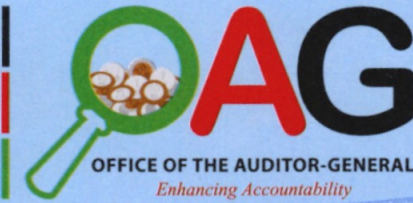


REPUBLIC OF KENYA



REPORT

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY PAPERS LAID

DATE: 03 MAR 2026 DAY: Tuesday

TABLED BY: Hon. Naomi Wageri MP Deputy Majority Whip

CLERK-AT-TABLE: Mado Atabo

PARLIAMENT OF KENYA LIBRARY

THE AUDITOR-GENERAL

ON

**NATIONAL ORDINARY PEOPLE
EMPOWERMENT UNION**

**FOR THE YEAR ENDED
30 JUNE, 2025**



(NATIONAL ORDINARY PEOPLE EMPOWEMENT UNION)

ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED

30TH JUNE 2025

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



(NATIONAL ORDINARY PEOPLE EMPOWEMENT UNION)

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(NATIONAL ORDINARY PEOPLE EMPOWERMENT UNION(NOPEU))
Annual Report and Financial Statements for the year ended June 30, 2025

Table of Contents.....	Page
1. Acronyms and Definition of Key Terms	iii
2. Key Political Party Information and Management	iv
3. The National Executive Council/Committee.....	viii
4. Key Management/Secretariat Team.....	ix
5. Chairman’s Statement.....	x
6. Report of the Secretary-General.....	xi
7. Statement of Performance against Predetermined Objectives for FY 2024/2025	xii
8. Governance Statement	xiii
9. Management Discussion and Analysis	xv
10. Environmental and Sustainability Reporting	xvii
11. Report of the National Executive Council/Committee.....	xviii
12. Statement of the National Executive Council Responsibilities	xix
13. Report of the Independent Auditor for the Financial Statements of <i>National Ordinary People Empowerment Union (NOPEU)</i>	xxi
14. Statement of Financial Performance for the year ended 30 June 2025	1
15. Statement of Financial Position as at 30 June 2025	2
16. Statement of Changes in Net Assets for the year ended 30 June 2025.....	3
17. Statement of Cash Flows for the year ended 30 June 2025.....	4
18. Statement of Comparison of Budget and Actual amounts for the year ended 30 June 2025	5
19. Notes to the Financial Statements.....	7
22. Appendices.....	31

1. Acronyms and Definition of Key Terms

A: Acronyms

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

B: Definition of Key Terms

Fiduciary Management- Members of management who are directly entrusted with the responsibility of managing the organization's financial resources.

The Secretary-General is the accounting officer of the Political Party
Comparative Year- Means the prior period.

2. Key Political Party Information and Management

(a) Background information

National Ordinary people empowerment union Party was fully registered under the Political parties Act, 2011 on 23rd October 2019. The Party is domiciled in Kenya and has 2 branches in 24 counties.

(b) Principal Activities

The principal activity/mission/ mandate of the Party is to ...

- (a) Recruit and enlist members.
- (b) Nominate candidates for elections.
- (c) Promote representation in Parliament and county assemblies of women, persons with disabilities, youth, ethnic and other minorities, and marginalized communities.
- (d) Sensitize the public on the functioning of the political and electoral system.
- (e) Promote and enhance national unity.
- (f) Mobilize citizens to participate in political decisions.
- (g) Solicit and articulate public policy priorities as identified by its members; and
- (h) Shape and influence public policy.

Party Vision

The party's vision is a prosperous, corruption-free country, providing equal opportunities to all its citizens.

Party Mission statement

To establish a democratic society, free of corruption, which respects the cultural and economic diversity of all Kenyans.

Objectives of the party

- To form a government of Kenya which is free of corruption, favourism, nepotism and based on the principles of the rule of law, unity, peace and fairness.
- To participate in elections whenever they are held periodically in Kenya by fielding candidates for all positions including presidential, parliamentary, senatorial, gubernatorial and county assemblies' membership.
- To provide quality leadership in all public sector institutions in Kenya in matters of governance, economic, social and cultural development.
- To Encourage and promote coalition among parties pursuing similar objectives in Kenya.

(NATIONAL ORDINARY PEOPLE EMPOWERMENT UNION(NOPEU))
Annual Report and Financial Statements for the year ended June 30, 2025

- To improve the quality of life for Kenyans through promoting the eradication of ignorance, poverty and disease.

(c) Key Management

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

No.	Designation	Responsibility
1.	NDC/NGC;	Review party policies & programmes
2.	NEC	Supervise National secretariat
3.	SG	Coordination and communication
4.	Treasurer	In charge of party finances

(d) Fiduciary Management

The key management personnel who held office during the financial year ended 30th June 2025 and who had direct fiduciary responsibility were:

No.	Designation	Name
1.	Secretary General	Rodgers Mwiti
2.	Head of Finance	CPA Catherine Matingwony
3.	Head of Procurement	Clare Miriam Jimmy
4.	National Chairman	Gervasio Mithika
5.	National Treasurer	Kevin Malinga

(e) Fiduciary Oversight Arrangements

Audit and Finance Committee Activities

The audit committee helps the National Executive Committee with corporate governance. It is a creation of the National Executive committee of the party. Its membership is comprised of the treasurer and two deputies, the chairperson of the finance and resource mobilization and the chairperson of the strategic planning committee. The primary role of the audit committee is to assist the National executive committee with its corporate governance oversight responsibilities in ensuring that:

- External Auditing-Processes are carried out independently without interference so as to guarantee the integrity of the party's financial statements
- Regulatory and legal-Requirements of the government inclusive of the NOPEU code of conduct are in total compliance at all levels of the government.
- Risk Management-To ensure that the allocation of the party's resources are optimised and conforms to the party's goals and objectives.

However, from time to time the audit committee may be called upon to address specific issues that fall outside of its primary role by the National Executive Committee.

(f) Party Headquarters

P.O. Box 17987-00500
Railways Go Down
Bunyala Road
Nairobi, KENYA

(g) Party Contacts

Telephone: (254) 726865812
E-mail: infonopeu@gmail.com
Website: <https://nopeuparty.co.ke>

(h) Party Bankers

1. Equity Bank of Kenya
Parliament Road Branch
P.O. Box 60000
City Square 00200

(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

(k) Party Legal Advisor

Amos Mugambi
P. O. Box 20261-00100
Nairobi

3. The National Executive Council/Committee

National Chairman-Gervasio Mithika

Date of assumption of Office-October 2019

Gender-Male

Academic Qualification-Diploma in communication

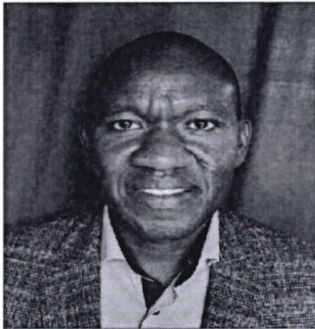


Secretary General-Rodgers Mpuri

Date of assumption of Office-October 2019

Gender-Male

Academic Qualification-BCom



National Treasurer-Kevin Malinga

Date of assumption of Office-October 2019

Gender-Male

Academic Qualification-BCom Finance



4. Key Management/Secretariat Team

Name	Position	Responsibility
Rodgers Mwiti	Secretary General	Accounting Officer/ Secretary to the NEC
Hon. Apuri	Executive Director	Head of Secretariat
CPA Catherine Matingwony	Finance Manager	Heads Finance & Accounts
Gervasio Mithika	Head of Operations	Management of party affairs
Kevin Malinga	National Treasurer	In charge of party finances

5. Chairman's Statement



We are obligated by the Political Parties Act 2011 to prepare annual financial statements in respect of the National Ordinary People Empowerment Union, which statements are expected to present a true and fair view of the state of affairs of our Party including the operating results at the end of each fiscal year. The Public Finance Management Act 2012 at Section 81, Section 31 of the Political Parties Act 2011 and Public Audit requirements requires of us to prepare the said statements and present the same to the offices of the Registrar of Political Parties and Auditor General respectively not later than September 30" every year. In pursuit of the foregoing obligations, and exercising its mandate under the NOPEU Constitution, the National Executive Committee approved the work plan and annual budget for the financial year under review within the framework of our Strategic Plan. Accordingly, we have submitted the report and accounts for the year ended June 30, 2025 to the Auditor General. We have also published in the local daily newspapers the applicable income section of the accounts for year ended in accordance with Section 29(1) of the Political Parties Act 2011. The year ending June 30, 2025 has been a fairly busy year for our Party. I wish to thank members of the National Executive Committee for their stewardship as well as the National Secretariat staff for prudent management of our resources. Our Party Slogan is NOPEU. Our members and supporters have continued manifest this in word and action. To them I commit to support and be loyal to the Party vision and do everything in my position to reciprocate their zeal.



Name Geovasio Mithuka

National Chairman

6. Report of the Secretary-General



REPORT OF THE SECRETARY GENERAL

We wish to present the financial report for the year ended June 30th 2025 in accordance with the International Public Sector Accounting Standards. During the year our key responsibilities included:

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 the preparation of the NGC & NDC
4. Continuing to develop principles of stewardship, financial discipline, ethics and practices to guide the Party in matters of Fiscal Planning and management.
5. 2027 General election preparations best in accordance with Section 35 of Public Audit Act 2015 requirements and the Political Parties Act 2011, we managed to accomplish the following in time:

Developed a work-plan and budgets with reference to the Party's strategic Plan for the current financial year 30th June 2025, Work plan for 2024/2025 Year Strategic Plan for the party -Report and accounts for the year ended 30th June 2025. Ensured that the books of Accounts for the year ended June 30th 2025 are prepared in time and presented to the Auditor General and that relevant income section of the same extracted and published in the local newspapers in accordance to section 29. (1) Which states that "A political party shall, within three months of its financial year, publish the sources of its funds stating:

- (a) The amount of money received from the Political Parties Fund;
- (b) The amount of money received from its members and supporters,
- (c) The amounts and sources of the donations given to the party. We further inform that the accounts were forwarded by 30th September 2025 to the Office of the Auditor General in IPSAS reporting format The Key Income Drivers remained more or less similar to the previous year as they included collections, Government and funding, contribution from NOPEU Members of Parliament, Life membership fee.

.....


Name *Rodgers Mpuru*
Secretary General

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

NOPEU has five strategic pillars/ themes/issues and objectives within the current work Plan for the FY 2024/2025. These strategic pillars/ themes/ issues are as follows:

Pillar /theme/issue 1: Promoting Representation of special interest groups

Pillar/theme/issue 2: Promoting Active Participation by citizens in political life and civic education.

Pillar/theme/issue 3: Broadcasting Policies and shaping public opinion

Pillar/theme/issue 4: Electoral process

Pillar/theme/issue 5: Administration

NOPEU develops its annual work plans based on the above 5 pillars/Themes/Issues. Assessment of the Board’s performance against its annual work plan is done on a quarterly basis. The NOPEU Party did achieve its performance targets set for the FY 2024 /2025 period and it will ensure that it achieved again in the next financial year.

The Political Party has a work plan running from Year 2024 to Year 2025. The work Plan is implemented in annual work plans. The performance of the Party during the year is presented in the table below:

No	Program/Activity	Key Performance Indicator	Target	Achievement	Remarks
1.	Membership Recruitment	No of Members	10,000	7500	Good
2.	Training of party disability league	Number of meetings with PWDS	4	3	Training satisfaction
3.	County assembly caucus NEC	Measure of knowledge	100%	80%	Civic knowledge
4.	Shaping Public opinion	Followers’ growth rate	60%	55%	Growth in followers
5.	Management of party operations	Budget compliance rate	100%	80%	Operations within the budget

8. Governance Statement

National Ordinary people Empowerment Union is committed to upholding the highest standards of corporate governance, transparency and ethical conduct. This corporate governance statement outlines the principles, structures and practices that guide the management and oversight of the party’s affairs in accordance with democratic values, applicable laws and internal policies. National Ordinary people Empowerment Union is committed to operating in accordance with best practice in political integrity and ethics and maintaining the highest standards of financial reporting and corporate governance. The National Executive Committee is delighted to report that the party has, throughout the year, complied with the provisions set out in the Code on Corporate Governance and equally applied the main principles of the Code. Corporate governance for the National Ordinary people Empowerment Union has gone a long way to define how the party conducts its affairs in line with the objects for which it was founded. It has given the party its structure, which contains all set of rules that governs the ethical operating procedures and processes of the party by ensuring that we conform to the Kenyan Statutory requirements and the best practices in line the Political Parties Act 2011 in all political activities. Likewise, it has ensured the best interests of the public and party members are jealously protected. Responsibility for corporate governance is vested with the National Executive Committee of the National Ordinary people Empowerment Union.

Governance Framework

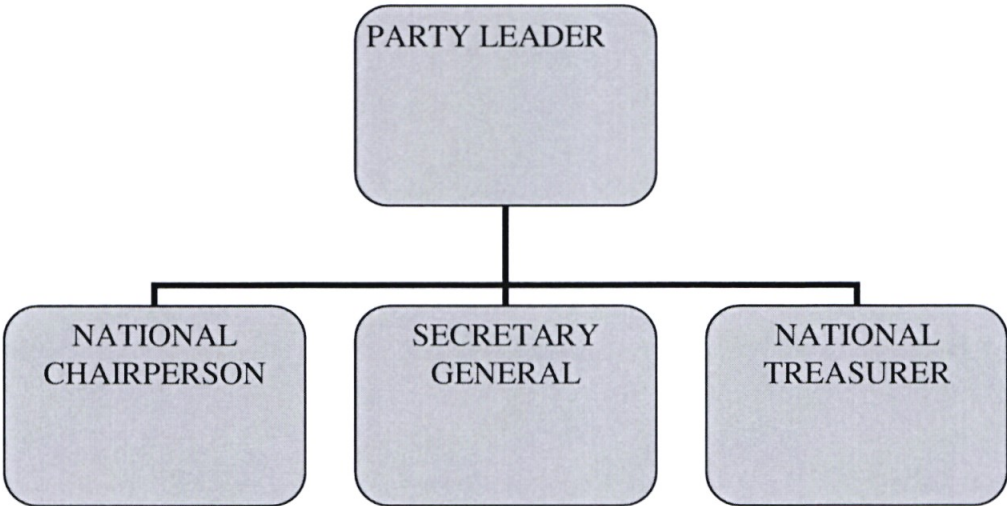
NOPEU party operates within a governance framework designed to ensure accountability, fairness and integrity. This framework supports our mission to represent our members and serve the public interest.

The key components of our governance framework include:

- The party Constitution
- Code of conduct and Ethics
- Party policies

Governance Bodies

The structure of the party is presented in the diagram below:



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

All office bearers shall perform their functions within the spirit and provisions of party constitution and shall ensure that they are guided by the objectives and values of the party. The party leadership are:

- National Executive Committee (NEC)-The primary governing body responsible for strategic direction, policy formulation, and organizational oversight.
- Party leader-Provides political leadership and represents the party nationally and internationally.
- Secretary General-Responsible for day-to-day administration and implementation of decisions, compliance and internal governance.
- Advisory Committees-include ethics, Audit, policy and disciplinary committees to ensure focused and expert governance in key areas.

The Composition, Roles and number of meetings held in the above party organs is well covered in NOPEU party constitution.

NOPEU party has well established committees as follows:


- Strategic Planning Committee
- Finance and resource Mobilization committee
- Legal Committee
- Disciplinary committee

The Composition, roles and number of meetings held is well stipulated in the constitution.

By Order of the Board

Secretary General

Rodgers Mpuru

Signature.....

9. Management Discussion and Analysis

NOPEU party has been carrying out membership recruitment drive across the country as guided by the Political Parties Act,2011 and ORPP integrated political parties' management system (IPPMS) for the last three years and has achieved tremendous success and met the required target of registration at the rate of 80%.

The budget for the last financial year 2023/2024 was 740,659 compared to the current financial year 2024/2025 of 1,125,512 indicating the increase in need for civic education and outreach, media advertising and technology. It also demonstrates the efforts made by ORPP in ensuring competitiveness and help level the playing field for political parties. There was reported over expenditure in the previous financial year 2023/2024 and the party has taken precaution to ensure that it operates within the set budget for the current financial year.

The PPF allocation for the previous financial year 2023/2024 was 740,659 compared to the current financial year of 1,125,512, an increase of 384,853. The increment benefited NOPEU party by:

- Ensuring better representation to diverse groups such as women, youth and marginalized communities.
- It boosted Civic education programmes for the financial year 2024/2025
- It supported policy development.

NOPEU party has two nominated MCAs and one elected where they are required to remit monthly subscription amounting to Kes 10,000 per month as per the party constitution. There were a total arrears of subscription fee amounting to Kes 510,000 as per last financial year which has increased to 870,000 in the current financial year 2024/2025. The party has made efforts of ensuring that all 3 members of the county assembly comply and pay the arrears as required. NOPEU party received membership fee of 570,000 but received none including donations in the current financial year.

NOPEU party has two branches in 24 counties.

(NATIONAL ORDINARY PEOPLE EMPOWERMENT UNION(NOPEU))
Annual Report and Financial Statements for the year ended June 30, 2025.

PPF Allocation

Year	2023/2024	2024/2025	Increase by
PPF Allocation	740,659	1,308,775	568,116

Budget Per year

Year 2023/2024	Budget	Actuals	overspending
Budget	740,659	1,023,394	282,735

Budget Per year

Year 2024/2025	Budget	Actuals	underspending
Budget	1,308,775	850,233	458,542

Accounts Receivables Per year

Year	2023/2024	2024/2025	Increase
Budget	510,000	870,000	360,000

10. Environmental and Sustainability Reporting

Our ambition is to gradually but visibly, establish a prosperous, industries and modern nation in which citizens enjoy social, economic and democratic rights, and live in dignity. We envisage that our people will exploit their full potential. The sporting concerts and events will ensure that there is a continuous link between the people and the party organs - This program arises from a desire to ensure our contribution to society goes beyond purely political campaigns. Citizens have a duty to interact in a responsible way from a social and environmental perspective. In this context, one of the questions NOPEU aims to answer is: how do our activities improve living standards in our communities? In addition, it makes political sense in the long-term. When managed well this social responsibility can also facilitate achievement of strategically important goals for the party: Involvement in project work that tackles real challenges in our communities is a way through which we can increase staff engagement, member's loyalty and pride. Through collaboration in projects, we can improve the dynamism of relationships with our members and competitors as a consequence of positive outcomes from our Corporate social activity, we can enhance NOPEU's reputation among key stakeholders nationally

i)Corporate Social Responsibility / Community Engagements

National Ordinary people Empowerment Union is committed to operating in accordance with best practice in political integrity and ethics and maintaining the highest standards of financial reporting and corporate governance. The National Executive Committee is delighted to report that the party has, throughout the year, complied with the provisions set out in the Code on Corporate Governance and equally applied the main principles of the Code. Corporate governance for the National Ordinary people Empowerment Union has gone a long way to define how the party conducts its affairs in line with the objects for which it was founded. It has given the party its structure, which contains all set of rules that governs the ethical operating procedures and processes of the party by ensuring that we conform to the Kenyan Statutory requirements and the best practices in line the Political Parties Act 2011 in all political activities. Likewise, it has ensured the best interests of the public and party members are jealously protected. Responsibility for corporate governance is vested with the National Executive Committee of the National Ordinary people Empowerment Union. Much of the details are contained in the attached party Constitution.

11. Report of the National Executive Council/Committee

The Council/Committee submits their report together with the audited financial statements for the year ended June 30, 2025, which show the state of the Party's affairs.

i) Principal activities

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

ii) Results

The results of the Party for the year ended June 30, 2025, are set out on page 8 to 14.

iii) Council Members

The members of the Governing body/NEC who served during the year are shown on page viii-x.

iv) Auditors

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

By Order of the Council/Committee


.....

Name Rodgers Njiru.

Secretary General

12. Statement of the National Executive Council Responsibilities

Section 31 of the Political Parties Act Cap 7D and (Chapter 6 Article 7.5 of the Party's Constitution, requires the NOPEU NEC to prepare financial statements in respect of the Party, which give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the Party at the end of the financial year and the operating results of the Party for that year. The NEC is also required to ensure that the Party keeps proper accounting records which disclose with reasonable accuracy the Party's financial position. NEC is also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the Party.

The NEC is responsible for the preparation and presentation of the Party's financial statements, which give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the Party for and as at the end of the financial year (period) ended on June 30, 2025. This responsibility includes:

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

The NEC accepts responsibility for the Party's financial statements, which have been prepared using appropriate accounting policies supported by reasonable and prudent judgements and estimates, in conformity with International Public Sector Accounting Standards (IPSAS), and the Political Parties Act. The NEC is of the opinion that the Party's financial statements give a true and fair view of the state of the Party's transactions during the financial year ended June 30, 2025, and of the Party's financial position as at that date. The NEC further confirms the completeness of the accounting records

(NATIONAL ORDINARY PEOPLE EMPOWERMENT UNION(NOPEU)
Annual Report and Financial Statements for the year ended June 30, 2025.

maintained for the Party, which have been relied upon in the preparation of the Party's financial statements, as well as the adequacy of the systems of internal financial control.

In preparing the financial statements, the NEC assessed the Party's ability to continue as a going concern. Nothing has come to the attention of the Directors to indicate that the Party will not remain a going concern for at least the next twelve months from the date of this statement.

Approval of the financial statements

The Party's financial statements were approved by the Board on 3/12/ 2025 and signed on its behalf by:



.....
Name Gervasio Mthika
NEC Chairperson



.....
Name Rodgers Mpuru
Secretary General

REPUBLIC OF KENYA

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



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

REPORT OF THE AUDITOR-GENERAL ON NATIONAL ORDINARY PEOPLE EMPOWERMENT UNION FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE, 2025

PREAMBLE

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

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

An Unmodified Opinion is issued when the Auditor-General concludes that the financial statements are fairly presented in accordance with the applicable financial reporting framework. The Report on Financial Statements should be read together with the Report on Lawfulness and Effectiveness in the Use of Public Resources, and the Report on Effectiveness of Internal Controls, Risk Management, and Governance.

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

REPORT ON THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Opinion

I have audited the accompanying financial statements of National Ordinary People Empowerment Union set out on pages 1 to 32, which comprise of the statement of financial position as at 30 June, 2025, and the statement of financial performance, statement of changes in net assets, statement of cash flows and the statement of comparison of budget and actual amounts for the year then ended and a summary of

significant accounting policies and other explanatory information in accordance with the provisions of Article 229 of the Constitution of Kenya and Section 35 of the Public Audit Act, 2015. I have obtained all the information and explanations which, to the best of my knowledge and belief, were necessary for the purpose of the audit.

In my opinion, the financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of National Ordinary People Empowerment Union as at 30 June 2025 and of its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended, in accordance with International Public Sector Accounting Standards (Accrual Basis) and comply with the Political Parties Act, 2011 (Revised 2022) and the Public Finance Management Act, 2012.

Basis for Opinion

The audit was conducted in accordance with International Standards of Supreme Audit Institutions (ISSAIs). I am independent of the National Ordinary People Empowerment 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 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. There were no key audit matters to report in the year under review.

Other Matter

Unresolved Prior Year Matters

In the prior years' audit reports, several issues were raised under the Report on Financial Statements, Report on Lawfulness and Effectiveness in Use of Public Resources, and Report on the Effectiveness of Internal Controls, Risk Management and Governance. Review of the status during the audit of the Party in the financial year 2024/2025 revealed that the following twelve (12) issues remained unresolved:

No.	Financial Year	Audit Issue
1	2022/2023	Unsupported Membership Fees
2	2022/2023	Inaccuracies in the Statement of Cash Flows
3	2023/2024	Variance in Revenue From Non-Exchange Transactions
4	2023/2024	Unsupported Expenditure
5	2023/2024	Unsupported Accounts Receivable
6	2023/2024	Inaccuracies in the Statement of Cash Flows
7	2023/2024	Unsupported Procurement of Branded Items
8	2023/2024	Non-Compliance with the PSASB Reporting Requirements

No.	Financial Year	Audit Issue
9	2023/2024	Unauthorized Over-Expenditure
10	2022/2023 and 2023/2024	Failure to Establish Party Offices in at Least 24 Counties
11	2023/2024	Lack of Risk Management Policies
12	2023/2024	Lack of Internal Audit Function

Other Information

The Management is responsible for the Other Information set out on pages iv to xx which comprise of Key Political Party Information and Management, The National Executive Council/Committee, Key Management/Secretariat Team, Chairman's Statement, Report of the Secretary General, Statement of Performance Against Predetermined Objectives, Governance Statement, Management Discussion and Analysis, Environmental and Sustainability Reporting, Report of the National Executive Council/Committee and the Statement of National Executive Council Responsibilities. The Other Information does not include the financial statements and my audit report 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, I am required to report that fact. I have nothing to report in this regard.

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

REPORT ON LAWFULNESS AND EFFECTIVENESS IN THE USE OF PUBLIC RESOURCES

Conclusion

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

Basis for Conclusion

1. Non-Compliance with Climate Change Financing Requirements

Review of the annual work plans for the financial year 2024/2025 revealed that the Party did not integrate Climate Change considerations into its operational activities. Further, this could not be traced to the administrative expenditure budget or environment and sustainability reporting in the annual report, contrary to The National Treasury Circular 13/2020, which requires the identification and reporting of Climate Change and environment-related allocations within the budgets of Government entities.

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

2. Failure to Publish the Party's Sources of Funds

During the year under review, the Party did not disclose its sources of funds within the required ninety (90) days after the end of the financial year. This was contrary to Section 29(1) and (2) of the Political Parties Act, 2011, which requires all Political Parties to publish their sources of funds in a Nationwide Newspaper and on the Party's official website.

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

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

As previously reported, the Party did not provide supporting records, such as office lease agreements, County office staff lists, or reports on Party activities, to confirm the establishment of offices in at least twenty-four (24) Counties. This was contrary to Section 7(2)(f)(iii) of the Political Parties Act, 2011, which requires a Political Party to be fully registered if it has submitted the locations and addresses of its branch offices in more than half of the Counties.

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

The audit was conducted in accordance with ISSAI 3000 and ISSAI 4000. The standards require that I comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain assurance about whether the activities, financial transactions and information reflected in the financial statements comply in all material respects with the authorities that govern them. I believe that the audit evidence I have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for my conclusion.

REPORT ON 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, except for the effects of the matter described in the Basis for Conclusion on Effectiveness of Internal Controls, Risk Management and Governance section of my report, I confirm that nothing has come to my attention to cause me to believe that internal controls, risk management and governance were not effective.

Basis for Conclusion

Lack of an Internal Audit Function and Audit Committee

Review of records provided for audit revealed that the Party had not established an internal audit function, and there was no evidence of Internal Audit reviews conducted during the period under review. This was contrary to Section 73(3)(b) of the Public Finance Management Act, 2012, which requires every National Government entity to establish appropriate arrangements for conducting internal audits that adhere to the

guidelines issued by the Public Sector Accounting Standards Board. Further, the Party did not have an Audit Committee that would oversee the implementation of the audit recommendations. This was contrary to Section 73(5), of the Public Finance Management Act, 2012, which states that every National Government public entity shall establish an Audit Committee whose composition and functions shall be as prescribed by the regulations.

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

In preparing the financial statements, the 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 comply 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

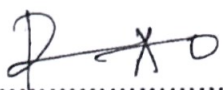
11 December 2025


(NATIONAL ORDINARY PEOPLE EMPOWERMENT UNION(NOPEU))
Annual Report and Financial Statements for the year ended June 30, 2025.

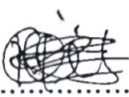
14. Statement of Financial Performance for the year ended 30 June 2025

	Notes	FY 2025 Kshs	FY 2024 Kshs
Revenue			
Transfers from Political Parties Fund (PPF)	6	1,308,775	691,520
Membership Fees	7	360,000	570,000
Total Revenue		1,668,775	1,261,520
Expenses			
Administrative Expenses	8	394,428	382,459
Party Publicity & Awareness	10	140,000	-
Advocacy and Electoral expenses	11	315,000	640,000
Finance Costs	8	805	935
Total expenses		850,233	1,023,394
Surplus/Deficit		818,542	238,126

The notes set out on pages 7 to 30 form an integral part of these Financial Statements. The Financial Statements set out on pages 1 to 5 were signed on behalf of the NEC by:


 Name: Rodgers Mpuru
 Secretary General
 Date 3/12/2025


 Name: Catherine Mwangi
 Head of Finance
 ICPAK M/No:31394
 Date 3/12/2025


 Name: Gervasio Mithika
 Chairman of the Party
 Date 3/12/2025


(NATIONAL ORDINARY PEOPLE EMPOWERMENT UNION(NOPEU))
 Annual Report and Financial Statements for the year ended June 30, 2025.

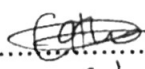
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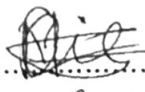
15 Statement of Financial Position as at 30 June 2025

	Notes	FY 2025	FY 2024
		Kshs	Kshs
Assets			
Current Assets			
Cash and Cash equivalents	13	1,454,975	463,868
Receivables and advances	14	870,000	510,000
Total Current Assets		2,324,975	973,868
Non-Current Assets			
Property Plant and Equipment	15	332,952	380,516
Total Non- Current Assets		332,952	380,516
Total Assets (A)		2,657,927	1,354,384
Liabilities			
Current Liabilities			
Trade and Other Payables	16	(485,000)	(15,000)
Total Current Liabilities		(485,000)	(15,000)
Total Liabilities (B)		(485,000)	(15,000)
Net Assets (A-B)		2,172,927	1,339,384
Represented by:			
Retained Earnings		2,016,623	1,198,080
Fund Account		156,304	141,304
Net Assets		2,172,927	1,339,384

The financial statements set out on pages 1 to 2 were signed on behalf of the NEC by:


 Name: Rodgers Mpuru
 Secretary General
 Date 3/12/2025


 Name: Catherine Mwangi
 Head of Finance
 ICPAK M/No: 31394
 Date 3/12/2025


 Name: Gervasi Muthika
 Chairman of the Party
 Date 3/12/2025

(NATIONAL ORDINARY PEOPLE EMPOWERMENT UNION(NOPEU))
Annual Report and Financial Statements for the year ended June 30, 2025.

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

Description	Retained Earnings	Fund Account	Total
	Kshs	Kshs	Kshs
As at July 1, 2023	959,954	351,304	1,311,258
Transfer of excess depreciation on revaluation	-	(210,000)	(210,000)
Surplus/ deficit for the year	238,126	-	238,126
As at June 30, 2024	1,198,080	141,304	1,339,384
As at July 1, 2024	1,198,080	141,304	1,339,384
Revaluation gain	-	-	-
Surplus/ (deficit) for the year	818,543	15,000	833,543
As at June 30, 2025	2,016,623	156,304	2,172,927

(NATIONAL ORDINARY PEOPLE EMPOWERMENT UNION(NOPEU))
Annual Report and Financial Statements for the year ended June 30, 2025.

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

		FY 2025	FY 2024
	Notes	Kshs	Kshs
Cash flows from operating activities			
Receipts			
Transfers from Political Parties Fund (PPF)	6	1,308,775	691,520
Membership Fees		-	570,000
Total receipts		1,308,775	1,261,520
Payments			
Administrative Expenses	8	316,863	382,459
Special Interest Groups expenses		-	-
Advocacy and Electoral expenses		-	640,000
Finance Costs	8	805	935
Total payments		317,668	1,023,394
Net cash flows from/(used in) operating activities	17	991,107	(1,023,394)
Cashflows from Investing Activities		-	-
Cash flows from financing activities			
Repayment of borrowings		-	(455,641)
Net cash flows from financing Activities		-	(455,641)
Net increase/(decrease) in cash & Cash equivalents	17	991,107	(217,515)
Cash and cash equivalents at 1 July	17	463,868	681,383
Cash and cash equivalents at 30 June	17	1,454,975	463,868

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

	Original budget	Adjustments	Final budget	Actual on comparable basis	Performance difference	% of utilization
	Kshs	Kshs	Kshs	Kshs	Kshs	
	a	b	c=(a+b)	d	e=(c-d)	f=d/c*100
Carry Overs from the Previous Period	-	-	-	-	-	-
Receipts						
Transfers from Political Parties Fund (PPF)	1,308,775	-	1,308,775	1,308,775	-	100%
Total	1,308,775	-	1,308,775	1,308,775	-	-
Payments						
Administrative Expenses	337,653	-	337,653.60	316,863	(56,774)	116%
Special Interest groups	342,633	-	342,633	-	-	-
Advocacy and Electoral expenses	445,226	-	445,226	-	-	-
Finance Costs	-	-	-	805	-	-
Total Expenditure	1,125,512	-	1,125,512	317,668	(56,774)	29%
Surplus for the period	183,263	-	183,263	991,107	(807,039)	

Explanation for under or over utilization

1. over utilization of administrative expenses was due to increase in accounting fee by 15,000 and depreciation of 47,565.
2. Non-utilization of special interest groups was due to delay of disbursements of funds from ORPP.
3. Non utilization of Advocacy and Electoral expenses was due to delay of disbursements of funds from ORPP.

Budget Reconciliation

No	Description	Kshs
	Actual Surplus Amounts as per the statement of Budget	991,107
1	Add Cash & Cash as at 1 st July 2024	463,868
	Closing Cash and Cash Equivalent as per the statement of Cash flows	1,454,974

19. Notes to the Financial Statements

1. General Information

National Ordinary people Empowerment Union party is established by and derives its authority and accountability from Political Parties Act.

2. Statement of Compliance and Basis of Preparation

The financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis except for the measurement at re-valued amounts of certain items of property, plant and equipment, marketable securities and financial instruments at fair value, impaired assets at their estimated recoverable amounts and actuarially determined liabilities at their present value. The preparation of financial statements in conformity with International Public Sector Accounting Standards (IPSAS) allows the use of estimates and assumptions. It also requires management to exercise judgement in the process of applying the Party's accounting policies. The areas involving a higher degree of judgement or complexity, or where assumptions and estimates are significant to the financial statements, are disclosed in Note 5 of these financial statements.

The financial statements have been prepared and presented in Kenya Shillings, which is the functional and reporting currency of the Party. The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the PFM Act, the State Corporations Act and International Public Sector Accounting Standards (IPSAS). The accounting policies adopted have been consistently applied to all the years presented.

Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)

3. Adoption of New and Revised Standards

i. New and amended standards and interpretations in issue effective in the year ended 30 June 2025.

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

ii. Early adoption of standards

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

4. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

a) Revenue recognition

i) Revenue from non-exchange transactions

Transfers from The Political Parties Fund

Revenues transfers from the Political Parties Fund are measured at fair value and recognized on obtaining control of the asset (cash, goods, services and property) if the transfer is free from conditions and it is probable that the economic benefits or service potential related to the asset will flow to the Party and can be measured reliably. To the extent that there is a related condition attached that would give rise to a liability to repay the amount, the amount is recorded in the statement of financial position and realised in the statement of financial performance upon meeting the set conditions.

ii) Revenue from exchange transactions

Rendering of services

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

Sale of goods

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

Interest income

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

Dividends

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

Rental income

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

b) Budget information

The original budget for the Current FY 2024/2025 was approved by the National Assembly. Subsequent revisions or additional appropriations were made to the approved budget in accordance with specific approvals from the appropriate authorities. The additional appropriations are added to the original budget by the Party upon receiving the respective approvals in order to conclude the final budget. Accordingly, the Party recorded additional appropriations of 183,264 on the **2024/2025** budget following the governing body's approval.

Budget information (continued)

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

c) Investment property

Investment properties are measured initially at cost, including transaction costs. The carrying amount includes the replacement cost of components of an existing investment property at the time that cost is incurred if the recognition criteria are met and excludes the costs of day-to-day maintenance of an investment property. Investment property acquired through a non-exchange transaction is measured at its fair value at the date of acquisition. Subsequent to initial recognition, investment properties are measured using the cost model and are depreciated over a one-year period or investment property is measured at fair value with gains and losses recognised through surplus or deficit. Investment properties are derecognized either when they have been disposed of or when the investment property is permanently withdrawn from use and no future economic benefit or service potential is expected from its disposal. The difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset is recognized in the surplus or deficit in the period of de-recognition. Transfers are made to or from investment property only when there is a change in use.

d) Property, plant and equipment

All property, plant and equipment are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses. Cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition of the items. When significant parts of property, plant and equipment are required to be replaced at intervals, the

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

e) Leases

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

f) Intangible assets

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

g) Research and development costs

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

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

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

h) Financial instruments

IPSAS 41 addresses the classification, measurement and de-recognition of financial assets and financial liabilities, introduces new rules for hedge accounting and a new impairment model for financial assets. The Party does not have any hedge relationships and therefore the new hedge accounting rules have no impact on the Company's financial statements. A financial instrument is any contract that gives rise to a financial asset of one Party and a financial liability or equity instrument of another Party. At initial recognition, the Party measures a financial asset or financial liability at its fair value plus or minus, in the case of a financial asset or financial liability not at fair value through surplus or deficit, transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of the financial asset or financial liability.

a) Financial assets

Classification of financial assets

The Party classifies its financial assets as subsequently measured at amortised cost, fair value through net assets/ equity or fair value through surplus and deficit on the basis of both the Partys management model for financial assets and the contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial asset. A financial asset is measured at amortized cost when the financial asset is held within a management model whose objective is to hold financial assets in order to collect

contractual cash flows and the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal outstanding. A financial asset is measured at fair value through net assets/ equity if it is held within the management model whose objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cashflows and selling financial assets and the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding. A financial asset shall be measured at fair value through surplus or deficit unless it is measured at amortized cost or fair value through net assets/ equity unless a Party has made irrevocable election at initial recognition for particular investments in equity instruments.

Subsequent measurement

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

Amortized cost

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

Fair value through net assets/ equity

Financial assets that are held for collection of contractual cash flows and for selling the financial assets, where the assets' cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest, are measured at fair value through net assets/ equity. Movements in the carrying amount are taken through net assets, except for the recognition of impairment gains or losses, interest revenue and foreign exchange gains and losses which are recognized in surplus/deficit. Interest income from these financial assets is included in finance income using the effective interest rate method.

Trade and other receivables

Trade and other receivables are recognized at fair values less allowances for any uncollectible amounts. Trade and other receivables are assessed for impairment on a continuing basis.

An estimate is made of doubtful receivables based on a review of all outstanding amounts at the year end.

Fair value through surplus or deficit

Financial assets that do not meet the criteria for amortized cost or fair value through net assets/equity are measured at fair value through surplus or deficit. A business model where the Party manages financial assets with the objective of realizing cash flows through solely the sale of the assets would result in a fair value through surplus or deficit model.

Impairment

The Party assesses, on a forward-looking basis, the expected credit loss ('ECL') associated with its financial assets carried at amortized cost and fair value through net assets/equity. The Party recognizes a loss allowance for such losses at each reporting date. Critical estimates and significant judgments made by management in determining the expected credit loss (ECL) are set out in Note 12.

b) Financial liabilities

Classification

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

i) Inventories

Inventory is measured at cost upon initial recognition. To the extent that inventory was received through non-exchange transactions (for no cost or for a nominal cost), the cost of the inventory is its fair value at the date of acquisition. After initial recognition, inventory is measured at the lower of cost and net realizable value. However, to the extent that a class of inventory is distributed or deployed at no charge or for a nominal charge, that class of inventory is measured at the lower of cost and current replacement cost. Net realizable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of operations, less the estimated costs of completion and the estimated costs necessary to make the sale, exchange, or distribution. Inventories are recognized as an expense when deployed for utilization or consumption in the ordinary course of operations of the Party.

j) Provisions

Provisions are recognized when the Party has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits or service potential will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. Where the Party expects some or all of a provision to be reimbursed, for example, under an insurance contract, the reimbursement is recognized as a separate asset only when the reimbursement is virtually certain. The expense relating to any provision is presented in the statement of financial performance net of any reimbursement.

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

m) Nature and purpose of reserves

The Party creates and maintains reserves from accumulated profits.

n) 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.

o) Employee benefits Retirement benefits plans

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

Party (a fund) and will have no legal or constructive obligation to pay further contributions if the fund does not hold sufficient assets to pay all employee benefits relating to employee service in the current and prior periods. The contributions to fund obligations for the payment of retirement benefits are charged against income in the year in which they become payable. Defined benefit plans are post-employment benefit plans other than defined-contribution plans. The defined benefit funds are actuarially valued tri-annually on the projected unit credit method basis. Deficits identified are recovered through lump sum payments or increased future contributions on proportional basis to all participating employers. The contributions and lump sum payments reduce the post-employment benefit obligation.

Foreign currency transactions

Transactions in foreign currencies are initially accounted for at the ruling rate of exchange on the date of the transaction. Trade creditors or debtors denominated in foreign currency are reported at the statement of financial position reporting date by applying the exchange rate on that date. Exchange differences arising from the settlement of creditors, or from the reporting of creditors at rates different from those at which they were initially recorded during the period, are recognized as income or expenses in the period in which they arise.

Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)

Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

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 Party 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 NEC Members and other officials as per the Party's constitution and the Political Parties Act.

r) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash on hand and cash at bank, short-term deposits on call and highly liquid investments with an original maturity of three months or less, which are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and are subject to insignificant risk of changes in value.

Bank account balances include amounts held at the Central Bank of Kenya and at various commercial banks at the end of the financial year.

s)Comparative figures

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

t)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, 2025.

Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

5. Significant Judgments and Sources of Estimation Uncertainty

The preparation of the Partys 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 Party based its assumptions and estimates on parameters available when the consolidated financial statements were prepared. However, existing circumstances and assumptions about future developments may change due to market changes or circumstances arising beyond the control of the Party. 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:

The condition of the asset based on the assessment of experts employed by the Party.

- a) The nature of the asset, its susceptibility and adaptability to changes in technology and processes.
- b) The nature of the processes in which the asset is deployed.
- c) Availability of funding to replace the asset.

d) Changes in the market in relation to the asset

Provisions

Provisions were raised and management determined an estimate based on the information available. Additional disclosure of these estimates of provisions is included in Note 40. Provisions are measured at the management's best estimate of the expenditure required to settle the obligation at the reporting date and are discounted to present value where the effect is material.

Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)

6. Transfers from Political Parties Fund (PPF)

Description	FY 2025	FY 2024
	Kshs	Kshs
Operational Grant	1,308,775	691,520
Other Grants	-	-
Total	1,308,775	691,520

7. Membership Fees

Description	FY 2025	FY 2024
	Kshs	Kshs
Others -membership fee	360,000	570,000
Total	360,000	570,000

One nominated MCA and two Elected MCAs are required to contribute monthly subscription fee @10,000 per month.

8. Administrative Expenses

Description	Note	FY 2025	FY 2024
		Kshs	Kshs
Salaries and Wages	11(a)	180,000	180,000
Office Rent		120,000	120,000
Stationaries & printing		5,363	6,600
Media & publications		-	315,000
Utilities	11(b)	6,500	6,500
Professional Fees	11(c)	30,000	-
Communication Charges		5,000	15,000
Depreciation		47,565	54,359
Bank charges		805	935
Total Administrative Expenses		395,233	698,394

9(a) Salaries and Wages

Description	FY 2025	FY 2024
	Kshs	Kshs
Salaries and wages	180,000	180,000
Total Salaries and Wages	180,000	180,000

(NATIONAL ORDINARY PEOPLE EMPOWERMENT UNION(NOPEU))
Annual Report and Financial Statements for the year ended June 30, 2025

9(b) Utilities

Description	FY 2025	FY 2024
	Kshs	Kshs
Electricity	6,500	6500
Total Utilities	6,500	6,500

9(c) Professional Fees

Description	FY 2025	FY 2024
	Kshs	Kshs
Accountancy	30,000	-
Total Professional Fees	30,000	-

10. Special Interest Groups

Description	FY 2025	FY 2024
	Kshs	Kshs
Party publicity & Awareness	140,000	-
Public Address Equipment	-	-
Total	140,000	-

11. Advocacy and Electoral Expenses

Description	FY 2025	FY 2024
	Kshs	Kshs
Branding & Publication	315,000	110,000
National Delegates Conference	-	215,000
Total	315,000	325,000

12. Impairment Loss

Description	FY 2025	FY 2024
	Kshs	Kshs
PPE	47,565	54,359
Total	47,565	54,359

Impairment loss is calculated on reducing balance method

(NATIONAL ORDINARY PEOPLE EMPOWERMENT UNION(NOPEU))
Annual Report and Financial Statements for the year ended June 30, 2025

Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)

13. Cash and Cash Equivalents

Description	FY 2025	FY 2024
	Kshs	Kshs
Current Account	1,139,938	139,968
Others -Cash in hand	315,037	323,900
Total Cash and Cash Equivalents	1,454,975	463,868

Detailed Analysis of the Cash and Cash Equivalents

Financial Institution	Account number	FY 2025	Insert FY 2024
		Kshs	Kshs
a) Current Account			
Equity Bank no.1770284137270		1,127,049	127,079
Equity Bank no. 1770282374485		12,889	12,889
Sub- Total		1,139,938	139,968
Cash In Hand		315,037	323,900
Mobile Money Accounts		-	-
Sub- Total		315,037	323,900
Grand Total		1,454,975	463,868

14. Receivables and advances

Description	FY 2025	FY 2024
	Kshs	Kshs
Receivables		
Receivables from Elected/Nominated MCA	870,000	510,000
Total Current Receivables	870,000	510,000

(NATIONAL ORDINARY PEOPLE EMPOWERMENT UNION(NOPEU))
Annual Report and Financial Statements for the year ended June 30, 2025

15. Property, Plant and Equipment

Cost	Land	Buildings	Motor vehicles	Furniture and fittings	Office Equipment	Other Assets (specify)	Capital Work in progress	Total
		X%	X%	12.5%	12.5%	X%		
	Kshs	Kshs	Kshs	Kshs	Kshs	Kshs	Kshs	Kshs
As At 1July 2023	-	-	-	350,000	147,000	-	-	497,000
As at 30 th June 2024	-	-	-	350,000	147,000	-	-	497,000
1 st July 2024	-	-	-	350,000	147,000	-	-	497,000
As at 30 th June 2025	-	-	-	350,000	147,000	-	-	497,000
Depreciation And Impairment								
At 1July 2023	-	-	-	(43,750)	(18,375)	-	-	(62,125)
Depreciation	-	-	-	(38,281)	(16,078)	-	-	(54,359)
Impairment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfers/ Adjustments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
As At 30 th June 2024	-	-	-	(82,031)	(34,453)	-	-	(116,484)
1 st July 2024	-	-	-	(82,031)	(34,453)	-	-	(116,484)
Depreciation	-	-	-	(33,496)	(14,068)	-	-	(47,564)
As at 30 th June 2025	-	-	-	(115,527)	(48,521)	-	-	(164,048)
Net Book Values								
As at 30 th June 2024	-	-	-	350,000	147,000	-	-	497,000
As at 30 th June 2025	-	-	-	234,473	98,479	-	-	332,952

25 (b) Property, Plant and Equipment at Cost

If the freehold land, buildings and other assets were stated on the historical cost basis the amounts would be as follows:

Description	Cost	Accumulated Depreciation	NBV
	Kshs	Kshs	Kshs
Computers And Related Equipment	147,000	48,521	98,479
Furniture, And Fittings	350,000	115,527	234,473
Total	497,000	164,049	332,952

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

Description	Cost or valuation	Normal annual depreciation charge
Computers and Related Equipment	147,000	48,521
Furniture and Fittings	350,000	115,527
Total	497,000	164,049

16. Trade and Other Payables

Description	FY 2025		FY 2024	
	Kshs		Kshs	
Trade payables-Accountancy	30,000		15,000	
Other payables	455,000		-	
Total trade and other payables	485,000		15,000	
Ageing analysis: (Trade and other payables)	Current FY	% of the Total	Comparative FY	% of the Total
Under one year	485,000	100%	15,000	100%
Total (tie to above total)	485,000	100%	15,000	100%

(Provide brief explanation)

Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)

17. Cash Generated from Operations

Description	FY 2025		FY 2024	
	Kshs		Kshs	
Surplus for the year	818,543		238,126	
Adjusted for:				

Description	FY 2025	FY 2024
	Kshs	Kshs
Depreciation	47,565	54,359
Non-cash grants received	-	-
Working capital adjustments		
Increase in receivables	(360,000)	(300,000)
Increase in payables	485,000	-
Increase in payments received in advance	-	-
Net cash flow from operating activities	991,108	(7,515)

18. Financial Risk Management

The Party's activities expose it to a variety of financial risks including credit and liquidity risks and effects of changes in foreign currency. The Party's overall risk management programme focuses on unpredictability of changes in the business environment and seeks to minimise the potential adverse effect of such risks on its performance by setting acceptable levels of risk. The Party does not hedge any risks and has in place policies to ensure that credit is only extended to customers with an established credit history. The Party's financial risk management objectives and policies are detailed below:

i) Credit risk

The Party has exposure to credit risk, which is the risk that a counterparty will be unable to pay amounts in full when due. Credit risk arises from cash and cash equivalents, and deposits with banks, as well as trade and other receivables and available-for-sale financial investments. Management assesses the credit quality of each customer, taking into account its financial position, past experience and other factors. Individual risk limits are set based on internal or external assessment in accordance with limits set by the directors. The amounts presented in the statement of financial position are net of allowances for doubtful receivables, estimated by the Party's management based on prior experience and their assessment of the current economic environment.

Financial Risk Management

The carrying amount of financial assets recorded in the financial statements representing the Party's maximum exposure to credit risk without taking account of the value of any collateral obtained is made up as follows:

Description	Total amount	Fully performing	Past due	Impaired
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(NATIONAL ORDINARY PEOPLE EMPOWERMENT UNION(NOPEU))
Annual Report and Financial Statements for the year ended June 30, 2025

	Kshs	Kshs	Kshs	Kshs
As at 30 th June 2025				
Receivables	870,000	-	-	-
Bank balances	1,454,975	-	-	-
Total	2,324,975	-	-	-
As at 30 June 2024				
Receivables	510,000	-	-	-
Bank balances	463,868	-	-	-
Total	973,868	-	-	-

Financial Risk Management

The customers under the fully performing category are paying their debts as they continue trading. The credit risk associated with these receivables is minimal and the allowance for uncollectible amounts that the Party has recognised in the financial statements is considered adequate to cover any potentially irrecoverable amounts. The Party has significant concentration of credit risk on amounts due from xxx. The board of directors sets the Partys credit policies and objectives and lays down parameters within which the various aspects of credit risk management are operated.

ii) Liquidity risk management

Ultimate responsibility for liquidity risk management rests with the Partys directors, who have built an appropriate liquidity risk management framework for the management of the Partys short, medium and long-term funding and liquidity management requirements. The Party manages liquidity risk through continuous monitoring of forecasts and actual cash flows. The table below represents cash flows payable by the Party under non-derivative financial liabilities by their remaining contractual maturities at the reporting date. The amounts disclosed in the table are the contractual undiscounted cash flows. Balances due within 12 months equal their carrying balances, as the impact of discounting is not significant.

Description	Less than 1 month	Between 1-3 months	Over 5 months	Total
	Kshs	Kshs	Kshs	Kshs
As at 30 th June 2025				
Trade payables	485,000	-	-	485,000
Total	485,000	-	-	485,000
As at 30 th June 2024				
Trade payables	15,000	-	-	15,000
Total	500,000	-	-	500,000

Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)

Financial Risk Management

iii) Market risk

The Party has put in place an internal audit function to assist it in assessing the risk faced by the Party on an ongoing basis, evaluate and test the design and effectiveness of its internal accounting and operational controls. Market risk is the risk arising from changes in market prices, such as interest rate, equity prices and foreign exchange rates which will affect the Partys income or the value of its holding of financial instruments. The objective of market risk management is to manage and control market risk exposures within acceptable parameters, while optimising the return. Overall responsibility for managing market risk rests with the Audit and Risk Management Committee. The Partys Finance Department is responsible for the development of detailed risk management policies (subject to review and approval by Audit and Risk Management Committee) and for the day-to-day implementation of those policies. There has been no change to the Partys exposure to market risks or the way it manages and measures the risk.

a) Foreign currency risk

The Party has transactional currency exposures. Such exposure arises through purchases of goods and services that are done in currencies other than the local currency. Invoices denominated in foreign currencies are paid after 30 days from the date of the invoice and conversion at the time of payment is done using the prevailing exchange rate. The Party manages foreign exchange risk form future commercial transactions and recognised assets and liabilities by projecting for expected sales proceeds and matching the same with expected payments.

Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)

Financial Risk Management

Financial Risk Management

The carrying amount of the Partys foreign currency-denominated monetary assets and monetary liabilities at the end of the reporting period are as follows:

Current FY 2025

Description	In Kshs	Other currencies	Total
	Kshs	Kshs	Kshs
As at 30 th June 2025			
Cash	315,037	-	315,037
Debtors	870,000	-	870,000
Total Financial Assets	1,185,037		1,185,037
Financial Liabilities			
Trade And Other Payables	485,000		485,000
Total Financial Liabilities	485,000		485,000
Net Foreign Currency Asset/(Liability)			

Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)

b) Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the Partys financial condition may be adversely affected as a result of changes in interest rate levels. The Partys interest rate risk arises from bank deposits. This exposes the Party to cash flow interest rate risk. The interest rate risk exposure arises mainly from interest rate movements on the Partys deposits.

Management of interest rate risk

To manage the interest rate risk, management has endeavoured to bank with institutions that offer favourable interest rates.

Financial Risk Management

Sensitivity analysis

The Party analyses its interest rate exposure on a dynamic basis by conducting a sensitivity analysis. This involves determining the impact on profit or loss of defined rate shifts.

The sensitivity analysis for interest rate risk assumes that all other variables, in particular foreign exchange rates, remain constant. The analysis has been performed on the same basis as the prior year. Using the end of the year figures, the sensitivity analysis indicates the impact on the statement of comprehensive income if current floating interest rates increase/decrease by one percentage point as an increase of Kshs 16,688. A rate increase of 2% would result in an increase in profit before tax of Kshs 835,230.

Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)

Financial Risk Management

Fair value of financial assets and liabilities

a) Financial instruments measured at fair value.

Determination of fair value and fair values hierarchy

IPSAS 30 specifies a hierarchy of valuation techniques based on whether the inputs to those valuation techniques are observable or unobservable. Observable inputs reflect market data obtained from independent sources; unobservable inputs reflect the Party's market assumptions. These two types of inputs have created the following fair value hierarchy:

- Level 1 – Quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities. This level includes listed equity securities and debt instruments on exchanges.
- Level 2 – Inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (that is, as prices) or indirectly (that is, derived from prices).
- Level 3 – inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs). This level includes equity investments and debt instruments with significant unobservable components. This hierarchy requires the use of observable market data when available. The Party considers relevant and observable market prices in its valuations where possible.

Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)

iv) Capital Risk Management

The objective of the Partys capital risk management is to safeguard the Partys ability to continue as a going concern. The Party capital structure comprises of the following funds:

Description	FY 2025	FY2024
	Kshs	Kshs
Revenue Reserve	156,304	1,198,080
Retained Earnings	2,016,623	141,304
Total Funds	2,172,927	1,339,384
Less: Cash and Bank Balances	(1,454,975)	(463,868)
Net Debt/(Excess Cash And Cash Equivalentents)	717,952	875,516
Gearing	33%	65%

Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)

19. 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.

Related parties include:

- i) Office of the Registrar of Political Parties
- ii) NEC Members
- iii) Secretary General
- iv) The Treasurer
- v) Executive Directors

Description	FY 2025	FY 2024
	Kshs	Kshs
a) Grants /transfers from the government		
Grants from Political Parties Fund	1,308,775	691,520
Total	1,308,775	691,520
Total	1,308,775	691,520

20. Contingent Assets and Contingent Liabilities

There was no contingent liability in the financial year 2024/2025

21. Events after the Reporting Period

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

(NATIONAL ORDINARY PEOPLE EMPOWERMENT UNION(NOPEU))
Annual Report and Financial Statements for the year ended June 30, 2025

22. Appendices

Appendix I: Implementation Status of Auditor-General's Recommendations

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

Reference No. on the external audit Report	Issue / Observations from Auditor	Management comments	Status: (Resolved / Not Resolved)	Timeframe: (Put a date when you expect the issue to be resolved)
1.	Variance in revenue from non-exchange transactions	We reconciled the variance and amended the financial statements accordingly	unresolved	By end of next financial year
2	Unsupported Expenditure	Supporting documents for rent, conference & delegation & party publicity awareness are available for verification	unresolved	By end of next financial year
3.	Unsupported accounts receivables	A schedule of 510,000 indicating each member monthly contributions, internal memo confirming monthly subscription fee is available for verification.	unresolved	By end of next financial year
4.	Inaccuracies in the statement of cashflows	The statement of cashflows was amended and workings well elaborated	unresolved	By end of next financial year
5.	Unsupported Procurement of Branded items	Supporting documents provided.	unresolved	By end of next financial year
6.	Non-compliance with the PSASB	We reviewed and corrected all errors in the financial statements	unresolved	By end of next financial year
7.	Unauthorized over expenditure	The management shall review budget going forward and ensure realistic and	Unresolved	By beginning of next financial year

(NATIONAL ORDINARY PEOPLE EMPOWERMENT UNION(NOPEU))
Annual Report and Financial Statements for the year ended June 30, 2025

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)
		compliant to budget allocation.		
.8	Failure to establish party offices in at least 24 counties	Party Officials working on it	Not Resolved	By next financial year
9.	Lack of risk management policy	We are committed to develop relevant policy documents going forward	Not Resolved	By next financial year
10.	Lack of internal audit function	We are working on it	Not Resolved	By next financial year



Secretary General

Date: 3/10/2025

Appendix II: Transfers from Political Parties Fund

No	Source of Funds (Party)	Amount	Date Received	Financial Year the funds relates to
1	Political Parties Fund	183,263	08/07/2024	FY 2023/24
2	Political Parties Fund	327,194	30/05/2025	FY 2024/25
3	Political Parties Fund	327194	11/06/2025	FY 2024/25
4	Political Parties Fund	327,194	23/06/2025	FY 2024/25
5	Political Parties Fund	143,930	26/06/2025	FY 2024/25