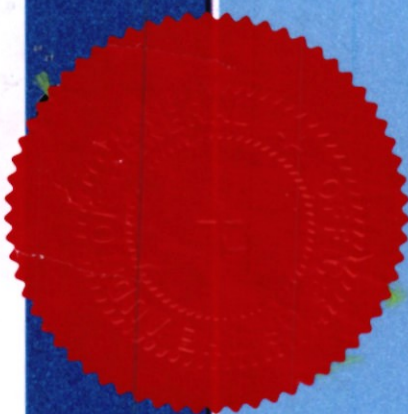


REPUBLIC OF KENYA




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THE AUDITOR-GENERAL

ON

TUJIBEBE WAKENYA PARTY

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

OFFICE OF THE AUDITOR GENERAL
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TUJIBEBE WAKENYA PARTY

ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED

30TH JUNE 2023

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

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Tujibebe Wakenya Party
Annual Report and Financial Statements
for the year ended June 30, 2023

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1. Acronyms, Abbreviations and Glossary of Terms

A: Acronyms and Abbreviations

CEO	Chief Executive Officer
NEC	National Executive Committee
PL	Party Leader
ICPAK	Institute of Certified Public Accountants of Kenya
IPSAS	International Public Sector Accounting Standards
PWD	People Living with Disability
NT	National Treasury
OCOB	Office of the Controller of Budget
OAG	Office of the Auditor General
OSHA	Occupational Safety and Health Act of 2007
PFM	Public Finance Management
PPE	Property Plant & Equipment
PSASB	Public Sector Accounting Standards Board
SAGAs	Semi-Autonomous Government Agencies
ICT	Information Communication Technology

B: Glossary of Terms

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

Comparative Year- Means the prior period.

Tujibebe Wakenya Party
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2. Key Party Information and Management

(a) Background information

The Political Party was established under the Political Parties Act, 2011 on 12th October 2021. The Party is domiciled in Kenya and has branches in 25 counties across the country.

(b) Principal Activities

The Mission of the Party is: Together we the people achieve more than any single person could ever do alone.

The Party's Core Principles are: Core Principles, National Unity, Peace and an indivisible Country, Integrity, Economic empowerment and Safeguarding the wellbeing of the people of Kenya

(c) Key Management

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

No.	Designation	Name
1.	National Executive Committee	Led by the Secretary General- Hon. Gathii Irungu

(d) Fiduciary Management

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

No.	Designation	Name
1.	Secretary General	Hon. Gathii Irungu
2.	National Chairman	CPA Enock Monari
3.	Treasurer	Patrick Kamau
3.	Executive Director	Peter Karegwa

**Tujibebe Wakenya Party
Annual Report and Financial Statements
for the year ended June 30, 2023**

(e) Party Headquarters

P.O. Box 2245-00100
Graceland Court, Keiyo Road
Parklands.
Nairobi, KENYA

(f) Party Contacts

Telephone: (254) 725 777 888
E-mail: info@tujibebeparty.com
Website: www.tujibebeparty.com

(g) Party Bankers

I&M Bank Limited
Village Market Shopping Complex
P. O. Box 30238 – 00100
Nairobi, Kenya

(h) Independent Auditor




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

(i) Principal Legal Adviser


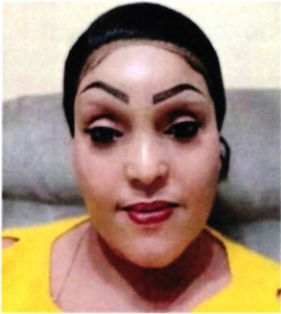

The Attorney General
State Law Office and Department of Justice
Harambee Avenue
P.O. Box 40112
City Square 00200
Nairobi, Kenya

**Tujibebe Wakenya Party
Annual Report and Financial Statements
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3. The National Executive Committee Members

Ref	NEC Member	Details
1.	<p>Hon. William Kabogo</p> 	<p>H.E William Kabogo is the Tujibebe Wakenya Party Leader. He holds a Bachelor of Commerce degree from Punjab University, India. He started his political career in 2002 and won the Juja Parliamentary seat and served for 10 years. He also served as the First Governor of Kiambu County after his victory in the 2013 elections. Hon. William Kabogo is dedicated to public service and continues to be actively involved in Kenyan Politics</p>
2.	<p>Hon. Gathii Irungu</p> 	<p>Hon. Gathii Irungu is a highly experienced Kenyan professional with extensive expertise in the field of law. With over 29 years of practice, he has established himself as a reputable advocate and legal advisor. He is a member of various professional bodies, including the Law Society of Kenya, Nairobi Centre for International Arbitration/Mediation, and the International Commission of Jurists.</p>
3.	<p>CPA Enock N. Monari</p> 	<p>CPA Enock Monari is the Chairman of the Party. He holds a Bachelor of Commerce, Finance Degree from KCA University and is also a member of The Institute of Certified Public Accountants of Kenya CPA (K). He possesses extensive interest governance matters and has been a key figure in pushing for proper governance and accountability in the country.</p>

**Tujibebe Wakenya Party
Annual Report and Financial Statements
for the year ended June 30, 2023**

4.	Peter Msafiri	Peter Msafiri is the Deputy Chairperson
5.	Patrick kamau 	Patrick Kamau is the Party's National Treasurer.
6.	Lucy W. Bigham	Lucy W. Bigham is the Women's League National chairperson
7.	Zeitan Mohammed Ibrahim	Zeitan Mohammed Ibrahim is the Youth League-National Chairperson
8.	Maureen Gathoni Muchai 	Maureen Gathoni is the ChairPerson of the National PWD League.
9.	Victor Njeru 	Victor Njeri is the Deputy Secretary General-Strategy & Political Affairs

**Tujibebe Wakenya Party
Annual Report and Financial Statements
for the year ended June 30, 2023**

4. Key Management Team

	Management	Details
1.	<p>Peter Karegwa</p> 	<p>Peter Karegwa is a dynamic leader serving as the Executive Director of the Tujibebe Wakenya Party. He holds a Bachelor of Science in Information Technology, as well as a Diploma in Monitoring and Evaluation. Since 2018, Peter Karegwa has been an integral part of the Tujibebe Wakenya Party, offering technical assistance and strategic guidance to further the party's goals and objectives. His dedication and contributions are instrumental in advancing the party's mission and vision</p>
2.	<p>Hon. Gathii Irungu</p> 	<p>Hon. Gathii Irungu is a highly experienced Kenyan professional with extensive expertise in the field of law. With over 29 years of practice, he has established himself as a reputable advocate and legal advisor. He is a member of various professional bodies, including the Law Society of Kenya, Nairobi Centre for International Arbitration/Mediation, and the International Commission of Jurists.</p>
3.	<p>CPA Enock N. Monari</p> 	<p>CPA Enock Monari is the Chairman of the Party. He holds a Bachelor of Commerce, Finance Degree from KCA University and is also a member of The Institute of Certified Public Accountants of Kenya CPA (K). He possesses extensive interest governance matters and has been a key figure in pushing for proper governance and accountability in the country.</p>

**Tujibebe Wakenya Party
Annual Report and Financial Statements
for the year ended June 30, 2023**

5. Chairman's Statement

I am delighted to present to you the Financial Statements for Tujibebe Wakenya Party for the Financial period 1st July 2022 to 30th June 2023. I take this opportunity to thank the Party Leader and all the officials for their commitment and zeal during this period.

Financial Performance

The country continues to face various challenges key among them the scarcity of funds due to a cash crunch in the economy. I am glad to inform the members that albeit the said challenges, we managed to qualify for funding through the Political Parties Fund. This report herein details how we spent the funds received during the Financial period ending 30th June 2023.

Party Performance.

Our Party continues to grow in numbers. We are happy to report that we have put in place measures to ensure that the party grows through recruitment of more members before the next election and continues to leave a footprint in the political arena in the country. We will continue to popularize the party's manifesto and our party leader's vision for our country as we prepare for the next general election.

Appreciation

On behalf of Tujibebe Wakenya Party, the National Executive Council (NEC) would like to thank all those who have contributed in different ways to the growth of the Party since inception in 2021.

CPA Enock Nyanhoga Monari

National Chairman..........Date 03/04/2024

**Tujibebe Wakenya Party
Annual Report and Financial Statements
for the year ended June 30, 2023**

6. Report of the Secretary General

On behalf of the Secretariat, I am pleased to present to you the Financial statements of the party for the period ending 30th June 2023.

The financial statements herein articulate how the party has spent funds collected from the Party members and those received from the National Government as stipulated in the Political Parties Act, 2011.

I wish to assure our members that we have put in place measures to ensure that there is prudent use of these resources to promotes members involvement in party activities and to also expand the party's reach through members recruitment exercise.

I also want to confirm to the members that the financial statements reflect a true and fair view of the activities of the party and that we will continue engaging in more activities to ensure that the party becomes the number one party in the country.

Hon. Gathii Irungu

Secretary General  Date 3/04/24.....

7. Statement of Performance against Predetermined Objectives for Financial Year 2022/2023

Introduction

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

The key strategic objectives for the party are as follows:

Strategic objective 1: Policy, Legal and Institutional Framework

Strategic Objectives:

- i. To actively participate in the Law-making Process in both the Parliament and County Assemblies.
- ii. To agitate for accountability and sound corporate governance in our institutions.

Strategic objective 2: Tax regime reviews

- i. To push for a fair tax regime that is pro-mwananchi and one that can favour social economic development in the country.

The Party develops its annual work plans based on the above pillars. Assessment of the NEC's performance against its annual work plan is done on a quarterly basis. The Party achieved its performance targets set for the ending 30 June 2023 for its 3 strategic pillars, as indicated in the table below:

Strategic Pillar/Theme/Issues	Objective	Key Performance Indicators	Activities	Achievements
Pillar 1:	Policy, Legal and Institutional Framework	Engaging the elected and nominated members of the party to push for legal and institutional reviews	Meeting with elected and nominated leaders of the party Engaging the public in discussions meant to foster such changes	Successfully push for specific agendas through the County Assemblies where the party has representation.
Pillar 2:	Tax regime reviews	Engaging the elected and nominated members of the party to push for Tax regime reviews	Meeting with elected and nominated leaders of the party Engaging the public in discussions meant to foster such changes	Successfully push for specific agendas through the County Assemblies where the party has representation.

**Tujibebe Wakenya Party
Annual Report and Financial Statements
for the year ended June 30, 2023**

8. Corporate Governance Statement

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

Corporate governance for the Party has gone a long way to define how the party conducts its affairs in line with the objects for which it was founded. It has given the party its structure, which contains all set of rules that governs the ethical operating procedures and processes of the party by ensuring that we conform to the Kenyan Statutory requirements and the best practices in line the Political Parties Act 2011 in all political activities.

At the same time, 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 Party.

9. Management Discussion and Analysis

The Party's short-term plan is to gradually but visibly, establish a prosperous, industrialized 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 various party events are meant to ensure that there is a continuous link between the people and the party organs – The greatest desire of the Party is 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 Tujibebe Wakenya Party aims to answer is: how do our activities improve the political awareness in the community?

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 the Party's reputation among key stakeholders nationally.

10. Environmental and Sustainability Reporting

i) Sustainability strategy and profile

The Party through the NEC Continues to assess the organisation's preparedness and strategy towards achieving its key priority issues being Environment, Employee, Society and Corporate governance.

ii) Environmental performance

We do believe in a clean environment for the future generation and this has guided us on our engagements with the public and other key stakeholders in environmental sustainability projects which include Tree Planting sessions, Market and town clean up and community sensitization programs geared towards encouraging the members of the community to be mindful of the environment.

iii) Employee welfare

Our approach to employee well-being is anchored on building and maintaining a workplace where employees feel safe and can develop supportive relationships with their colleagues and managers. This is driven by open communication, teamwork, flexible working arrangements and psychosocial support.

Albeit being a new organization with a lean team, we have in place key policies including the Human Resource Policy, the Code of Conduct and a detailed Part constitution which guides us on how to interact with our staff.

iv) Societal Impact.

We have in place programs that positively affect the members of the society especially the Women, people with Disabilities and the Youth. We have been involved in various engagements with these groups through Capacity building programs funded by the Party members and the Political Parties Fund and individual empowerment programs which have had a big impact on the society.

v) Corporate Social Responsibility / Community Engagements

As a party we are committed to upholding the highest standards of corporate governance, ethics and compliance with applicable laws and regulations. We ensure that all interactions with our members, the Public and government agencies are fair, honest and in strict compliance with contractual undertakings and applicable laws and regulations.

**Tujibebe Wakenya Party
Annual Report and Financial Statements
for the year ended June 30, 2023**

11. Report of the National Executive Council

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

i) Principal activities

The principal activity of the party is to actively Participate in the political affairs of Kenya and to have leave a legacy on democracy, good governance and economic development.

ii) Results

The results of the Party for the year ended June 30, 2023, are set out on pages 1-5.

iii) NEC

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

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 to carry out the audit of the Party for the year ended June 30, 2023, in accordance to section 23 of the Public Audit Act, 2015 which empowers the Auditor General to appoint an auditor to audit on his behalf.

By Order of the National Executive Committee



.....
Hon. Gathii Irungu
Secretary General

Tujibebe Wakenya Party
Annual Report and Financial Statements
for the year ended June 30, 2023

12. Statement of National Executive Committee Responsibilities

Section 81 of the Public Finance Management Act, 2012 and the Political Parties Act require the National Executive Committee(NEC) to prepare financial statements in respect of that Political Party, which give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the Party at the end of the financial year/period and the operating results of the party for that year/period. The National Executive Committee (NEC) are also required to ensure that the party keeps proper accounting records which disclose with reasonable accuracy the financial position of the Party. The NEC are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the party.

The NEC are responsible for the preparation and presentation of the Party's financial statements, which give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the party for and as at the end of the financial year ended on June 30, 2023. This responsibility includes: (i) Maintaining adequate financial management arrangements and ensuring that these continue to be effective throughout the reporting period; (ii) Maintaining proper accounting records, which disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the Party; (iii) Designing, implementing and maintaining internal controls relevant to the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements, and ensuring that they are free from material misstatements, whether due to error or fraud; (iv) Safeguarding the assets of the party; (v) Selecting and applying appropriate accounting policies; and (vi) Making accounting estimates that are reasonable in the circumstances.

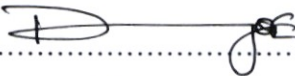
The NEC accept responsibility for the party's financial statements, which have been prepared using appropriate accounting policies supported by reasonable and prudent judgements and estimates, in conformity with International Public Sector Accounting Standards (IPSAS), and in the manner required by the PFM Act, 2012 and Political Parties Act. The NEC are of the opinion that the Party's financial statements give a true and fair view of the state of party's transactions during the financial year ended June 30, 20xx, and of the party's financial position as at that date. The NEC further confirms the completeness of the accounting records maintained for the party, which have been relied upon in the preparation of the party's financial statements as well as the adequacy of the systems of internal financial control.

**Tujibebe Wakenya Party
Annual Report and Financial Statements
for the year ended June 30, 2023**

Nothing has come to the attention of the committee 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 03/04/24 2023 and signed on its behalf by:



.....

**CPA Enoch Monari
National Chairman**



.....

**Hon. Gathii Irungu
Secretary General**

REPUBLIC OF KENYA

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HEADQUARTERS
Anniversary Towers
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NAIROBI

REPORT OF THE AUDITOR-GENERAL ON TUJIBEBE WAKENYA PARTY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE, 2023

PREAMBLE

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

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

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

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

REPORT ON THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Qualified Opinion

I have audited the accompanying financial statements of the Tujibebe Wakenya Party set out on pages 1 to 20, which comprise of the statement of financial position as at

Report of the Auditor-General on Tujibebe Wakenya Party for the year ended 30 June, 2023

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

Basis for Qualified Opinion

1. Unreconciled Expenditure Items

The statement of financial performance reflects use of goods and services amount of Kshs.3,474,333 while the statement of comparison of budget and actual amounts reflects Kshs.3,418,533 resulting to an unreconciled variances of Kshs.55,800. Further, the statement of financial performance reflects employee cost amount of Kshs.627,000 while the statement of comparison of budget and actual amounts reflects Kshs.525,000 resulting to an unreconciled variances of Kshs.102,000.

In the circumstances, the accuracy and completeness of use of goods and services amount of Kshs.3,474,333 and employee cost amount of Kshs.627,000 could not be confirmed.

2. Lack of Motor Vehicle Ownership Documents

The statement of financial position reflects property, plant and equipment balance of Kshs.2,024,465 as disclosed in Note 16 to the financial statements. The balance includes motor vehicles at net book value of Kshs.281,250. However, review of ownership records revealed that the motor vehicles were registered under an individual's name and not the Party's name.

In the circumstances, the ownership of the motor vehicles balance of Kshs.281,250 could not be confirmed.

3. Inaccuracy in Net Cash Flows from Financing Activities

The statement of cash flows reflects prior year net cash flows from financing activities amount of Kshs.2,584,500. However, there were no proceeds from related party injection or repayments of borrowings for the financial year 2021/2022.

In the circumstances, accuracy of the net cash flows from financing activities of Kshs.2,584,500 could not be confirmed.

4. Long Outstanding Founders' Payable Accounts Balance

Note 18 on non-current liabilities reflects founders payable accounts balance of Kshs.2,584,500 which has been owed for two years. However, there was no evidence to show measures put in place to settle the amounts promptly which is indicative of challenges in settling its obligations as and when they fall due.

In the circumstances, the accuracy and completeness of founders' payable accounts balance of Kshs.2,584,500 could not be confirmed.

The audit was conducted in accordance with International Standards of Supreme Audit Institutions (ISSAIs). I am independent of the Tujibebe Wakenya Party Management in accordance with ISSAI 130 on Code of Ethics. I have fulfilled other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the ISSAI and in accordance with other ethical requirements applicable to performing audits of financial statements in Kenya. I believe that the audit evidence I have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for my qualified opinion.

Emphasis of Matter

Unaudited Comparative Balances

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

My opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

Key Audit Matters

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

REPORT ON LAWFULNESS AND EFFECTIVENESS IN USE OF PUBLIC RESOURCES

Conclusion

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

Basis for Conclusion

1. Budget Imbalance

The statement of comparison of budget and actual amounts reflects final budget income of Kshs.4,586,233 and budgeted expenditure of Kshs.4,729,533 resulting to budget imbalance of Kshs.143,300. This was contrary to Regulation 33(c) of the Public Finance Management (National Government) Regulations, 2015 which states that budget revenue and expenditure appropriation shall be balanced.

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

2. Failure to Establish Adequate Party Offices

During the year under review, it was noted that the Party had established only one office which is also the Party headquarters. This was contrary to Section 7(2)(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 location and addresses of the branch offices of the Political Party, which shall be in more than half of the Counties.

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

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

REPORT ON EFFECTIVENESS OF INTERNAL CONTROLS, RISK MANAGEMENT AND GOVERNANCE

Conclusion

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

Basis for Conclusion

1. Failure to Tag Assets

The statement of financial position reflects property, plant and equipment balance of Kshs.2,024,465. However, the assets were not tagged with unique identifiers to ease their tracking. This was contrary to Part IV(i) C Section 77(7) of The National Treasury Guidelines on Asset and Liability Management in the Public Sector of March 2020.

In the circumstances, the effectiveness of internal controls on tagging and identification of assets could not be confirmed.

2. Failure to Develop a Strategic Plan and Risk Management Policy

During the year under review, the strategic plan and risk management policies had not been formulated and documented. Therefore, there were no measures put in place to mitigate against risk in the Party's operations.

In the circumstances, the effectiveness of risk management and Management's ability to identify risks, threats and put in place the strategies to minimise the identified risk 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 control, risk management and overall governance were operating effectively, in all material respects. I believe that the audit evidence I have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for my conclusion.

Responsibilities of Management and those Charged with Governance

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

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

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

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

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

Auditor-General's Responsibilities for the Audit

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

In addition to the audit of the financial statements, a compliance audit is planned and performed to express a conclusion about whether, in all material respects, the activities, financial transactions and information reflected in the financial statements are in compliance with the authorities that govern them and that public resources are applied in an effective way, in accordance with the provisions of Article 229(6) of the Constitution and submit the audit report in compliance with Article 229(7) of the Constitution.

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

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

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for my opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations or the override of internal control.

- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by Management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of Management's use of the applicable basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Party's ability to continue to sustain its services. If I conclude that a material uncertainty exists, I am required to draw attention in the auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify my opinion. My conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of my audit report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Party to cease to sustain its services.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.
- Obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information and business activities of the Party to express an opinion on the financial statements.
- Perform such other procedures as I consider necessary in the circumstances.

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

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


FCPA Nancy Gathungu, CBS
AUDITOR-GENERAL

Nairobi

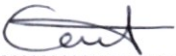
20 June, 2024

Tujibebe Wakenya Party
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14. Statement of Financial Performance for the year ended 30 June 2023


	Notes	2022/2023	2021/2022
		Kshs	Kshs
Revenue from non-exchange transactions			
Transfers from other governments entities	5	4,542,628	-
Public contributions and donations	6	41,700	9,004,011
		4,584,328	9,004,011
Revenue from exchange transactions			
Other income	7	1,905	-
Total revenue		4,586,233	9,004,011
Expenses			
Use of goods and services	8	3,474,333	6,997,511
Employee costs	9	672,000	1,218,980
Board Expenses	10	746,000	581,000
Depreciation and amortization expense	11	287,441	334,850
Repairs and maintenance	12	40,000	66,000
Total expenses		5,219,774	9,198,341
Other gains/(losses)			
Surplus/ (deficit) before tax		(633,541)	(194,330)

The notes set out on pages 6 to 19 form an integral part of these Financial Statements. The Financial Statements set out on pages 1 to 5 were signed on behalf of the Board of NEC by:



Hon. Gathii Irungu
Secretary General

Date 3/04/24



CPA William Otieno
Head of Finance

ICPAK M/No: 12389

Date 02/00/2024



CPA Enock Monari
National Chairman

Date 3/4/2024

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13. Report of the Independent Auditor for the Financial Statements of Tujibebe Wakenya Party.

Tujibebe Wakenya Party
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16. Statement of Changes in Net Assets for the year ended 30th June 2023

Description	Retained earnings	Total
	Kshs	Kshs
As at July 1, 2021	-	-
Surplus/ deficit for the year	(194,330)	(194,330)
As at June 30, 2022	(194,330)	(194,330)
As at July 1, 2022	(194,330)	(194,330)
Surplus/ (deficit) for the year	(633,541)	(633,541)
As at June 30, 2023	(827,871)	(827,871)

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

	Notes	2022/2023	2021/2022
		Kshs	Kshs
Cash flows from operating activities			
Receipts			
Transfers from other governments entities	5	4,542,628	-
Public contributions and donations	6	41,700	9,004,011
Other income	7	1,905	-
Total receipts		4,586,233	9,004,011
Payments			
Use of goods and services	8	3,474,333	6,997,511
Employee costs	9	672,000	1,218,980
Board Expenses	10	746,000	581,000
Repairs and maintenance	12	40,000	66,000
Total payments		4,932,333	8,863,491
Adjust For:			
Increase in Receivables		(752,116)	-
Increase in Prepayments and Deposits		(200,000)	-
Increase in Payables and Provisions		1,218,643	2,604,500
Net Changes in Working Capital		266,527	2,604,500
Cash flows from/ (used in) operating activities	19	(79,573)	2,745,020
Cash flows from investing activities			
Purchase of PPE and Intangible assets	16	(48,256)	(2,598,500)
Net cash flows from/ (used in) investing activities		(48,256)	(2,598,500)
Cash flows from financing activities			
Proceeds from Related Party Injection		-	-
Repayment of borrowings		-	-
Net cash flows from financing Activities		-	2,584,500
Net increase/(decrease) in cash & Cash equivalents		(127,829)	146,520
Cash and cash equivalents at 1 July 2022	13	146,520	-
Cash and cash equivalents at 30 June 2023	13	18,691	146,520

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

	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 Governments entities	7,581,022	(3,038,394)	4,542,628	4,542,628	-	100%
Public Contributions and Donations	750,000	(708,300)	41,700	41,700	-	100%
Other Income	-	1,905	1,905	1,905	-	100%
Total Income	7,622,722	3,040,299	4,586,233	4,586,233	-	-
Expenses						
Use of Goods and Services	5,678,322	(2,259,789)	3,418,533	3,418,533	-	100%
Employee costs	840,000	(315,000)	525,000	525,000	-	100%
Remuneration of Board	1,044,400	(298,400)	746,000	746,000	-	100%
Repairs and Maintenance	60,000	(20,000)	40,000	40,000	-	100%
Total Expenditure	7,622,722	(2,873,189)	4,729,533	4,729,533	-	100%
Surplus for the period	708,700	-	(143,300)	(143,300)	-	100%
Capital Expenditure	255,000	(103,944)	151,056	151,056	-	100%

19. Notes to the Financial Statements

1. General Information

Tujibebe Wakenya Party is established by and derives its authority and accountability from the Political Parties Act, 2011. The Party's principal activity is to participate in the Political affairs in the country as per the Constitution.

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 Tujibebe Wakenya 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 Tujibebe Wakenya Party. The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the PFM Act, The Political Parties Act, and International Public Sector Accounting Standards (IPSAS). The accounting policies adopted have been consistently applied to all the years presented.

3. Adoption of New and Revised Standards

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

Standard	Effective date and impact:
<p>IPSAS 41: Financial Instruments</p>	<p>Applicable: 1st January 2023:</p> <p>The objective of IPSAS 41 is to establish principles for the financial reporting of financial assets and liabilities that will present relevant and useful information to users of financial statements for their assessment of the amounts, timing and uncertainty of a Party's future cash flows.</p> <p>IPSAS 41 provides users of financial statements with more useful information than IPSAS 29, by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Applying a single classification and measurement model for financial assets that considers the characteristics of the asset's cash flows and the objective for which the asset is held; • Applying a single forward-looking expected credit loss model that is applicable to all financial instruments subject to impairment testing; and • Applying an improved hedge accounting model that broadens the hedging arrangements in scope of the guidance. The model develops a strong link between an Party's risk management strategies and the accounting treatment for instruments held as part of the risk management strategy. <p>This Standard has not affected the Financial statements of the Party as the party does not hold Financial Assets.</p>
<p>IPSAS 42: Social Benefits</p>	<p>Applicable: 1st January 2023</p> <p>The objective of this Standard is to improve the relevance, faithful representativeness and comparability of the information that a reporting Party provides in its financial statements about social benefits. The information provided should help users of the financial statements and general-purpose financial reports assess:</p>

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Standard	Effective date and impact:
	<p>(a) The nature of such social benefits provided by the Party.</p> <p>(b) The key features of the operation of those social benefit schemes; and</p> <p>(c) The impact of such social benefits provided on the Party's financial performance, financial position and cash flows.</p> <p>This Standard has not affected the Financial statements of the Party as the party does not offer social benefits to its staff.</p>
<p>Amendments to Other IPSAS resulting from IPSAS 41, Financial Instruments</p>	<p>Applicable: 1st January 2023:</p> <p>a) Amendments to IPSAS 5, to update the guidance related to the components of borrowing costs which were inadvertently omitted when IPSAS 41 was issued.</p> <p>b) Amendments to IPSAS 30, regarding illustrative examples on hedging and credit risk which were inadvertently omitted when IPSAS 41 was issued.</p> <p>c) Amendments to IPSAS 30, to update the guidance for accounting for financial guaranteed contracts which were inadvertently omitted when IPSAS 41 was issued.</p> <p>d) Amendments to IPSAS 33, to update the guidance on classifying financial instruments on initial adoption of accrual basis IPSAS which were inadvertently omitted when IPSAS 41 was issued.</p> <p>This Standard has not affected the Financial statements of the Party as the party does not hold Financial instruments.</p>
<p>Other improvements to IPSAS</p>	<p>Applicable 1st January 2023</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • IPSAS 22 Disclosure of Financial Information about the General Government Sector. Amendments to refer to the latest System of National Accounts (SNA 2008). • IPSAS 39: Employee Benefits. Now deletes the term composite social security benefits as it is no longer defined in IPSAS. • IPSAS 29: Financial instruments: Recognition and Measurement. Standard no longer included in the 2023

**Tujibebe Wakenya Party
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Standard	Effective date and impact:
	<p>IPSAS handbook as it is now superseded by IPSAS 41 which is applicable from 1st January 2023.</p> <p>This Standard has not affected the Financial statements of the Party due to the nature of operations and size of the party.</p>

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

Standard	Effective date and impact:
IPSAS 43	<p>Applicable 1st January 2025</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 Party.</p> <p>The new standard requires entities to recognise, measure and present information on right of use assets and lease liabilities.</p> <p>This Standard will have an effect on Financial statements of the Party as the party holds leases on offices.</p>
IPSAS 44: Non- Current Assets Held for Sale and Discontinued Operations	<p>Applicable 1st January 2025</p> <p>The Standard requires,</p> <p>Assets that meet the criteria to be classified as held for sale to be measured at the lower of carrying amount and fair value less costs to sell and the depreciation of such assets to cease and:</p> <p>Assets that meet the criteria to be classified as held for sale to be presented separately in the statement of financial position and the results of discontinued operations to be presented separately in the statement of financial performance.</p> <p>This Standard has not affected the Financial statements of the Party as the party does not hold Assets for sale.</p>

iii. **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

Fees, taxes and fines

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

Transfers from other government entities

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

ii) Revenue from exchange transactions

Rendering of services

The 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.

Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

b) 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.

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.

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Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

c) Related parties

The Party regards a related party as a person or a 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 Party Leader, Party National Chairman, Secretary General and Treasurer.

d) Cash and cash equivalents

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

e) Comparative figures

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

f) Subsequent events

There have been no events subsequent to the financial year end with a significant impact on the financial statements for the year ended June 30, 2023.

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Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)

Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

5. Transfers from Other Government entities

Description	2022/2023	2021/2022
	Kshs	Kshs
Unconditional Grants		
Operational Grant	4,542,628	-
Total Unconditional Grants	4,542,628	-
Conditional Grants amortised/ transferred to revenue		
Total Government Grants and Subsidies	4,542,628	-

6. Public Contributions and Donations

Description	2022/2023	2021/2022
	Kshs	Kshs
Members Contributions	41,700	9,004,011
Total Transfers and Sponsorships	41,700	9,004,011
Reconciliation of Public Contributions and Donations		
Current Year Receipts	41,700	9,004,011
Conditions Met - Transferred to Revenue	41,700	9,004,011

7. Other Income

Description	2022/2023	2021/2022
	Kshs	Kshs
Interest Income	1,905	-
Total Other income	1,905	-

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8. Use of Goods and Services

Description	2022/2023	2021/2022
	Kshs	Kshs
Electricity	-	85,900
Security	-	123,000
Professional Services	50,000	70,000
Advertising	330,500	717,642
Conferences and Delegations	392,420	2,652,199
Postage	5,000	3,000
Printing and Stationery	8,500	212,610
Hire Charges	20,000	230,000
Rent expenses	1,028,800	1,197,800
Office Expenses	20,890	94,040
Motor Vehicle Expenses	92,000	297,220
Travel, Subsistence & Other Allowances*	1,516,223	1,159,900
Telephone & Internet Expenses	10,000	154,200
Total	3,474,333	6,997,511

9. Employee Costs

Description	2022/2023	2021/2022
	Kshs	Kshs
Salaries and wages	672,000	1,218,980
Employee costs	672,000	1,218,980

10. Board Expenses

Description	2022/2023	2021/2022
	Kshs	Kshs
Travel and Accommodation	746,000	581,000
Total	746,000	581,000

11. Depreciation and Amortization Expense

Description	2022/2023	2021/2022
	Kshs	Kshs
Property, plant and equipment	287,441	334,850
Total depreciation and amortization	287,441	334,850

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12. Repairs and Maintenance

Description	2022/2023	2021/2022
	Kshs	Kshs
Furniture and Fittings	40,000	66,000
Total Repairs and Maintenance	40,000	66,000

13. Cash and Cash Equivalents

Description	2022/2023	2021/2022
	Kshs	Kshs
Current Account	42,726	65,020
Petty Cash	-	81,500
Total Cash And Cash Equivalents	42,726	146,520

Detailed Analysis of the Cash and Cash Equivalents

Financial Institution	Account number	2022/2023	2021/2022
		Kshs	Kshs
a) Current Account			
I&M Bank Limited	02503458316250	42,726	-
I&M Bank Limited	02503458311250	(24,035)	65,020
Sub- Total		18,691	65,020
b) Others (Specify)			
Cash In Hand		-	81,500
Sub- Total		18,691	81,500
Grand Total		18,691	146,520

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14. Receivables

(a) Accounts Receivable (Current)

Description	2022/2023		2021/2022	
	Kshs		Kshs	
Receivables				
GOK Grant Receivable-ORPP		752,116		-
Total Current Receivables		752,116		-

(b) Ageing analysis for Receivables from exchange transactions

Description	2022/2023		2021/2022	
	Kshs		Kshs	
	2022/2023	% of the total	2021/2022	% of the total
Less than 1 year	752,116	100%	-	%
Between 1- 2 years	-	%	-	%
Between 2-3 years	-	%	-	%
Over 3 years	-	%	-	%
Total (a+b)	752,116	%	-	%

15. Prepayments & Deposits

Description	2022/2023		2021/2022	
	Kshs		Kshs	
Other deposits		200,000		-
Total deposits		200,000		-
Ageing analysis: (Refundable deposits)	2022/2023	% of the Total	2021/2022	% of the Total
Under one year	200,000	100%	-	%
Total	200,000		-	

Tujibebe Wakenya Party
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16. Property, Plant and Equipment

Cost	Motor vehicles	Furniture and fittings	Office Equipment	Total
	Kshs	Kshs	Kshs	Kshs
As At 1July 2021	-	-	-	-
Additions	500,000	1,130,000	968,500	2,598,500
As at 30th June 2022	500,000	1,130,000	968,500	2,598,500
Additions	-	48,256	-	48,256
As at 30th June 2023	500,000	1,178,256	968,500	2,646,756
Depreciation	-			-
At 1July 2022	125,000	113,000	96,850	334,850
Depreciation	93,750	106,526	87,165	287,441
As At 30th June 2023	218,750	219,526	184,015	622,291
Net Book Values				
As at 30th June 2022	375,000	1,017,000	871,650	2,263,650
As at 30th June 2023	281,250	958,730	784,485	2,024,465

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17. Trade and Other Payables

Description	2022/2023		2021/2022	
	Kshs		Kshs	
Accounts payables	1,168,643		-	
Other Payable-Audit Fees	70,000		20,000	
Total trade and other payables	1,238,643		20,000	
Ageing analysis: (Trade and other payables)	2022/2023	% of the Total	2021/2022	% of the Total
Under one year	1,218,643	98.4%	20,000	100%
1-2 years	20,000	1.6%	-	%
Total	1,238,643		-	

18. Non-Current Liabilities

Description	2022/2023		2021/2022	
	Kshs		Kshs	
Founders Payable Account	2,584,500		2,584,500	
Total deposits	2,584,300		2,584,500	
Ageing analysis: (Non-Current Liabilities)	2022/2023	% of the Total	2021/2022	% of the Total
Under one year	-	%	2,584,500	100%
1-2 years	2,584,500	100%	-	-
Total	2,584,500		2,584,500	

19. Cash Generated from Operations

Description	2022/2023	2021/2022
	Kshs	Kshs
Surplus for the year before tax	-633,541	-194,330
Adjusted for:		
Depreciation	287,441	334,850
Working capital adjustments		
Increase in Receivables	-752,116	-
Increase in Prepayments and Deposits	-200,000	-
Increase in Payables and Provisions	1,218,643	2,604,500
Net cash flow from operating activities	-79,573	2,745,020

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There were no transfers between levels 1, 2 and 3 during the year. Disclosures of fair values of financial instruments not measured at fair value have not been made because the carrying amounts are a reasonable approximation of their fair values.

20. 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.

21. Events after the Reporting Period

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

22. Currency

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

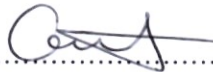
**Tujibebe Wakenya Party
Annual Report and Financial Statements
for the year ended June 30, 2023**

20. Appendices

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

The Political being party, being the beneficiary of the Political Parties Fund in the Financial year 2022/2023 is being Audited by the External Auditors the First time.

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)



.....
Secretary General

Date: 03/04/2024