I believe that the audit evidence I have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for my conclusion.

REPORT ON EFFECTIVENESS OF INTERNAL CONTROLS, RISK MANAGEMENT AND GOVERNANCE

Conclusion

As required by Section 7(1)(a) of the Public Audit Act, 2015 and based on the audit procedures performed, because of the significance of the matters discussed in the Basis for Adverse Opinion, I confirm that internal controls, risk management and governance were not effective.

Basis for Conclusion

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

Responsibilities of Management and those Charged with Governance

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

In preparing the financial statements, Management is responsible for assessing the Party's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless Management is aware of the intention to cease operations.

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

In addition to the responsibility for the preparation and presentation of the financial statements described above, Management is also responsible for ensuring that the activities, financial transactions and information reflected in the financial statements 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 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

My responsibility is to conduct an audit of the financial statements in accordance with Article 229(4) of the Constitution, Section 35 of the Public Audit Act, 2015 and the International Standards of Supreme Audit Institutions (ISSAIs). The standards require that, in conducting the audit, I obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatements, whether due to fraud or error and to issue an auditor's report that includes my opinion in accordance with Section 48 of the Public Audit Act, 2015. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISSAIs will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

In conducting the audit, Article 229(6) of the Constitution also requires that I express a conclusion on whether or not, in all material respects, the activities, financial transactions and information reflected in the financial statements are in compliance with the authorities that govern them and that public resources are applied in an effective way. In addition, I consider the entity's control environment in order to give an assurance on the effectiveness of internal controls, risk management and governance processes and systems in accordance with the provisions of Section 7(1)(a) of the Public Audit Act, 2015.

Further, I am required to submit the audit report in accordance with Article 229(7) of the Constitution.

Detailed description of my responsibilities for the audit is located at the Office of the Auditor-General's website at: <https://www.oagkenya.go.ke/auditor-generals-responsibilities-for-audit/>. This description forms part of my auditor's report.


FCPA Nancy Gathungu, CBS
AUDITOR-GENERAL

Nairobi

22 December, 2025

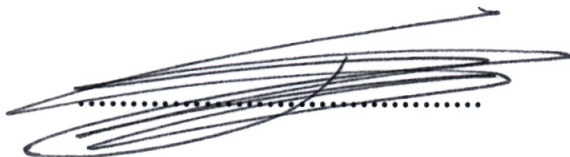
Appendix 1: Unresolved Prior Year Matters

No.	Financial Year	Audit Issue
1	2022/2023	Unreconciled variance in receivables from non-exchange transactions
2	2022/2023	Inaccuracies in total recurrent expenditure
3	2022/2023	Unsupported revenue from non-exchange transactions
4	2022/2023	Unsupported employee cost
5	2022/2023	Lack of staff records at the county offices
6	2022/2023	Anomalies in use of goods and services expenditure
7	2022/2023	Unsupported office rental expenses
8	2022/2023	Unsupported campaign and election expenses
9	2022/2023	Unsupported agency fees
10	2022/2023	Unsupported aspirant allowances
11	2022/2023	Unsupported procurement of campaign materials
12	2022/2023	Unsupported cash and cash equivalents balance
13	2022/2023	Unsupported membership contribution
14	2022/2023	Unsupported refundable deposits
15	2022/2023	Unconfirmed property plant and equipment
16	2022/2023	Budgetary control and performance
17	2022/2023	Pending bills
18	2022/2023	Presentation of financial statements
19	2022/2023	Failure to remit the statutory deduction
20	2022/2023	Failure to pay staff salaries
21	2022/2023	Lack of mandatory party offices
22	2022/2023	Failure to terminate lease upon variation of contract terms
23	2022/2023	Lack of approved human resource instruments
24	2022/2023	Failure to maintain updated cash books

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

Description	Note	2023-2024 Kshs	2022-2023 Kshs
Revenue from non-exchange transactions			
Transfers from Political Parties Fund (PPF)	6	74,052,078	81,019,735
Membership Fees	7	5,841,200	9,993,570
Public contributions and donations	8	6,921,384	
Revenue from exchange transactions			
Interest income	9	-	-
Other income	10	-	-
Total revenue		86,994,662	91,013,305
Expenses			
Employee Costs	11	-	69,992,431
Use of goods and services	12	92,605,753	513,491,341
Repairs & Maintenance	13	-	36,844
Depreciation and amortization expense	14	18,450,310	21,125,619
Finance costs	15	8,760	7,522,593
Total expenses		111,064,823	612,168,828
Surplus/(Deficit)		(24,070,160)	(521,155,523)

The notes set out on pages 6 to 34 form an integral part of these Financial Statements. The Financial Statements set out on pages 1 to 5 were signed on behalf of the NEC by:



Name: JEREMIAH KIONI
Secretary General

Date



Name: Jotot Wachira
Head of Finance
ICPAK M/No: P/1507

Date



Name: SAITOTI TOROME
Chairman of the Party

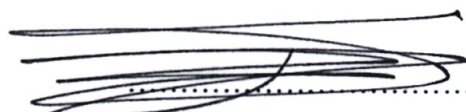
Date

JUBILEE PARTY
Annual Report and Financial Statements for the year ended June 30, 2024

15 Statement of Financial Position as at 30 June 2024

	Note	2023-2024 Kshs	2022-2023 Kshs
Assets			
Current assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	15	183,006,409	212,634,283
Receivables from exchange transactions	16	54,252,418	49,572,474
Total Current Assets		237,258,827	262,206,757
Non-current assets			
Property, plant, and equipment	19	128,294,936	146,745,246
Intangible assets	20	-	-
Total assets		365,553,764	408,952,003
Liabilities			
Trade and other payables	21	193,709,948	212,858,422
Total Current Liabilities			
Total liabilities		193,709,948	212,858,422
Net assets		172,023,416	196,093,581
Represented By:			
Long term Loan Liability	22	-	16,714,604
Capital Fund		189,228,693	189,228,693
Accumulated surplus	23	(17,205,277)	(9,849,721)
Total net assets and liabilities		172,023,416	196,093,581

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



Name: Jeremiah Kioni
Secretary General

Date



Name: JOHN WACHIRA
Head of Finance
ICPAK M/No: P/1507

Date



Name: SAITOTI TOROME
Chairman of the Party

Date

JUBILEE PARTY**Annual Report and Financial Statements for the year ended June 30, 2024****16. Statement of Changes in Net Assets for the year ended 30 June 2024**

Description	Mortgage Fund Kshs.	Accumulated surplus Kshs.	Capital Fund Kshs.	Total Kshs.
As at 1 July 2022		306,310,256	-	306,310,256
Surplus/(deficit) for the period		(521,155,523)	-	(521,155,523)
Prior year adjustment on omitted revenue		388,547,214	-	-
Rent deposit charged		12,760,000	-	-
Rent deposit charged		19,140,000	-	-
Recognition of capital fund		1,200,000	-	-
Revaluation gain		-	299,896,125	-
Transfer of accumulated depreciation		(327,319,100)	-	-
Transfer of current year accumulated depreciation from capital fund to retained earnings		89,541,813	(89,541,813)	-
Transfer of excess depreciation on revaluation		21,125,619	(21,125,619)	-
Fair value adjustment on investments		-	-	-
Funds received during the year		-	-	-
Transfers		-	-	-
As at 30 June 2023		(9,849,721)	189,228,693	(214,845,267)
Balance as at 1 July 2023		(9,849,721)	189,228,693	179,378,972
Surplus/(deficit) for the period		(24,070,160)	-	(31,171,145)
Funds received during the year		-	-	-
Transfers		16,714,604	-	-
As at 30 June 2024		(17,205,277)	189,228,693	148,207,827

JUBILEE PARTY
Annual Report and Financial Statements for the year ended June 30, 2024

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

Description	Note	2023-2024 Kshs.	2022-2023 Kshs.
Cash flows from operating activities			
Receipts			
Transfers from Registrar Political Parties		69,372,134	67,556,760
Public contributions and donations		5,841,200	9,993,570
Other income			
Total receipts		75,213,334	77,550,330
Payments			
Use of goods and services		91,898,974	486,912,378
Employee costs		12,933,874	40,803,982
Finance cost		8,360	7,552,593
Withholding tax			6,844
Total payments		104,841,208	535,275,797
Net cash flow from operating activities	24	(29,627,874)	(457,725,467)
Cash flows from investing activities			
Increase/Decrease in Non-Current Receivables			388,547,215
Net cash flows used in investing activities		-	388,547,215
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents			
		(29,627,874)	(69,178,252)
Cash and cash equivalents at 1 July	11	212,634,283	281,812,535
Cash and cash equivalents at 30 June	11	183,006,409	212,634,283

18. Statement of Comparison of Budget and Actual amounts for the year ended 30 June 2024

Description	Original budget	Adjustments	Final budget	Actual on comparable basis	Performance difference	% of utilization
	Kshs.	Kshs.	Kshs.	Kshs.	Kshs.	
	A	b	C=(a+b)	d	e=(c-d)	F=d/c
Revenue						
Rolled over Resources	212,634,283		212,634,283	-	212,634,283	0%
Settlement Revenue	-	-	-	-	-	
Total Revenue	212,634,283	-	212,634,283	-	212,634,283	0%
Expenses						
Employee Costs	-	-	-	-	-	
Use of goods and services	-	-	-	-	-	
Repairs & Maintenance	-	-	-	-	-	
Finance costs	-	-	-	-	-	
Expenditure	-	-	-	-	-	
Surplus for the period	212,634,283	-	212,634,283	-	212,634,283	

Budget Notes

19. Notes to the Financial Statements

1. General Information

Jubilee Party is established by and derives its authority and accountability from the political parties Act 2011. The Jubilee is wholly owned by the Government of Kenya and is domiciled in Kenya. The Jubilee's principal activity is to promote democratic participation and involvement of Kenyan citizens.

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 Jubilee'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 Jubilee. The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the PFM Act, the State Corporations Act and International Public Sector Accounting Standards (IPSAS). The accounting policies adopted have been consistently applied to all the years presented.

Standard	Effective date and Impact:
Jubilee held no such assets in the period under review	
IPSAS 45- Property Plant and Equipment	<p data-bbox="432 315 1434 369"><i>Applicable 1st January 2025</i></p> <p data-bbox="432 376 1434 996">The standard supersedes IPSAS 17 on Property, Plant and Equipment. IPSAS 45 has additional guidance/ new guidance for heritage assets, infrastructure assets and measurement. Heritage assets were previously excluded from the scope of IPSAS 17 in IPSAS 45, heritage assets that satisfy the definition of PPE shall be recognised as assets if they meet the criteria in the standard. IPSAS 45 has an additional application guidance for infrastructure assets, implementation guidance and illustrative examples. The standard has clarified existing principles e.g valuation of land over or under the infrastructure assets, under- maintenance of assets and distinguishing significant parts of infrastructure assets.</p> <p data-bbox="432 1012 1434 1108">The party does not have any heritage or infrastructure assets in the period under review</p>
IPSAS 46 Measurement	<p data-bbox="432 1137 1434 1191"><i>Applicable 1st January 2025</i></p> <p data-bbox="432 1198 1434 1288">The objective of this standard was to improve measurement guidance across IPSAS by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li data-bbox="491 1303 1434 1467">i. Providing further detailed guidance on the implementation of commonly used measurement bases and the circumstances under which they should be used. <li data-bbox="491 1482 1434 1572">ii. Clarifying transaction costs guidance to enhance consistency across IPSAS; <li data-bbox="491 1594 1434 1758">iii. Amending where appropriate guidance across IPSAS related to measurement at recognition, subsequent measurement and measurement related disclosures. <p data-bbox="432 1774 1434 1863">The standard also introduces a public sector specific measurement bases called the current operational value.</p>
IPSAS 47- Revenue	<p data-bbox="432 1888 1434 1942"><i>Applicable 1st January 2026</i></p>

Standard	Effective date and impact:
	<p>This standard supersedes IPSAS 9- Revenue from exchange transactions, IPSAS 11 Construction contracts and IPSAS 23 Revenue from non- exchange transactions. This standard brings all the guidance of accounting for revenue under one standard. The objective of the standard is to establish the principles that an Jubilee shall apply to report useful information to users of financial statements about the nature, amount, timing and uncertainty of revenue and cash flow arising from revenue transactions.</p>
<p>IPSAS 48- Transfer Expenses</p>	<p><i>Applicable 1st January 2026</i></p> <p>The objective of the standard is to establish the principles that a transfer provider shall apply to report useful information to users of financial statements about the nature, amount, timing and uncertainty of expenses and cash flow arising from transfer expense transactions. This is a new standard for public sector entities geared to provide guidance to entities that provide transfers on accounting for such transfers.</p> <p>The party had no transfer expenses in the period under review</p>
<p>IPSAS 49- Retirement Benefit Plans</p>	<p><i>Applicable 1st January 2026</i></p> <p>The objective is to prescribe the accounting and reporting requirements for the public sector retirement benefit plans which provide retirement to public sector employees and other eligible participants. The standard sets the financial statements that should be presented by a retirement benefit plan.</p> <p>Jubilee had no retirement benefit plan operated or managed by the party in the period under review</p>

iii. Early adoption of standards

Jubilee did not early – adopt any new or amended standards in the financial year

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

4. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

a) Revenue recognition

i) Revenue from non-exchange transactions

Fees, taxes and fines

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

ii) Revenue from exchange transactions

Rendering of services

The Jubilee 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.

Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)

Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

Sale of goods

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

Interest income

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

Dividends

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

Rental income

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

b) Budget information

The original budget for the Current FY was approved by the National Assembly. Subsequent revisions or additional appropriations were made to the approved budget in accordance with specific approvals from the appropriate authorities. The additional appropriations are added to the original budget by the Jubilee upon receiving the respective approvals in order to conclude the final budget.

Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)

Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

Budget information (continued)

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

c) Taxes

Current income tax

Current income tax assets and liabilities for the current period are measured at the amount expected to be recovered from or paid to the taxation authorities. The tax rates and tax laws used to compute the amount are those that are enacted or substantively enacted, at the reporting date in the area where the Jubilee operates and generates taxable income. Current income tax relating to items recognized directly in net assets is recognized in net assets and not in the statement of financial performance. Management periodically evaluates positions taken in the tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulations are subject to interpretation and establishes provisions where appropriate.

Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)

Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

Deferred tax

Deferred tax is provided using the liability method on temporary differences between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts for financial reporting purposes at the reporting date. Deferred tax liabilities are recognized for all taxable temporary differences, except in respect of taxable temporary differences associated with investments in controlled entities, associates and interests in joint ventures, when the timing of the reversal of the temporary differences can be controlled and it is probable that the temporary differences will not reverse in the foreseeable future. Deferred tax assets are recognized for all deductible temporary differences, the carry forward of unused tax credits and any unused tax losses. Deferred tax assets are recognized to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences, and the carry forward of unused tax credits and unused tax losses can be utilized, except in respect of deductible temporary differences associated with investments in controlled entities, associates and interests in joint ventures, deferred tax assets are recognized only to the extent that it is probable that the temporary differences will reverse in the foreseeable future and taxable profit will be available against which the temporary differences can be utilized.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each reporting date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available to allow all or part of the deferred tax asset to be utilized. Unrecognized deferred tax assets are re-assessed at each reporting date and are recognized to the extent that it has become probable that future taxable profits will allow the deferred tax asset to be recovered. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the year when the asset is realized or the liability is settled, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date. Deferred tax relating to items recognized outside surplus or deficit is recognized outside surplus or deficit. Deferred tax items are recognized in correlation to the underlying transaction in net assets. Deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities are offset if a legally enforceable right exists to set off current tax assets against current

income tax liabilities and the deferred taxes relate to the same taxable Jubilee and the same taxation authority.

Sales tax

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

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

d) Investment property

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

Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)

Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

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 Jubilee recognizes such parts as individual assets with specific useful lives and depreciates them accordingly. Likewise, when a major inspection is performed, its cost is recognized in the carrying amount of the plant and equipment as a replacement if the recognition criteria are satisfied. All other repair and maintenance costs are recognized in surplus or deficit as incurred. Where an asset is acquired in a non-exchange transaction for nil or nominal consideration the asset is initially measured at its fair value.

f) Leases

Finance leases are leases that transfer substantially all of the risks and benefits incidental to ownership of the leased item to the Jubilee. 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 Jubilee 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 Jubilee 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 Jubilee. Operating lease payments are

recognized as an operating expense in surplus or deficit on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

g) Intangible assets

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

h) Research and development costs

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

Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)

Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

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 Jubilee does not have any hedge relationships and therefore the new hedge accounting rules have no impact on the Company's financial statements. A financial instrument is any contract that gives rise to a financial asset of one Jubilee and a financial liability or equity instrument of another Jubilee. At initial recognition, the Jubilee 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 Jubilee 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 Jubilee's management model for financial assets and the contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial asset. A financial asset is measured at amortized cost when the financial asset is held within a management model whose objective is to hold financial assets in order to collect contractual cash flows and the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal outstanding. A financial asset is measured at fair value through net assets/ equity if it is held within the management model whose objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cashflows and selling financial assets and the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding. A financial asset shall be measured at fair value through surplus or deficit unless it is measured at amortized cost or fair value through net assets/ equity unless an Jubilee has

made irrevocable election at initial recognition for particular investments in equity instruments.

Subsequent measurement

Based on the business model and the cash flow characteristics, the Jubilee 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.

Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)

Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

Fair value through surplus or deficit

Financial assets that do not meet the criteria for amortized cost or fair value through net assets/ equity are measured at fair value through surplus or deficit. A business model where the Jubilee 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 Jubilee 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 Jubilee recognizes a loss allowance for such losses at each reporting date. Critical estimates and significant judgments made by management in determining the expected credit loss (ECL) are set out in the financial report.

b) Financial liabilities

Classification

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

j) Inventories

Inventory is measured at cost upon initial recognition. To the extent that inventory was received through non-exchange transactions (for no cost or for a nominal cost), the cost of the inventory is its fair value at the date of acquisition. Costs incurred in bringing each product to its present location and conditions are accounted for, as follows:

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

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

k) Provisions

Provisions are recognized when the Jubilee 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 Jubilee 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 Jubilee 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 Jubilee will incur in fulfilling the present obligations represented by the liability.

m) Contingent liabilities

The Jubilee 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.

Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)

Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

n) Contingent assets

The Jubilee 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 Jubilee 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

The Jubilee creates and maintains reserves in terms of specific requirements. The main reserves in effect for the period under review was a capital reserve and revenue reserves to cater for accumulated surplus/deficit

p) Changes in accounting policies and estimates

The Jubilee 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.

q) Employee benefits

Retirement benefit plans

The Jubilee party provides retirement benefits for its employees and directors. Defined contribution plans are post-employment benefit plans under which an Jubilee pays fixed contributions into a separate Jubilee (a fund) and will have no legal or constructive obligation to pay further contributions if the fund does not hold sufficient assets to pay all employee benefits relating to employee service in the current and prior periods. The contributions to fund obligations for the payment of retirement benefits are charged against income in the year in which they become payable. Defined benefit plans are

post-employment benefit plans other than defined-contribution plans. The defined benefit funds are actuarially valued tri-annually on the projected unit credit method basis. Deficits identified are recovered through lump sum payments or increased future contributions on proportional basis to all participating employers. The contributions and lump sum payments reduce the post-employment benefit obligation.

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 Jubilee party regards a related party as a person or an Jubilee with the ability to exert control individually or jointly, or to exercise significant influence over the Jubilee party, or vice versa. Members of key management are regarded as related parties.

u) Service concession arrangements

The Jubilee 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 Jubilee

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 *Jubilee* 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.

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, 2024.

Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)

5. Significant Judgments and Sources of Estimation Uncertainty

The preparation of Jubilee'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 Jubilee 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 Jubilee. 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 Jubilee.
- 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

Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)

Provisions

Provisions were raised and management determined an estimate based on the information available. Provisions are measured at the management's best estimate of the expenditure required to settle the obligation at the reporting date and are discounted to present value where the effect is material.

Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)

6. Transfers form Office of Registrar Political Parties

Description	2023-2024 Kshs	2022-2023 Kshs
Member Subscriptions	74,052,078	81,019,735
Nomination fees		
Total	74,052,078	81,019,735

7. Membership Contributions

	2023-2024 Kshs	2022-2023 Kshs
Member Subscriptions	5,841,200	9,993,070
Other Contributions		500
Total	5,841,200	9,993,570

8. Public Contributions and Donations

Description	2023-2024 Kshs.	2022-2023 Kshs.
In Kind Donations	6,921,379	500
Other (<i>Specify</i>)		
Total Interest Income	6,921,379	-

9. Other Income

Description	2023-2024 Kshs.	2022-2023 Kshs.
Insurance recoveries		
Income from Sale of Tender documents		
Miscellaneous income (<i>Specify</i>)		
Total Other income	-	-

10. Employee Costs

Description	2023-2024 Kshs.	2022-2023 Kshs.
Salaries and Wages	-	53,048,827
Employer Contribution to pension scheme	-	229,000
Staff Gratuity	-	16,714,604
Staff Training expenses		
Other (<i>Specify</i>)		
Total	-	69,992,431

11. Use of Goods and Services

Description	2023-2024	2022-2023
	Kshs.	Kshs.
Advertising	60,000	2,200,000
Audit fees	-	348,000
Office Expenses	411,960	3,035,000
Cleaning & Landscaping	-	855,000
Subscription	-	-
Electricity	285,413	1,926,445
Water	70,366	296,838
Sewerage	252,000	-
Fuel & Oil	8,000	-
Campaign & Election Expenses	22,000,000	380,253,000
Grassroots & Field programs	255,000	4,682,000
Travel & Meeting Expenses	631,000	32,073,550
Legal fees	61,044,470	25,800,000
Security Costs	2,049,728	2,936,302
Repair & Maintenance	-	-
Relocation Expenses	-	5,963,366
Telecommunication	2,186,816	303,440
Office Rental	-	52,818,400
Kitchen	671,000	-
Miscellaneous & Contingency	260,000	-
Other expenses	2,420,000	-
Total	92,605,753	513,491,341

12. Repairs and Maintenance

Description	2023-2024	2022-2023
	Kshs.	Kshs.
Other repairs and maintenance	-	36,844
Total repairs and maintenance	-	36,844

13. Depreciation and Amortization Expense

Description	2023-2024	2022-2023
	Kshs.	Kshs.
Property Plant and Equipment	18,450,310	21,125,619
Intangible assets	-	-
Total depreciation and amortization	18,450,310	21,125,619

14. Finance Cost

Description	2023-2024	2022-2023
	Kshs.	Kshs.
Bank Charges	8,360	7,522,593
Interest on Loans from financing Institutions	-	-
Total	8,360	7,522,593

15. Cash and cash equivalents

Description	2023-2024	2022-2023
	Kshs.	Kshs.
Bank Balances	182,870,055	212,497,929
Cash Balances	136,354	136,354
On – Call Deposits		
Current Account		
Total Cash and Cash equivalents	183,006,409	212,634,283

15 (a) Detailed analysis of the cash and cash equivalents in banks approved by National Treasury in line with Section 28 of the PFM Act are as follows:

Financial Institution	Account number	2023-2024	2022-2023
		Kshs.	Kshs.
Current Account			
Equity Bank, 009	Nominations	37,975,581	128,429,075
	Main	115,249,745	60,265,204
	Contributions	19,224,571	13,383,491
	Parties	10,420,159	10,420,159
Commercial Bank		182,870,055	212,497,929
Cash On Hand		136,354	136,354
Mobile Money		-	-
Sub- Total		-	-
Grand Total		183,006,409	212,634,283

16. Receivables from Exchange Transactions

Description	2023-2024 Kshs.	2022-2023 Kshs.
Current Receivables		
Service Water and Electricity Debtors	41,200	41,200
Rent Debtors	3,821,369	3,821,369
Rent Deposit omitted	19,140,000	19,140,000
Arrears in membership contribution	13,106,930	13,106,930
Owing from Political parties fund	18,322,919	13,462,975
Other Exchange Debtors		
Less: Impairment Allowance	-	-
Total Current Receivables	54,432,418	49,572,474
Non-Current Receivables		
Total Non- Current Receivables	-	-
Total Receivables From Exchange Transactions	54,432,418	49,572,474

(a) Ageing analysis for Receivables from Non-exchange transactions

Description	2023-2024		2022-2023	
	Current FY	% of the total	Comparative FY	% of the total
Less than 1 year	18,322,919	33%		
Between 1- 2 years	36,109,299	67%	49,572,474	100%
Between 2-3 years				
Over 3 years				
Total (a+b)	54,432,418	100%	49,572,474	100%

17. Inventories

Description	2023-2024 Kshs.	2022-2023 Kshs.
Consumable stores		
Other goods held for resale		
Catering		
Less: allowance for impairment		
Total inventories at the lower of cost and net realizable value	-	-

*JUBILEE PARTY***Annual Report and Financial Statements for the year ended June 30, 2024.****18. Property, Plant and Equipment**

Description	Motor vehicles	Furniture, fittings, and office equipment	ICT Equipment	Total
	Kshs.	Kshs.	Kshs.	Kshs.
Cost				
At 1 July 2022	18,850,000.00	229,957,584.00	8,605,089.00	257,412,673.00
Additions				
At 30th June 2023	18,850,000.00	229,957,584.00	8,605,089.00	257,412,673.00
At 1 st July 2023	18,850,000	229,957,584	8,605,089	257,412,673
Additions				
At 30th June 2024	18,850,000	229,957,584	8,605,089	257,412,673
Depreciation and impairment				
At 1 July 2022	17382591	64028764	8130458	89,541,813
Depreciation for the year	242,122	20,741,103	142,389	21,125,614
At 30th June 2023	17,624,713	84,769,867	8,272,847	110,667,427
At July 2023	17,624,713	84,769,867	8,272,847	110,667,427
Depreciation	202,172.36	18,148,464.63	99,672.60	18,450,309.59
Disposals				
At 30th June 2024	17,826,885	102,918,332	8,372,520	129,117,737
Net book values				
At 30 th June 2024	1,023,115	127,039,252	232,569	128,294,936
At 30 th June 2023	1,225,287	145,187,717	332,242	146,745,246

19. Trade and Other Payables

Description	2023-2024	2022-2023
	Kshs.	Kshs.
Trade payables b/f	156,058,944	156,518,973
Accruals		
Salaries	-	9,100,000
PAYE	-	190,000
NHIF	-	183,600
NSSF	-	3,000,245
Housing Levy	-	-
Other employee related costs - Gratuity	16,714,604	16,714,604
Audit fees	348,000	348,000
Office Rent	1,600,000	1,600,000
Campaign materials	-	3,677,000
Legal fees	-	2,000,000
Traveling	14,416,000	14,416,000
Office Rent	4,572,400	4,572,400
Security Service fees	-	537,600
Total trade and other payables	193,709,948	212,858,422

20. Long term Loan Liability

Description	2023-2024	2022-2023
	Kshs.	Kshs.
Non- Current Employee Benefit Obligation	-	16,714,604
Total trade and other payables	-	16,714,604

21. Accumulated Surplus (Revenue Reserves)

Description	2023-2024	2022-2023
	Kshs.	Kshs.
Bal b/f	(9,849,721)	306,310,256
Surplus for the Year	(24,069,760)	(521,155,523)
Other changes	16,714,604	204,995,546
Total trade and other payables	(17,205,277)	(9,849,721)

22. Cash Generated from Operations

Description	2023-2024	2022-2023
	Kshs.	Kshs.
Surplus for the year before tax	(61,911,560)	(521,155,523)
Adjusted for:		
Depreciation	18,450,310	21,125,619
Working capital adjustments		
Increase in inventory		
Increase in receivables	(4,859,944)	(34,044,625)
Increase in payables	(19,148,474)	70,671,998
Increase in payments received in advance		
Net cash flow from operating activities	(29,627,874)	(457,725,467)

23. Events after the Reporting Period

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

24. Ultimate and Holding Entity

The Jubilee is a Party under the Registrar of political parties.

25. Currency

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

20. Appendices

Appendix 1: Implementation Status of Auditor-General’s Recommendations

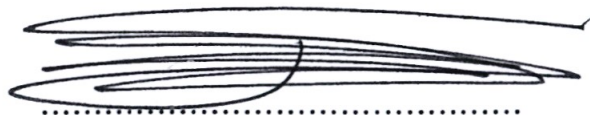
The following is the summary of issues raised by the external auditor, and management comments that were provided to the auditor.

Reference No. on the external audit Report	Issue / Observations from Auditor	Management comments	Status: <i>(Resolved / Not Resolved)</i>	Timeframe: <i>(Put a date when you expect the issue to be resolved)</i>
	Unsupported Revenue	Updated List of members to be provided	Not Resolved	
	Unsupported payment for travel and meetings expenses	Work plans and attendance registers to be provided	Not Resolved	
	Unsupported advertising expenses		Not Resolved	
	Campaign & Election expenses	Proper documentation of source documents to be implemented going forward	Not Resolved	
	Payment of grassroots & field program expenses	Bid documents and contracts to be provided Field program managers will be required to maintain attendance with attendees signatures for cash payouts	Not Resolved	
	Unsupported rent expenses	Lease agreement to be provided	Not Resolved	

JUBILEE PARTY

Annual Report and Financial Statements for the year ended June 30, 2024.

Reference No. on the external audit Report	Issue / Observations from Auditor	Management comments	Status: (Resolved / Not Resolved)	Timeframe: (Put a date when you expect the issue to be resolved)
	Cash & Cash Equivalents	Explanation for non operational bank accounts to be made	Not Resolved	
	Cash books & bank Reconciliations	Cash books and Bank Reconciliations to be provided	Not Resolved	
	Trade & other payables from exchange transactions	Explanation on non payment to be made and all details pertaining payables provided	Not Resolved	
	Receivables from Exchange Transactions	Breakdown of receivables to be provided	Not Resolved	
	Budgetary control & Performance	Proper budgetary control measures to be put in place	Not Resolved	



Hon. Jeremiah Kioni

Secretary General

Date:

JUBILEE PARTY

Annual Report and Financial Statements for the year ended June 30, 2024.



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	
Registrar of political parties	xxx	Recurrent	74,052,078	74,052,078	-	-	74,052,078	-	74,052,078
Total			74,052,078	74,052,078	-	-	74,052,078	-	74,052,078

Appendix V- Inter-Jubilee Confirmation Letter

Name of Transferring Jubilee.....

Name of Beneficiary Jubilee.....

Confirmation of amounts received by [Insert name of beneficiary Jubilee] as at 30th June (Current FY)

Reference Number	Date Disbursed	Recurrent (A)	Development (B)	Total (C)=(A+B)	Remarks
		74,052,078	-	74,052,078	
Total					

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
