

REPUBLIC OF KENYA



Enhancing Accountability

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REPORT DATE: 28 MAY 2025

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Wednesday

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**TABLED
BY:**

Hon. Owen Baya, NP
Deputy Leader of the
Majority Party

OF

**CLERK-AT
THE-TABLE:**

Esther Wanjau

THE AUDITOR-GENERAL

ON

KENYA AFRICAN NATIONAL UNION

**FOR THE YEAR ENDED
30 JUNE, 2024**

OFFICE OF THE AUDITOR GENERAL
P. O. Box 30084 - 00100, NAIROBI
REGISTRY

10 JAN 2025

RECEIVED

Revised 30th June 2024



KENYA AFRICAN NATIONAL UNION

ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED

30TH JUNE 2024

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

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**Kenya African National Union
Annual Report and Financial Statements
for the year ended June 30, 2024.**

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1. Acronyms and Definition of Key Terms

A: Acronyms

KANU	Kenya African National Union
NEC	National Executive Council
KCB	Kenya Commercial Bank
HQ	Headquarters
ORPP	Office of the Registrar of Political Parties
IPSAS	International Public Sector Accounting Standards
OAG	Office of the Auditor General
PFM	Public Finance Management
PPE	Property, Plant & Equipment
PSASB	Public Sector Accounting Standards Board
DG	Director General
SAGAs	Semi-Autonomous Government Agencies
NMC	National Management Committee

B: Definition of Key Terms

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

Comparative Year- Means the prior period.

Parliamentary Group - KANU members of Parliament

Election Board- Members appointed by NEC to oversee the party elections

Nomination - Process of vetting candidates for elections

Membership - Paid up members of the party

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2. Key Party Information and Management

(a) Background information

Kenya African National Union (KANU) was established under Section 3 of the Political Parties Act, 2011 in 1960. KANU was founded by Kenyans whose vision was to change the entrenched socio-economic inequalities, bad governance, corruption, and negative ethnicity and to tackle the growing poverty and marginalization of communities and disadvantaged groups.

(b) Principal Activities

The principal activity/mission of the KANU is to promote a united social democratic party that seeks to develop a fundamentally united Kenya through the ideals and principles of democracy that promote equality, justice, peace, freedom, and equitable distribution of resources.

(c) Key Management

KANU'S day-to-day management is under the following key organs:

No.	Designation	Name
1.	Chairperson	Hon. Gideon Moi
2.	Secretary General	George Wainaina MBS, HSC
3.	National Treasurer	Edward Kivuvani
4.	National Executive Director	Job Waka

(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.	National Executive Director	Job Waka
2.	Communications Director	Manasseh Nyainda
3.	Head of Finance	Moses Sagide
4.	Head of ICT	Mathews Jumba
5.	Director Programs	Washington Ogwel

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Key Party Information and Management (continued)

(e) Fiduciary Oversight Arrangements

The party's National Management Committee carries out the oversight of the party activities with directions from the National Executive Council.

(f) Party Headquarters

P.O. Box 72394-00200
Prudential Building, 7th floor
Wabera Street
Nairobi, KENYA

(g) Party Contacts

Telephone: (254) 799061598
E-mail: info@kanuparty.com
Website: kanuparty.org

(h) Party Bankers

1. Co-operative Bank of Kenya
Parliament Road Branch
P.O. Box 48231
GPO 00100
NAIROBI, KENYA
2. Kenya Commercial Bank
Hurlingham Branch
P.O. Box 48400
GPO 00100
NAIROBI, KENYA

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Key Entity Information and Management (continued)

(i) Independent Auditor



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

(j) Principal Legal Adviser



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

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3. The National Executive Council




Ref	Directors	Details
1.		<p>Gideon K. Moi National Chairperson Date of appointment: April 2012</p> <p>The Hon. Gideon K. Moi holds a Bachelor's Degree in Economics from Leeds University United Kingdom. He chairs the NEC meetings and general counsel and oversees the day-to-day management of the party affairs.</p>
2.		<p>George Wainaina, MBS, HSC Secretary-General Date of appointment: February 2023</p> <p>He holds a Master's Degree in Business Administration from Inoorero University as well as a Bachelor's Degree in Commerce from Inoorero University. Mr. Wainaina is a member of the NEC and the management committee. He is responsible for the day-to-day running of the secretariat, runs correspondences with partners and internal/external political affairs of the party branches and membership.</p>

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3.		<p>Edward Kivuvani National Treasurer Date of appointment: January 2019 He holds a BSc in Business Administration from Wayne State University USA. Mr. Kivuvani is a member of NEC. He is responsible for the party finance management and budget formulation.</p>
4.		<p>Job Waka National Executive Director Date of appointment: February 2023 He holds Bachelor's Degree Arts in Sociology from the University of Nairobi. Mr. Waka is the secretary to the NEC and management committee. He oversees the day to day running of the secretariat.</p>

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4. Key Management Team

	Management	Details
1.		<p>Washington Oscar Ogwel Director of Organisation and Programs Date of appointment: February 2023</p> <p>He holds a Bachelor's Degree in Arts in Human Resources from Kenya Methodist University He coordinates party programs both internal and external.</p>
2.		<p>Manasseh Nyainda Communications Director Date of appointment: February 2023</p> <p>He holds a Bachelor's Degree in Communications from St. Paul University. He runs social media campaigns; drafts release letters and performs other communication duties as the party constitution requires.</p>
3.		<p>Moses Sagide Head of Finance Date of appointment: February 2023</p> <p>He is a CPA Foundation Level KASNEB. He is responsible for preparing budgets and running the accounts department day to day.</p>

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4.		<p>Mathews Jumba Head of ICT Date of appointment: February 2023</p> <p>He holds a Bachelor's Degree in ICT from the University of Nairobi. He is responsible for developing and maintaining the ICT systems of the party.</p>
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**Kenya African National Union
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5. Chairman's Statement

Introduction

I am pleased to present the Annual Report of the Kenya African National Union (KANU) for the financial year ending 30th June 2024. This period marks a significant milestone for the party, as it became a beneficiary of the amended Political Parties Funding model, following the Political Parties (Amendment) Act, 2022. The support received from exchequer funds has empowered KANU to advance its political initiatives and foster the inclusion of special interest groups in the political landscape.

Achievements

Some of the achievements during the financial year are:

- National Structural Revitalization to align the party vision, effected through the conduct of a series of National Executive Council meetings that also proposed and implemented a raft of recommendations to enhance the party's public profile and outreach.
- Restructured the national secretariat through the appointment of young, vibrant, and professional staff thus infusing efficiency and effectiveness in the administration of party affairs.
- Incorporation of the Kanu Campus League into the rank of the party following the dictates of Article 29.3 of the Party Constitution to engage students in tertiary institutions in political processes with a focus on responsive advocacy for student-centric issues.
- Operationalization of the PWD Caucus as stipulated in Article 22 of the Party Constitution through a series of engagements which ensured representation and advocacy for Persons with Disabilities within the party.
- Revamped grassroots structure through branch activation meetings in various counties, hence strengthening the local party presence and engagement.
- Effective public policy advocacy initiatives as evident in the proffering of alternative policy propositions to government agendas, including the Finance Bill, 2023, contributing to informed public discourse on key national issues.
- Successfully recovered party assets, including land, to supplement the party's revenue stream, critical to financing its robust initiatives and activities while ensuring prudent management of party resources.

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Challenges

However, during the same financial year, the party grappled with several challenges occasioned by political, legal and structural issues. Some of these challenges include:

- Financial constraints due to reduced exchequer allocations as previously envisioned, hampered the effective and optimal execution of party activities as outlined in its annual plan of programs and activities.
- Engaged in protracted legal battles over party assets, including land and the nomination list for Member of County Assembly for Kakamega, thus diverting the party's attention from its core business of representing the people's aspirations.
- Contended with internal party wrangles influenced by external political forces, which hindered seamless progress towards the party's vision. Acknowledgements Despite these challenges, I extend my sincere gratitude to our officials, secretariat staff, dedicated members, supporters, and statutory bodies for their unwavering support. Special recognition goes to the Office of the Registrar of Political Parties, and the entire staff for their exceptional attention, devotion, and guidance. Their support has been instrumental in ensuring the party's compliance with the Political Parties Act, 2011, and other applicable laws.

KANU remains committed to its vision of a free, secure, and prosperous nation founded on the rule of law and equitable development. We look forward to overcoming challenges and continuing our transformative journey, and I am confident that with the ongoing support, KANU will emerge as a robust political institution.

.....
HON. GIDEON MOI
NATIONAL CHAIRMAN

DATE.....

6. Report of the National Executive Director

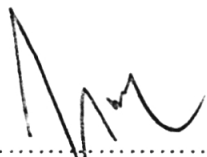
We wish to present the financial report for the year ended 30 June 2024 following the International Public Sector Accounting Standards. During the year our key responsibilities include:

1. Developing strategies for and realizing financial resource mobilization for the party.
2. Ensuring that the books of the party are Audited.
3. Participation in Party Programs both internal and external partners.
4. Continue to develop principles of stewardship, financial discipline, ethics and best practices to guide the party in matters of fiscal planning and Management.

Under section 35 of the Public Audit Act 2015 requirements and the Political Parties Act 2011, we managed to accomplish the following in time.

1. Develop work plans and budgets regarding the party's strategic plan for the current financial year and reports of the accounts for the year ended 30 June 2024.
2. Ensure that the books of accounts for the year ended 30 June 2024 are prepared in time and presented to the Auditor General and that the relevant income section of the same is extracted and published in the local daily newspaper Standard.

The key income drivers are more or less similar to the previous year as for the year ended 30 June 2024. They included government funding, contributions from the KANU Parliamentary group and Membership collection fees.


.....
**Mr. George Wainaina – MBS, HSC
National Secretary General**

DATE 10-01-2025

**Kenya African National Union
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7. Statement of Performance against Predetermined Objectives for FY 2023/2024

KANU Party has three strategic pillars and objectives within its strategic plan for the current Financial Year 2023/2024. 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

The 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 an annual basis. KANU Party achieved its performance targets set for the 2023/2024 period for its 3 strategic pillars, as indicated in the table below:

Strategic Pillar/Theme/Issues	Objective	Key Performance Indicators	Activities	Achievements
Recruit more members	To position the party on a 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 throughout 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 throughout the year	The party to be financially resourced, ready for higher activities

8. Corporate Governance Statement

Corporate Governance is the process by which organizations are directed controlled and held accountable to achieve long-term value for all stakeholders

The National Executive Committee of KENYA AFRICAN NATIONAL UNION (KANU) is responsible for the Governance of the party and is accountable to the members for ensuring that the party complies with the law and the highest standards of business ethics and corporate governance. Accordingly, the party officials attach very high importance to the generally accepted corporate governance practice.

9. Management Discussion and Analysis

The Party has been growing in membership and following. It attracted more candidates for all electoral seats in 2022 than in 2017.

10. Environmental and Sustainability Reporting

Introduction

The Kenya African National Union (KANU), underscores the paramount importance of environmental stewardship and sustainability as fundamental pillars of Kenya's climate action within the broader context of global initiatives. Explicitly aligned with the UN Sustainable Development Goal 13, which calls for urgent action to combat climate change and its repercussions, KANU accentuates its commitment to environmental conservation as enshrined in the Constitution of Kenya, 2010.

As articulated in Article 42 of the Constitution, every individual is vested with the right to a clean and healthy environment, a right that extends to benefit both the present and future generations. Correspondingly, Article 69 imposes a duty on every person to protect and conserve the environment, emphasizing the imperative of ecologically sustainable development and the judicious use of natural resources.

Role of Political Parties in Environmental Sustainability

Recognizing the pivotal role of political parties in advancing climate action, KANU, as a significant player in the legislative and executive arenas, pledges to expedite the achievement of sustainable environmental practices through comprehensive advocacy and tangible actions.

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Operating within the legislative realm, the party acknowledges its solemn duty to utilize its parliamentary representation at both national and county levels to champion and enact legislation aimed at safeguarding the environment from degradation.

The KANU 2022-2027 Manifesto, aptly titled; Back to Business: Our Commitment to a Transformative Agenda, intricately addresses the party's dedication to embedding environmental conservation and sustainability. Evident in Priority 4 – Greening Kenya, the manifesto underscores the detrimental impacts of climate change on the Kenyan economy, particularly considering the substantial contributions of the environment and resource sectors to the country's gross domestic product. KANU envisions a nation prioritizing the sustainable utilization of natural resources, enhancing climate resilience, and fostering adaptive capacity to champion environmental conservation.

Environmental Initiatives

In alignment with this vision, KANU, through its elected legislators, is actively proposing and establishing a legislative and policy framework conducive to green investment in critical sectors of the economy. The objective is to create green jobs, promote the use of sustainable energy, implement taxation measures in areas with high Greenhouse Gas emissions, and advocate for sustainable development practices, including widespread tree-planting initiatives.

Furthermore, the party demonstrates its commitment to reducing its ecological footprint through the digitization of internal systems and procedures, with the ultimate goal of transitioning to a paperless filing system. This initiative reflects a comprehensive approach to environmental responsibility within the organizational structure.

Complementing these efforts, KANU has spearheaded tree-planting exercises across its branches through various wings such as Kanu Women Congress (KWC), Kanu Youth Congress (KYC) and Kanu Women. This decentralized approach ensures that environmental conservation becomes ingrained in the party's ethos at all levels.

To bolster its endeavours, KANU has established a dedicated working committee on Climate Action. This committee's mandate involves the meticulous review of existing policies, critical analysis of proposals, and the formulation of practical solutions to ensure environmental sustainability. Collaborating with esteemed partners such as the Konrad Adenauer Foundation, the party has conducted capacity-building exercises. These initiatives aim to impart knowledge, enhance technical expertise, and fortify research capabilities among members, equipping them to effectively execute their responsibilities. Notably, members of this committee are slated to participate in international

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exchange programs, fostering advanced knowledge acquisition and cultivating fresh insights on global best practices in climate action.

Conclusion

KANU unequivocally commits itself to the substantial obligation of environmental conservation and sustainability, embodying its dedication through a multifaceted approach encompassing legislation, policy frameworks, internal practices, and community engagement.

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11. Report of the National Executive Council

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

i) Principal activities

The principal activity of Kenya's African National Union set out in 2 (b) above is to strive to establish a Government of Kenya based on democratic and good governance and constitutional principles of pluralistic democracy whilst promoting the rule of Law.

ii) Results

The results of Kenya African National Union for the year ended June 30, 2024, are set out on page 1-5.

iii) National Executive Council

The members of the NEC who served during the year are shown on page vii-viii.

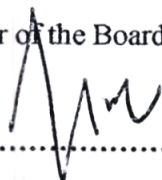
iv) Surplus remission

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 regulation is not applicable to Kenya African National Union.

v) Auditors

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

By Order of the Board



.....
George Wainaina
Secretary General

12. Statement of National Executive Council Responsibilities

Section 81 of the Public Finance Management Act, 2012 and the Political Parties Act, 2011 require the Council to prepare financial statements in respect of Kenya African National Union, 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 Council is also required to ensure that Kenya African National Union keeps proper accounting records which disclose with reasonable accuracy the financial position of the party. The Directors are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the party.

The Council 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, 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 Entity; (iii) Designing, implementing and maintaining internal controls relevant to the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements, and ensuring that they are free from material misstatements, whether due to error or fraud; (iv) Safeguarding the assets of the *Entity*; (v) Selecting and applying appropriate accounting policies; and (vi) Making accounting estimates that are reasonable in the circumstances.

The Council accept responsibility for the Party's financial statements, which have been prepared using appropriate accounting policies supported by reasonable and prudent judgements and estimates, in conformity with International Public Sector Accounting Standards (IPSAS), and in the manner required by the PFM Act, 2012 and the Political Parties Act, 2011. The Council is of the opinion that the Party's financial statements give a true and fair view of the state of Kenya African National Union's transactions during the financial year ended June 30, 2024, and of the Party's financial position as at that date. The Council further confirms the completeness of the accounting records maintained for the Party, which have been relied upon in the preparation of the Party's financial statements as well as the adequacy of the systems of internal financial control.

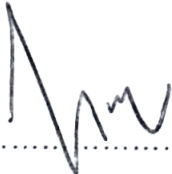
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Nothing has come to the attention of the Council to indicate that the Party will not remain a going concern for at least the next twelve months from the date of this statement.

Approval of the financial statements

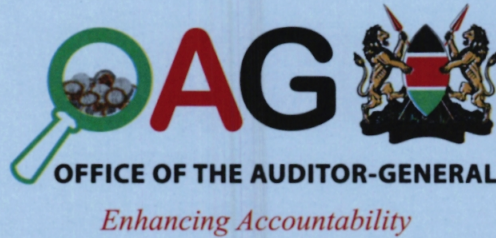
Kenya African National Union financial statements were approved by the Council on 10-01- 2024 and signed on its behalf by:

.....
Hon. Gideon Moi
National Chairman


.....
George Wainaina, MBS, HSC
Secretary General

REPUBLIC OF KENYA

Telephone: +254-(20) 3214000
Email: 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 KENYA AFRICAN NATIONAL UNION 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 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 the 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 the Government achieves value for money and that such funds are applied for the intended purpose; and,
- C. Report on the 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 the Lawfulness and Effectiveness in the Use of Public Resources, and the report on the Effectiveness of Internal Controls, Risk Management and Governance.

The three parts of the report aim to address the Auditor-General's statutory roles and responsibilities 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 Kenya African National Union set out on pages 1 to 29, which comprise 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 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 Kenya African National Union 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. Inaccuracies in the Financial Statements

Review of the financial statements presented for audit revealed the following anomalies:

2.1 Statement of Financial Position

The statement of financial position reflects receivables from exchange transactions comparative year's balance of Kshs.9,753,360 while the 2022/2023 audited financial statement reflected a balance of Kshs.9,097,000 resulting to an unexplained variance of Kshs.656,360. Further, the receivables from non-exchange transactions prior year balance of Kshs.2,434,800 differs from the 2022/2023 audited financial statements balance of Kshs.3,091,160, resulting to an unreconciled variance of Kshs.656,360.

2.2 Statement of Cash Flows

The statement of cash flows contains the following discrepancies:

- i. The statement cash flows reflects the 2022/2023 financial year increase in trade and other payables of Kshs.4,695,299, while the previous year's audited financial statements reflected a decrease of Kshs.95,304,701, resulting in an unexplained variance of Kshs.100,000,000.
- ii. The statement cash flows reflects comparative year repayment of borrowings balance of Kshs.100,000,000, while the audited 2022/2023 financial statements reflected a nil balance.
- iii. The financial statements reflect comparative year net decrease in cash and cash equivalents balance of Kshs.6,938,957, which differs from the audited 2022/2023 financial statements amount of Kshs.106,332,369, resulting in an unreconciled variance of Kshs.99,393,412.

2.3 Statement of Changes in Net Assets

The statement of changes in net assets indicates a fair value adjustment reserve of Kshs.2,630,535 which was not supported. Further, the statement of changes in net assets

reflects comparative year's total net assets balance of Kshs.9,954,468,035, while the 2022/2023 audited financial statements amounted to Kshs.11,635,352, resulting in an unexplained variance of Kshs.9,942,832,683.

2.4 Discrepancies Between Amounts in the Financial Statements and the Ledgers

The following discrepancies between the balances in the Notes to the financial statements and the ledgers were noted: for use of goods and services, trade and other payables and borrowing:

Description	Amounts as Per Notes to the Financial Statements (Kshs.)	Ledger Amounts (Kshs.)	Variance (Kshs.)
Bank Charges and Mpesa Charges	124,987	0	124,987
Compliance Check Fees	250,000	0	250,000
Meetings, Workshops and Conference	4,440,835	1,420,836	3,019,999
Office Supplies	318,000	318,800	(800)
Professional Fees	100,000	0	100,000
Salaries and Wages	7,831,955	0	7,831,955
Founders' Payables Account	175,390,297	0	175,390,297

In the circumstances, the accuracy and completeness of the financial statements for the year ended 30 June, 2024 could not be confirmed.

2. Unsupported Rental Revenue

The statement of financial performance reflects rental revenue from facilities of Kshs.1,372,600 as disclosed in Note 8 to the financial statements, which was not supported by schedules and lease agreements between the Party and the tenants.

In the circumstances, the accuracy and completeness of the rental revenue from facilities of Kshs.1,372,600 could not be confirmed.

3. Unsupported Program Expenses

The statement of financial performance reflects an amount of Kshs.14,320,730 for use of goods and services as disclosed in Note 9 to the financial statements. The amount includes Kshs.6,800,620 relating to programme expenses, out of which Kshs.3,465,000 was not supported with approved rates of accommodation allowances, notice or invitation letters for the activity, invoices for contingency expenses and KRA ETR receipts for fuel expenses. Further, payment vouchers were not provided for audit.

In the circumstances, the regularity, accuracy and completeness of the programme expenses of Kshs.3,465,000 incurred by the Party could not be confirmed.

4. Lack of Staff Records

The statement of financial performance reflects employee costs of Kshs.9,227,996 as disclosed in Note 5 to the financial statements. However, approved staff establishment and personnel records showing the appointments and terms of engagement of the compensated staff were not provided for audit verification. This is contrary to Section 74 (1) of the Employment Act 2007 that requires an employer to keep a written record of all employees employed by him, with whom he has entered into a contract.

In the circumstances, the completeness, accuracy and regularity of the employee costs of Kshs.9,227,996 could not be confirmed.

5. Unsupported Petty Cash Expenses

The statement of financial performance, as disclosed in Note 9 to the financial statements reflects an amount of Kshs.14,320,730 in respect to use of goods and services. The expenditure includes an amount of Kshs.318,000 spent on office supplies, out of which Kshs.180,000 was paid in form of petty cash. However, the amount was not supported by goods received notes, inspection reports or counter requisition and issue vouchers.

In the circumstances, the accuracy and completeness of Kshs.180,000 incurred by the Party as petty cash could not be confirmed.

In the circumstances, the accuracy and regularity of workshops and conference expenses of Kshs.1,080,835 could not be confirmed.

6. Unsupported Board of Management Expenses

The statement of financial performance, reflects an amount of Kshs.14,320,730 for use of goods and services as disclosed in Note 9 to the financial statements. Included in this amount is Kshs.4,440,835 spent on workshops and conferences, out of which Kshs.1,903,000 was incurred by the National Management Committee. However, verification of documents revealed that the Committee is not defined in the Party's Constitution as one of its Organs of management. Further, the payments were not supported by approved rates for allowances, memos/notices for the activity, a schedule acknowledging payments by beneficiaries, an attendance schedule and approved minutes from the meetings.

In the circumstances, the accuracy and completeness of Kshs.1,903,000 incurred by the Party could not be confirmed.

7. Unsupported Workshop Expenses

The statement of financial performance reflects an amount of Kshs.14,320,730 for use of goods and services as disclosed in Note 9 to the financial statements. Included in this amount is Kshs.4,440,835 relating to workshops and conference out of which Kshs.1,080,835 was incurred by Party official while attending a conference in Washington

DC. However, the payment of Kshs.1,080,835 was not supported with approved memo for the activity, invoice and receipt for visa processed, boarding passes and a copy of passport to show date of entry and exit at various ports.

In the circumstances, the accuracy and regularity of workshops and conference expenses of Kshs.1,080,835 could not be confirmed.

8. Incorrect Depreciation Rates and Amortization Expenses

The statement of financial performance, reflects an amount of Kshs.308,095 in respect of depreciation and amortization expenses as disclosed in Note 12 to the financial statements. However, the rates of depreciation used was at variance with rates in the Guidelines on Assets and Liabilities Management issued by The National Treasury in 2020.

In the circumstances, the accuracy of the depreciation and amortization expenses of Kshs.308,095 could not be confirmed.

9. Unsupported Land and Buildings

The statement of financial position reflects property plant and equipment balance of Kshs.10,158,180,552 as disclosed in Note 18 to the financial statements, which include amounts of Kshs.1,953,000,000 and Kshs.8,203,500,000 for land building respectively. However, the Party Management did not provide the ownership documents and valuation reports to ascertain the ownership and values for the land and buildings.

In the circumstances, the accuracy, completeness and ownership of the land and buildings totalling Kshs.10,156,500,000 could not be confirmed.

10. Unsupported Borrowings

The statement of financial position reflects borrowings balance of Kshs.175,390,297, as disclosed in Note 20 to the financial statements. However, the borrowing was not supported with detailed age analysis, ledgers, Board resolution/approvals, or loan agreements.

In the circumstances, the accuracy and completeness of the borrowings balance of Kshs.175,390,297 could not be confirmed.

11. Unsupported Trade and Other Payables

The statement of financial position reflects trade and other payables balance of Kshs.37,352,734 as disclosed in Note 19 to the financial statements. However, the balance was not supported by schedules, invoices and payment vouchers.

In the circumstances, the accuracy and completeness of the trade and other payables balance of Kshs.37,352,734 could not be confirmed.

12. Unsupported Cash and Cash Equivalents

The statement of financial position reflects cash and cash equivalents balance of Kshs.444,018. However, the balance was not supported by bank reconciliation

statements and cash books. Further, as disclosed in Note 15 to the financial statements, the amount includes Kshs.139,403 held in Mpesa account. However, no reconciliation or Mpesa account statements as at 30 June 2024 were provided for audit review.

In the circumstances, the accuracy and completeness of the cash and cash equivalents balance of Kshs.444,018 could not be confirmed.

The audit was conducted in accordance with the International Standards of Supreme Audit Institutions (ISSAIs). I am independent of the Kenya African National Union Management in accordance with ISSAI 130 on the 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.

Key Audit Matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in my professional judgement, are of most significance in the audit of the financial statements. Except for the matters described in the Basis for Adverse Opinion section of my report, I have determined that there are no other matters to communicate in my report.

Other Matter

Unresolved Prior Year Matter

In the audit report of the previous year, several issues were raised under the Report on the Financial Statements, Report on Lawfulness and Effectiveness in Use of Public Resources, and Report on Effectiveness of Internal Controls, Risk Management and Governance. However, the issues had not been resolved as at 30 June, 2024. Management did not give any explanation for failure to resolve the issues or for the failure to adhere to the provisions of the Public Sector Accounting Standards Board reporting templates.

Other Information

Management is responsible for the other information set out in roman iv to xx which comprise of Key Entity Information and Management, Chairman's Statement, Report of the National Executive Director, Statement of Performance Against Predetermined Objectives, Corporate Governance Statement, Management Discussion and Analysis, Environmental and Sustainability Reporting, Report of the National Executive Council and Statement of the National Executive Council's Responsibilities. The Other Information does not include the financial statements and my audit report thereon. 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.

In connection with my audit on the Party's 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 and I am required to report that fact. Based on the audit procedures performed, because of the significance of the matters described in my Basis for Adverse Opinion, I confirm that the Other Information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements.

REPORT ON THE LAWFULNESS AND EFFECTIVENESS IN USE OF PUBLIC RESOURCES

Conclusion

As required by Article 229(6) of the Constitution, based on the audit procedures performed, because of the significance of the matters discussed in the Basis for Adverse Opinion and Basis for Conclusion on Lawfulness and Effectiveness in the Use of Public Resources sections of my report, I confirm 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 the year ended 30 June, 2024 were submitted on 4 October, 2024 after statutory deadline of 30 September, 2024. This was contrary to Section 31(2) of the Political Parties Act, 2011 (Revised 2022) which requires a political party to prepare and submit the 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. Failure to Establish Party Offices in at Least 24 Counties

As reported in the previous year, the Party had established only five (5) County offices. This was contrary to Section 7(f)(iii) of the Political Parties Act, 2011, which states that a political party shall be qualified to be fully registered if it has submitted to the Registrar the locations and addresses of the branch offices of the Party, in more than half of the Counties.

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

3. Lack of an Approved Budget

The party did not provide an approved budget for audit verification and therefore the basis and regularity of its spending could not be established. This was contrary to Regulation 31(1) of the Public Finance Management (National Government) Regulations, 2015 that requires the Accounting Officer to prepare the estimates for the Party in conformity with the Constitution, the Act and the Regulations.

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

4. Failure to Sign the Annual Reports

Review of the financial statement presented for audit revealed that the Chairman's Statement, the Report of the National Executive Council, the Statement of National Executive Council Responsibilities were not signed.

In the circumstances, the financial statements did not comply with the Public Sector Accounting Standards Board reporting template.

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 THE EFFECTIVENESS OF INTERNAL CONTROLS, RISK MANAGEMENT AND GOVERNANCE

Conclusion

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

Basis for Conclusion

1. Lack of Management Policies and Procedures Manuals

A review of the internal controls and risk management strategies revealed that the Party did not have a Finance Policy and Procedures Manual, Risk Management Policy, Human Resource Policies and Procedures Manual, Salary Structure, Remuneration Policy for Party Officials and Disaster Recovery Plan to provide formal guidance on the conduct and management of internal procedures and processes for its key operations.

In the circumstances, the effectiveness of risk management and internal controls could not be confirmed.

2. Lack of an Internal Audit Function

During the year under review, the Party did not have an internal audit unit contrary to Section 73(1) (b) of the Public Finance Management Act, 2012 which requires every National Government entity to maintain internal auditing arrangements that adheres to the guidelines issued by the Public Sector Accounting Standards Board.

In the circumstances, the effectiveness of the Party's internal controls and governance structures on financial and non-financial performance management could not be confirmed.

3. Goods Not Taken on Charge

The statement of financial performance reflects an amount of Kshs.14,320,730 for use of goods and services as disclosed in Note 4 to the financial statements. The amount includes Kshs.448,000 for procured goods which were not supported by delivery notes, inspection and acceptance reports and counter receipt vouchers.

In the circumstances, the existence of effective internal controls on inventory could not be confirmed.

4. Non-Tagging of Assets

The statement of financial position reflects a balance of Kshs.10,158,180,552 in respect to property, plant and equipment as disclosed in Note 12 to the financial statements. However, physical verification revealed that the assets had no unique identification or tag numbers, contrary to Part 4.8 (iii) (g) of the National Treasury Guidelines on Asset and Liability Management in The Public Sector, issued in March 2020.

In the circumstances, the effectiveness of internal controls 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 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 control, risk management and overall 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 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

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

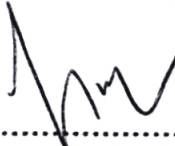
13 January, 2025

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

	Notes	2023-2024	2022-2023
Revenue from non-exchange transactions			
Transfers from other governments entities	6	13,165,099	11,969,020
Public contributions and donations	7	6,706,898	11,471,510
		19,871,997	23,440,530
Revenue from exchange transactions			
Rental revenue from facilities and equipment	8	1,372,600	570,000
Total revenue		21,244,597	24,010,530
Expenses			
Use of goods and services	9	14,320,730	13,881,038
Employee costs	10	7,831,955	7,693,000
Board Expenses	11	-	900,000
Depreciation and amortization expense	12	308,095	521,935
Repairs and maintenance	13	157,300	-
Total expenses		22,618,080	22,995,973
(Deficit)/ surplus before tax		(1,373,483)	1,014,557
Taxation	14	-	-
(Deficit)/ surplus for the year		(1,373,483)	1,014,557

The notes set out on pages 7 to 28 form an integral part of these Financial Statements. The Financial Statements set out on pages 1 to 5 were signed on behalf of the National Executive Council by:


.....


Name: George Wainaina
Secretary General

Date 10-01-2025


.....

Name: GILBERT MUTHYA
Head of Finance
ICPAK M/No: 19191

Date 10-01-2025


.....

Name: Edward Kivuvani
National Treasurer

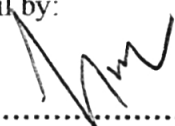
Date 10-01-2025


**Kenya African National Union
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15 Statement of Financial Position as at 30 June 2024

	2023	2024 - 2024	2024
		Shs	Shs
Assets			
Current Assets			
Cash and Cash equivalents	15	444,018	1,030,194
Receivables from Exchange Transactions	16 (a)	1,325,000	9,753,360
Receivables from Non-Exchange Transactions	17	3,257,478	2,434,800
Total Current Assets		5,026,496	13,218,354
Non-Current Assets			
Property, Plant and Equipment	18	10,158,180,552	10,158,362,252
Total Non-Current Assets		10,158,180,552	10,158,362,252
Total Assets (A)		10,163,207,048	10,171,580,606
Liabilities			
Current Liabilities			
Trade and Other Payables	19	37,352,734	41,722,274
Total Current Liabilities		37,352,734	41,722,274
Non-Current Liabilities			
Borrowings	20	175,390,297	175,390,297
Total Non-Current Liabilities		175,390,297	175,390,297
Total Liabilities (B)		212,743,031	217,112,571
Net Assets (A-B)		9,950,464,017	9,954,468,035
Represented by:			
Accumulated Surplus		10,261,869	11,635,352
Capital Fund		9,940,202,148	9,942,832,683
Net Assets		9,950,464,017	9,954,468,035

The financial statements set out on pages 1 to 5 were signed on behalf of the National Executive Council by:


.....
Name: George Wainaina
Secretary General


.....
Name: Gilbert Muthira
Head of Finance
ICPAK M/No: 19191


.....
Name: Edward Kivuvani
National Treasurer

Date 10-01-2025

Date 10-01-2025

Date 10-01-2025

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

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	-	-	-	10,620,795	-	-	10,620,795
Surplus for the year	-	-	-	1,014,557	-	-	1,014,557
Adjustments from previous years	-	-	9,942,832,683	-	-	-	9,942,832,683
As at June 30, 2023	-	-	9,942,832,683	11,635,352	-	-	9,954,468,035
As at July 1, 2023	-	-	9,942,832,683	11,635,352	-	-	9,954,468,035
(Deficit) for the year	-	-	-	(1,373,483)	-	-	(1,373,483)
Adjustments for the year	-	-	(2,630,535)	-	-	-	(2,630,535)
As at June 30, 2024	-	-	9,940,202,148	10,261,869	-	-	9,950,464,017

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

	Notes	2023-2024	2022-2023
		Kshs	Kshs
Cash flows (used in)/ from operating activities			
Receipts			
Transfers from other government entities		13,165,099	11,969,020
Public contributions and donations		6,706,898	11,471,510
Rental revenue from facilities and equipment		1,372,600	570,000
Total receipts		21,244,597	24,010,530
Payments			
Use of goods and services		14,320,730	13,881,038
Employee costs		7,831,955	7,693,000
Board Expenses		-	900,000
Repairs and maintenance		157,300	-
Total payments		22,309,985	22,474,038
Net cash flows (used in)/ from operating activities		(1,065,388)	1,536,492
Cash flows (used in) investing activities			
Purchase of PPE and Intangible assets		(130,000)	(10,156,354,065)
Decrease/ (Increase) in receivables		7,605,682	(12,188,160)
(Decrease)/ Increase in trade and other payables		(4,369,540)	4,695,299
Adjustment in the year		(2,626,930)	-
Net cash flows (used in) investing activities		479212	(10,162,310,434)
Cash flows (used in) financing activities			
Repayment of borrowings		-	(100,000,000)
Net cash flows (used in) financing Activities		-	(100,000,000)
Net (decrease) in cash & cash equivalents		(586,176)	(6,938,957)
Cash and cash equivalents at 1 July	15	1,030,194	7,969,151
Cash and cash equivalents at 30 June	15	444,018	1,030,194

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

	Original budget	Adjustments	Final budget	Actual on comparable basis	Performance difference	% of utilization
	Kshs	Kshs	Kshs	Kshs	Kshs	
	a	b	C=(a+b)	d	e=(c-d)	f=d/c*100
Revenue						
Transfers from Other Government entities	24,028,789	-	24,028,789	13,165,099	10,863,690	45
Public Contributions and Donations	7,080,000	-	7,080,000	6,706,898	373,102	5
Rental Revenue from Facilities and Equipment	12,000,000	-	12,000,000	1,372,600	10,627,400	89
Total Income	43,108,789	-	43,108,789	21,244,597	21,864,192	51
Expenses						
Use of Goods and Services	16,485,424	-	16,485,424	14,320,730	2,164,694	13
Employee costs	9,454,176	-	9,454,176	9,227,996	226,180	2
Remuneration of Directors	2,160,000	-	2,160,000	-	2,160,000	100
Repairs and Maintenance	240,000	-	240,000	157,300	82,700	34
Total Expenditure	28,339,600	-	28,339,600	24,014,121	4,325,479	15
(Deficit) for the period	14,769,189	-	14,769,189	(2,769,524)	17,538,713	(19)
Capital Expenditure	376,000	-	376,000	130,000	246,000	65

19. Notes to the Financial Statements

1. General Information

KANU was established by and derives its authority and accountability from Political Parties Act, 2011. The party is wholly owned by members of the party and is domiciled in Kenya. The party's principal activity is to promote a united social democratic party that seeks to develop a fundamentally united Kenya through the ideals and principles of democracy that promote equality, justice, peace, freedom and equitable distribution of resources.

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 State Corporations Act, the Political Parties Act, 2011, and International Public Sector Accounting Standards (IPSAS). The accounting policies adopted have been consistently applied to all the years presented.

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Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)

3. Adoption of New and Revised Standards

- i. New and amended standards and interpretations in issue effective in the year ended 30 June 2024.*

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

- ii. New and amended standards and interpretations in issue but not yet effective in the year ended 30 June 2024*

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>
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>
IPSAS 45- Property Plant and Equipment	<p><i>Applicable 1st January 2025</i></p> <p>The standard supersedes IPSAS 17 on Property, Plant and Equipment. IPSAS 45 has additional guidance/ new guidance for heritage assets, infrastructure assets and measurement. Heritage assets were previously excluded from the scope of IPSAS 17 in IPSAS 45, heritage assets that satisfy the definition of PPE shall be recognised as assets if they meet the criteria in the standard.</p>

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

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Standard	Effective date and impact:
	public sector entities geared to provide guidance to entities that provide transfers on accounting for such transfers.
IPSAS 49- Retirement Benefit Plans	<i>Applicable 1st January 2026</i> 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.

iii. Early adoption of standards

The Party 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

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. 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

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 NEC. Subsequent revisions or additional appropriations were made to the approved budget in accordance with specific approvals from the appropriate authorities. The additional appropriations are added to the original budget by the Entity upon receiving the respective approvals in order to conclude the final budget. Accordingly, the Party recorded additional appropriations on the 2024 budget following the governing body's approval.

The Party's budget is prepared on a different basis to the actual income and expenditure disclosed in the financial statements. The financial statements are prepared on accrual basis using a classification based on the nature of expenses in the statement of financial performance, whereas the budget is prepared on a cash basis. The amounts in the financial statements were recast from the accrual basis to the cash basis and reclassified by presentation to be on the same basis as the approved budget. A comparison of budget and actual amounts, prepared on a comparable basis to the approved budget, is then presented in the statement of comparison of budget and actual amounts. In addition to the Basis difference, adjustments to amounts in the financial statements

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Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)

Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

are also made for differences in the formats and classification schemes adopted for the presentation of the financial statements and the approved budget. A statement to reconcile the actual amounts on a comparable basis included in the statement of comparison of budget and actual amounts and the actuals as per the statement of financial performance has been presented under section xxx of 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 Party 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.

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.

Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)

Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

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 Entity and the same taxation authority.

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.

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 Party 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

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Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)

Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

is acquired in a non-exchange transaction for nil or nominal consideration the asset is initially measured at its fair value.

Assets are depreciated yearly. Depreciation is calculated on a reducing balance basis. To write down the cost of each asset to its residual value and its estimated useful life using the following annual rates:

Computer and ICT Equipment- 25%

Furniture and fittings – 10%

Plant and Equipment – 10%

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. 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

Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

either finite or indefinite. Intangible assets with an indefinite useful life are assessed for impairment at each reporting date.)

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.

h) 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 Party.

i) 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

Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)

Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

reimbursement is virtually certain. The expense relating to any provision is presented in the statement of financial performance net of any reimbursement.

j) Social Benefits

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

k) Contingent liabilities

The 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.

l) Contingent assets

The Entity does not recognize a contingent asset but discloses details of a possible asset whose existence is contingent on the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the Entity in the notes to the financial statements. Contingent assets are assessed continually to ensure that developments are appropriately reflected in the financial statements. If it has become virtually certain that an inflow of economic benefits or service potential will arise and the asset's value can be measured reliably, the asset and the related revenue are recognized in the financial statements of the period in which the change occurs.

m) 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.

n) Employee benefits

Retirement benefit plans

The Party provides retirement benefits for its employees. Defined contribution plans are post-employment benefit plans under which an Entity pays fixed contributions into a separate Entity (a

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Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)

Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

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.

o) 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.

p) 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.

q) 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.

r) 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

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Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)

Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

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.

s) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash on hand and cash at bank, short-term deposits on call and highly liquid investments with an original maturity of three months or less, which are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and are subject to insignificant risk of changes in value. Bank account balances include amounts held at 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 accounted for at the end of the financial year.

t) Comparative figures

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

u) Subsequent events

There have been no events subsequent to the financial year end with a significant impact on the financial statements for the year ended June 30, 2024.

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

Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)

Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

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 Party.
- 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.

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Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)

6. Transfers from Other Government entities

Description	2023-2024	2022-2023
	KShs	KShs
Unconditional Grants		
Operational Grant	13,165,099	11,969,020
Total Government Grants And Subsidies	13,165,099	11,969,020

(Income from Office of Registrar of Political Parties (ORPP))

b) 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 (2023-2024)	2022-2023
	KShs	KShs	KShs	KShs	KShs
Office of the Registrar of Political Parties	13,165,099	-	-	13,165,099	11,969,020
Total	13,165,099	-	-	13,165,099	11,969,020

7. Public Contributions and Donations

Description	2023-2024	2022-2023
	Kshs	Kshs
Membership and nomination fees	77,898	8,372,910
Members of the Parliamentary Group	2,160,000	1,307,400
Members of the county assembly	2,900,000	1,791,200
Other Public Donations	1,569,000	-
Total Transfers and Sponsorships	6,706,898	11,471,510
Reconciliation Of Public Contributions and Donations		
Balance Unspent at the Beginning of The Year	-	7,968,849
Current Year Receipts	6,706,898	3,502,661

(Revenue from Members' contributions to the party)

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Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)

8. Rental Revenue from Facilities and Equipment

Description	Insert Current FY	Insert Comparative FY
	Kshs	Kshs
Operating Lease Revenues	1,372,600	570,000
Total Rentals	1,372,600	570,000

(Revenue earned from the organisation facilities)

9. Use of Goods and Services

Description	2023-2024	2022-2023
	Kshs	Kshs
Public rallies nominations and campaigns	-	610,000
Meetings workshops and conference	4,440,835	8,491,564
Auditor General Audit fees	-	-
Compliance check fees	250,000	-
Publishing, subscriptions and legal services	164,940	3,313,909
Professional fees	100,000	-
Office Supplies	318,000	473,500
Office Stationery	60,000	132,806
Security	-	168,800
Telecommunication and internet	660,348	597,480
Cleaning Services	30,000	33,880
Programmes	6,800,620	-
Transport	429,000	-
Party merchandise expenses	153,000	-
KANU party title deed processing and valuations	789,000	-
Bank charges and mpesa charges	124,987	59,099
	14,320,730	13,881,038

10. Employee Costs

Description	2023-2024	2022-2023
	Kshs	Kshs
Salaries and wages	7,831,955	7,693,000
Employee costs	7,831,955	7,693,000

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Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)

11. Board Expenses

Description	2023-2024	2022-2023
	Kshs	Kshs
Sitting Allowances	-	900,000
Total	-	900,000

12. Depreciation and Amortization Expense

Description	2023-2024	2022-2023
	Kshs	Kshs
Property, plant and equipment	308,095	521,935
Total depreciation and amortization	308,095	521,935

13. Repairs and Maintenance

Description	2023-2024	2022-2023
	Kshs	Kshs
Furniture and Fittings	157,300	-
Total Repairs and Maintenance	157,300	-

14. Taxation

Description	2023-2024	2022-2023
	Kshs	Kshs
Current income tax charge	-	-
Tax charged on rental income	-	-
Tax charged on interest income	-	-
Deferred tax: [note 22]	-	-
Original and reversal of temporary differences	-	-
Income tax expense reported in the statement of financial performance	-	-

15. Cash and Cash Equivalents

Description	2023-2024	2022-2023
	Kshs	Kshs
Current Account	444,018	1,030,194
Total Cash And Cash Equivalents	444,018	1,030,194

**Kenya African National Union
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Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)

Detailed Analysis of the Cash and Cash Equivalents

Financial Institution	Account number	2023-2024	2022-2023
		Kshs	Kshs
a) Current Account			
Kenya Commercial Bank	1205576142	95,090	470,718
Cooperative Bank (ORPP)	1120011317900	50,557	35,071
Cooperative Bank	1120011317901	155,386	524,405
Petty cash		3,582	-
Mpesa account		139,403	-
Grand Total		444,018	1,030,194

16. Receivables from Exchange Transactions

(a) Receivables from Exchange Transactions (Current)

Description	2023-2024	2022-2023
	Kshs	Kshs
Receivables		
Rent arrears	-	9,097,000
Members of Parliament	510,000	-
Members of the County Assembly	815,000	656,360
Total Current Receivables	1,325,000	9,753,360

(Receivables is the make-up of payment in arrears from MCAs and MPs)

(b) Ageing analysis for Receivables from exchange transactions

Description	2023-2024		2022-2023	
	Current FY	% of the total	Comparative FY	% of the total
Less than 1 year	1,325,000	100%	656,360	7%
Between 1- 2 years	-	-	-	-
Between 2-3 years	-	-	-	-
Over 3 years	-	-	9,097,000	93%
Total (a+b)	1,325,000	100%	9,753,360	100%

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Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)

17. Receivables from Non-Exchange Transactions

Description	2023-2024		2022-2023	
	Kshs		Kshs	
Office of the Registrar of Political Parties	3,257,478		2,434,800	
Total receivables from non-exchange transactions	3,257,478		2,434,800	
Ageing Analysis- Receivables from non-exchange transactions	Current FY	% of the total	Comparative FY	% of the total
Less than 1 year	3,257,478	100%	2,434,800	100%
Between 1-2 years	-	-	-	-
Over 3 years	-	-	-	-
Total	3,257,478	100%	2,434,800	100%

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Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)

18. Property, Plant and Equipment

Cost	Land and Buildings	Furniture and fittings	Computers	Other Assets (specify)	Total
	Kshs	Kshs	Kshs	Kshs	Kshs
At 1 July 2023	10,156,500,000	1,057,479	1,092,251	234,457	10,158,884,187
Additions	-	-	-	130,000	130,000
As At 30 th 2024	10,156,500,000	1,057,479	1,092,251	364,457	10,159,014,187
At 1 July 2023	-	132,185	364,047	29,307	525,539
Depreciation for the year	-	92,529	182,051	33,515	308,095
As At 30 th 2024	-	224,714	546,098	62,822	833,635
Net Book Values					
As at 30 th June (comparative FY)	10,156,500,000	832,765	546,153	301,635	10,158,180,552
As at 30 th June (Current FY)	10,156,500,000	925,294	728,204	205,150	10,158,358,648

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Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)

19. Trade and Other Payables

Description	2023-2024	2022-2023
	Kshs	Kshs
Trade payables	37,352,734	41,722,274
Total trade and other payables	37,352,734	41,722,274

Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)

20. Borrowings

Description	2023-2024	2022-2023
	Kshs	Kshs
a) Domestic (Founders) borrowings		
Balance at beginning of the year	175,390,297	175,390,297
Domestic borrowings during the year	-	-
Repayments during the year	-	-
Balance at end of the year	175,390,297	175,390,297

21. Taxation

Description	2023-2024	2022-2023
	Kshs	Kshs
At beginning of the year	-	-
Income tax charge for the year (note 14)	-	-
Under/(over) provision in prior year/s (note 14)	-	-
Income tax paid during the year	-	-
At end of the year	-	-

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Notes to The Financial Statements (Continued)

22. Deferred Tax Liability

Deferred tax is calculated on all temporary differences under the liability method using the enacted tax rate, currently 30%. The net deferred tax liability at year end is attributable to the following items:

Description	2023-2024	2022-2023
	Kshs	Kshs
Accelerated capital allowances	-	-
Unrealised exchange gains/(losses)	-	-
Revaluation surplus	-	-
Tax losses carried forward	-	-
Provisions for liabilities and charges	-	-
Net deferred tax liability/(asset)	-	-
The movement on the deferred tax account is as follows:		
Balance at beginning of the year	-	-
Credit to revaluation reserve	-	-
Under provision in prior year	-	-
Income statement charge/(credit)	-	-
Balance at end of the year	-	-

23. Cash Generated from Operations

Description	2023-2024	2022-2023
	Kshs	Kshs
(Deficit)/ surplus for the year before tax	(2,769,524)	1,014,557
Adjusted for:		
Depreciation	308,095	521,935
Non-cash grants received	-	-
Contributed assets	-	-
Contribution to impairment allowance	-	-
Working capital adjustments		
Decrease/ (increase) in receivables	7,605,682	(12,188,160)
Increase in deferred income	-	-
(Decrease)/ increase in payables	(4,369,540)	4,695,299
Increase in payments received in advance	-	-
Net cash flow from operating activities	774,713	(5,956,369)

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Notes to The Financial Statements (Continued)

24. Related Party Disclosures

Nature of related party relationships

Entities and other parties related to the Party include those parties who have ability to exercise control or exercise significant influence over its operating and financial decisions. Related parties include management personnel, their associates and close family members.

Other related parties include:

- i) Office of the Registrar of Political Parties.

25. Events after the Reporting Period

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

26. Currency

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

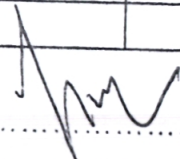
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20. Appendices

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 (Resolved / Not Resolved)	Timeframe (Put a date when you expect the issue to be resolved)

.....

 George Wainaina MBS, HSC (Secretary General)
 Date: 10-01-2025

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Appendix II: 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			Others - must be specific	Total Transfers during the Year
					Capital Fund	Deferred Income	Receivables		
Office of the Registrar of Political Parties	04/07/2023	Direct Payment	2,434,800	-	-	-	2,434,800	-	2,434,800
Office of the Registrar of Political Parties	06/10/2023	Direct Payment	6,007,197.25	6,007,197.25	-	-	-	-	6,007,197.25
Office of the Registrar of Political Parties	29/01/2024	Direct Payment	3,900,423.75	3,900,423.75	-	-	-	-	3,900,423.75
Total			12,342,421	9,907,621	-	-	2,434,800	-	12,342,421