

OFFICE OF THE AUDITOR GENERAL
P.O. Box 30084 - 00100, NAIROBI
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PEOPLES DEMOCRATIC PARTY (PDP)

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)**



(Indicate actual name of the Political Party)

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

Table of Contents.....	Page
1. Acronyms and Definition of Key Terms	ii
2. Key Political Party Information and Management	iii
3. The National Executive Council/Committee.....	vii
4. Key Management/Secretariat Team	viii
5. Chairman's Statement	ix
6. Report of the Secretary-General.....	x
7. Statement of Performance against Predetermined Objectives for FY 2024/2025-1.....	ii
8. Governance Statement	ii
9. Management Discussion and Analysis.....	iv
10. Environmental and Sustainability Reporting.....	v
11. Report of the National Executive Council/Committee	vii
12. Statement of the National Executive Council Responsibilities.....	viii
13. Report of the Independent Auditor for the Financial Statements of (<i>Specify Entity Name</i>).....	x
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	4
17. Statement of Cash Flows for the year ended 30 June 2025	5
18. Statement of Comparison of Budget and Actual amounts for the year ended 30 June 2025	7
19. Notes to the Financial Statements	9
20. Appendices	55

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

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
PDP	Peoples Democratic Party
PFM	Public Finance Management
PPE	Property Plant & Equipment
PSASB	Public Sector Accounting Standards Board
PPA	Political Parties Act
ORPP	Office of Registrar of Political Parties
IDRM	Internal Dispute Resolution Mechanism
NEC	National Executive Council
NDC	National Delegates Council
NGC	National Governing Council
PPF	Political Parties Fund

B: Definition of Key Terms

Fiduciary Management- Members of management who are directly entrusted with 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

The **People's Democratic Party (PDP)** was fully registered under the **Political Parties Act, CAP 7D** on **9th May 2012**. The Party is domiciled in Kenya and has branch offices across the country to ensure grassroots representation. Peoples Democratic Party **mission** is to transform Kenya from poor governance and poverty into a democratic, prosperous, socially just, and equitable society, through progressive economic, political, social policies and programs. Peoples Democratic Party **vision** is to have a Society in which each and every Kenyan is empowered to live in dignity and enjoy abundant economic prosperity, social justice and democratic rights. The Peoples Democratic Party (PDP) is guided by the values of democracy, equity, social justice, integrity, accountability, unity in diversity, empowerment, and respect for human dignity and rights, while fostering prosperity through progressive and innovative policies.

PDP is committed to promoting democracy, good governance, justice, equality, and inclusive

Principal Activities

The **People's Democratic Party (PDP)** exists to serve as a democratic platform that empowers citizens and strengthens governance in Kenya. Its principal mandate includes:

1. **Recruiting and enlisting members** to build a strong, inclusive political movement.
2. **Nominating candidates for elections** at national and county levels.
3. **Promoting representation** of women, youth, persons with disabilities, ethnic and other minorities, and marginalized communities in Parliament and County Assemblies.
4. **Sensitizing the public** on the functioning of the political and electoral system.
5. **Promoting and enhancing national unity** across all communities.
6. **Mobilizing citizens** to actively participate in political and decision-making processes.
7. **Soliciting and articulating public policy priorities** as identified by its members.
8. **Shaping and influencing public policy** in line with the Party's values and aspirations.

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

Key Management

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

No.	Designation	Responsibility
1.	National Delegates Convention	Supreme decision-making organ that sets the overall direction, policies, and leadership of the Party.
2.	National Governing Council	Oversees policy implementation and provides strategic guidance between conventions.
3.	National Executive Committee	Manages day-to-day affairs and ensures execution of Party programs and decisions.
4.	National Secretariat	Provides administrative, technical, and operational support to the Party organs.
5.	Parliamentary Group	Coordinates and advances the Party's legislative agenda in Parliament and County Assemblies.
6.	PDP Young Democrats	Mobilizes and empowers youth to actively participate in leadership and Party activities.
7.	PDP Women Democrats	Promotes women's participation, representation, and leadership within the Party and governance.
8.	Branches	Represent the Party at grassroots level, mobilize members, and implement Party policies locally.

(b) 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.	National Chairman	Jeremiah Onger
2.	Secretary General	Charles Oigara
3.	National Treasurer	Billiah Kebati
4.	Director of programmes and SIGs	Johnson Mauti
5.	Executive Director	Maxwel charo

(c) Fiduciary Oversight Arrangements

The **People's Democratic Party (PDP)** has put in place robust fiduciary oversight mechanisms to ensure transparency, accountability, and prudent management of resources in line with the **Political Parties Act, 2011**, and other applicable laws.

- **Registrar of Political Parties** – Provides external regulatory oversight by monitoring compliance with the law, reviewing audited financial statements, and ensuring adherence to governance and accountability standards.
- **Governing Body / National Executive Committee (NEC)** – Exercises overall fiduciary responsibility for the Party, including policy approval, budget oversight, and safeguarding of Party assets.
- **Finance Committee** – Manages financial planning, budgeting, revenue mobilization, and expenditure control to ensure resources are utilized efficiently.
- **Audit and Risk Committee** – Oversees internal controls, risk management, and the integrity of financial reporting, while commissioning independent audits for accountability.
- **Parliamentary Oversight Committees** – Provide external accountability by scrutinizing Party-related activities funded through public resources, where applicable.
- **Other Oversight Arrangements** – These include internal audits, external professional audits, and compliance checks by relevant state agencies to strengthen financial discipline and transparency.

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

(d) Party Headquarters

P.O. Box 13941-00100

Tetu Flats Block C1

Milimani Lane off Rolphe Bunche Road Nairobi, KENYA

(e) Party Contacts

Telephone: (254)722552123, (254)780552123

E-mail: mamlaka@pdp.or.ke

Website: www.pdp.or.ke

(f) Party Bankers

1. Equity Bank
Kisii Branch
P.O Box 2775-40200
KISII, KENYA

2. Co-operative Bank
Parliament Road
P.O Box 5772-00200
NAIROBI, KENYA

(g) Independent Auditor

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

(h) Principal Legal Advisor




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

3. The National Executive Council/Committee

NAME	GENDER	DESIGNATION/POSITION HELD	DATE OF APPOINTMENT / ELECTION
James Omingo Magara	M	Party Leader	1 st December 2023
Eric Nguku. Mbiu	M	Deputy Party Leader	1 st December 2023
Jeremiah Obwogi Ongeru	M	National Chairperson	1 st December 2023
Robert K. Bett	M	Deputy Chairperson	1 st December 2023
Charles Oigara Mogere	M	Secretary General	1 st December 2023
Ebby Chebet	F	Deputy Secretary General	1 st December 2023
Rodah Billiah K. Kebati	F	National Treasurer	1 st December 2023
Carolyn Muchiri Njoki	F	Deputy Treasurer	1 st December 2023
Patrick Nthiga Njeru	M	National Organizing Secretary	1 st December 2023
John Mutungwa Muinde	M	Deputy National Organizing Secretary	1 st December 2023
Sepeina Alfred Samperu	M	Secretary for Policy, Foreign Affairs, Information & Publicity	1 st December 2023
Job Nyasimi Momanyi	M	Secretary for Legal, Constitutional Parliamentary Affairs	1 st December 2023
Naomi Jebichii	F	Secretary for Youth Affairs	1 st December 2023
Mary Matinde Masaite	F	Secretary for Women Affairs	1 st December 2023
John Onderi Kenyana	M	Secretary for Special Interest Group	1 st December 2023
Charles Barongo Getabu	M	Chairperson Strategic & Planning	1 st December 2023
Simon Abuki Ageorge	M	Chairperson Finance & Resource Mobilization	1 st December 2023
Dennis Ombachi	M	Chairperson Legal Committee	1 st December 2023
Victoria Naanyu Maasai	F	Chairperson Disciplinary Committee	1 st December 2023
Caroline Mokabi Otachi	F	Chairperson National Election Board	1 st December 2023
Maxwel Baya Charo	M	Executive Director	1 st December 2023
			1 st December 2023

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

4. Key Management/Secretariat Team

Name	Position	Responsibility
Charles Mogere 	Secretary General	Accounting Officer/ Secretary to the NEC
Maxwell Charo 	Executive Director	Head of Secretariat
Billiah Kebati 	National Treasurer	Heads Finance & Account

5. Chairman's Statement



During the year under review, the Peoples Democratic Party (PDP) made significant strides in advancing its mission of promoting democracy, good governance, and inclusive participation in national development. The Party recorded notable successes, including strengthening its grassroots structures, enhancing member recruitment, and actively engaging in issue-based political discourse.

However, the year was not without challenges, ranging from resource limitations to the highly competitive political environment, which at times slowed down the pace of implementing our programs. Despite these hurdles, the Party demonstrated resilience and unity of purpose.

The National Executive Committee (NEC) underwent important changes aimed at reinforcing leadership capacity and aligning with the Party's long-term vision. Progress was also made in the implementation of the Party's Strategic Plan, with key milestones achieved in policy advocacy, youth and women empowerment, and digital transformation of Party operations.

Throughout the year, PDP engaged a wide range of stakeholders, including development partners, civil society organizations, and grassroots members, thereby strengthening our networks and partnerships. These engagements continue to enrich the Party's agenda and expand its influence across the political spectrum.

Looking ahead, the political direction of the Party remains firmly anchored on the principles of justice, accountability, and inclusivity. The Party is committed to positioning itself as a strong alternative political force that champions the aspirations of ordinary Kenyans.

In terms of future opportunities, PDP will continue to leverage technology, youth energy, and strategic alliances to expand its presence nationwide, influence policy, and prepare for effective participation in upcoming electoral contests.

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to be 'J. Onger', written over a horizontal line.

Jeremiah Onger

6. Report of the Secretary-General

In the year under review, the Peoples Democratic Party (PDP) recorded important progress in strengthening its organizational and operational capacity. On operational performance, the Party expanded its membership base through targeted recruitment drives, conducted grassroots elections to enhance internal democracy, and successfully opened/strengthened several branch offices to improve its grassroots presence and service to members.



On financial performance, the Party operated within an approved budget that provided for its activities, including administration, civic education, and membership services. The Party received revenue from various sources in compliance with the Political Parties Act, including membership subscriptions, contributions from well-wishers, and allocations from the Political Parties Fund where applicable. These funds were prudently utilized to support Party operational capacity building, and strategic engagements, while maintaining transparency and accountability through proper financial controls and reporting mechanisms.

Overall, the year reflected steady growth and consolidation of the Party's foundation, setting a strong platform for future expansion, effective representation, and continued service to the people of Kenya.

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read 'C. Mogere', written over a horizontal line.

Charles Mogere

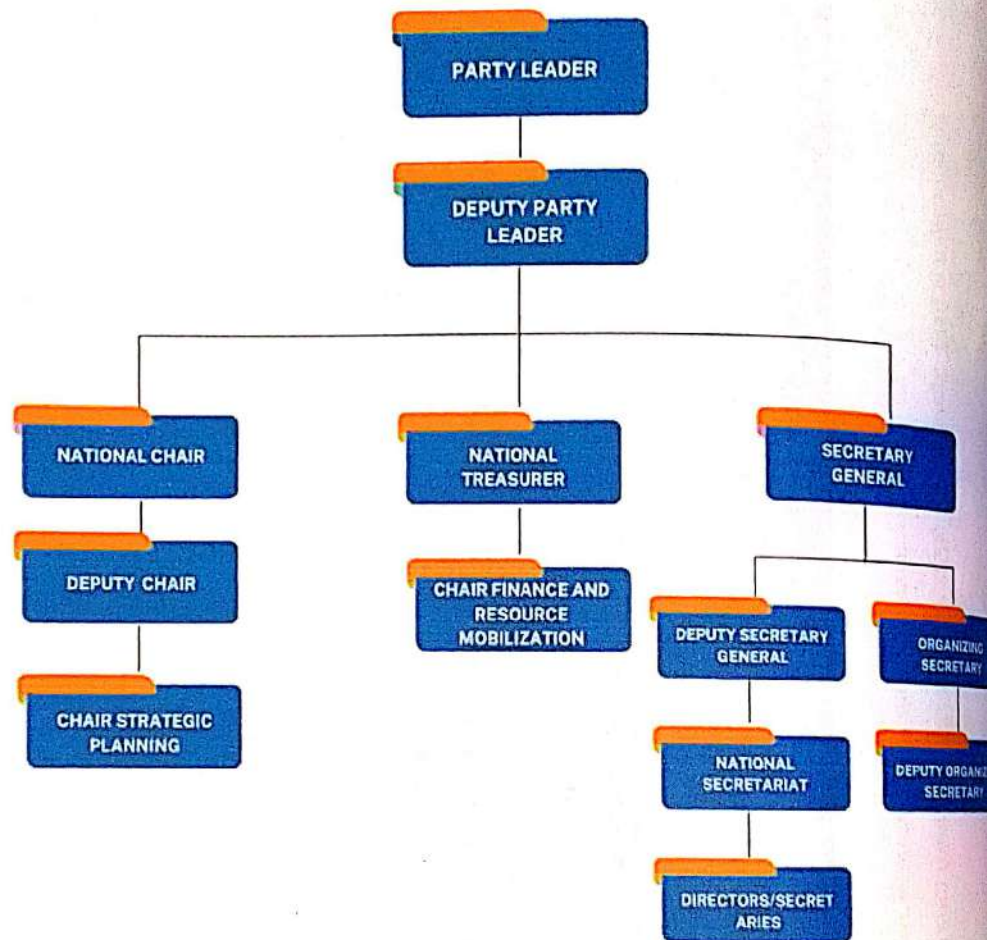
7. Statement of Performance against Predetermined Objectives for FY 2024/2025-1

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

No	Program/Activity	Key Performance Indicator	Target	Achievement	Remarks
1.	Establish and train Branch Disability League	Number of County Disability leagues established.	1,000	221	Training ongoing; more branches to be covered next FY.
2.	Train PDP Branch Women and youth league	Number of women and youth trained	1500	546	Strong turnout; additional sessions planned.
3.	Membership Recruitment	Number of Members Registered	5000	4412	Recruitment ongoing; target nearly achieved.
4.					

8. Governance Statement

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



Governance Arrangements

1. National Delegates Convention (NDC)

- **Role:** Supreme decision-making organ responsible for setting Party policy, amending the constitution, and electing top Party officials.
- **Composition:** Delegates drawn from counties, constituencies, and branches across the country.
- **Nomination:** Members are nominated by grassroots branches and accredited in accordance with the Party constitution.
- **Meetings:** Held at least once every year, with special sessions convened if necessary.

2. National Executive Committee (NEC) / Governing Body

- o **Role:** Provides overall leadership, policy direction, and oversight of Party affairs between NDC meetings.
- o **Composition:** Party Leader, Deputy Party Leader(s), Secretary General, National Chairperson, Treasurer, Organizing Secretary, and other elected/appointed officials.
- o **Meetings:** Convened quarterly or as deemed necessary.

3. Committees under the NEC

The NEC establishes specialized committees to enhance efficiency and governance:

- o **Dispute Resolution Committee:** Handles internal disputes and ensures peaceful resolution of conflicts. *Meets as required.*
- o **Disciplinary Committee:** Enforces Party discipline and addresses misconduct by members or officials. *Meets as needed.*
- o **Elections Board:** Manages internal Party elections, nominations, and compliance with electoral laws. *Meets before and during election cycles.*
- o **Finance Committee:** Oversees financial planning, budgeting, and monitoring of Party resources. *Meets quarterly or as required.*
- o **Audit and Risk Committee:** Ensures accountability, reviews audits, and manages institutional risk. *Meets at least twice annually.*
- o **Other Committees:** May be established from time to time to address emerging issues such as policy development, strategy, or special projects.

9. Management Discussion and Analysis

Over the last five years, the Party has recorded a steady trend across key performance indicators with membership steadily increasing alongside a gradual rise in the annual budget. Revenue from the Political Parties Fund has grown consistently, supplemented by members' subscriptions and contributions/donations, which continue to provide additional support to Party activities. The number of elected representatives, including Special Interest Groups (SIGs), has expanded over time, while the network of Party branches has equally grown across the country. In terms of governance, disputes resolved through the Party's internal mechanisms have reflected improved conflict management and institutional maturity. These trends, best illustrated through tables, bar graphs, and pie charts, demonstrate consistent growth in membership, finances, representation and organizational structures, positioning the Party on a strong trajectory for future sustainability and inclusivity.

10. Environmental and Sustainability Reporting

i) *Sustainability strategy and profile*

The Party has embedded sustainability at the core of its operations by aligning with Kenya's political, social, and macroeconomic priorities. Our strategy draws from international best practices such as the UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), focusing on inclusivity, transparency, and resilience. We recognize broad trends such as reduced donor dependency, the need for greener operations, and growing public demand for accountability. Achievements include consistent membership growth, increased stakeholder engagement, and improved financial accountability. However, challenges remain in donor fatigue and limited funding, which sometimes hinder long-term sustainability projects.

ii) *Environmental performance*

The Party operates under an **Environmental Policy** adopted in 2021, emphasizing reduced ecological footprint through efficient use of resources, responsible waste management, and green campaigning. We have introduced digital platforms to reduce paper use and ensured all offices practice basic waste separation and recycling. Successes include reduced printing by 35% and transitioning to energy-efficient lighting in five county offices. Shortcomings remain in areas such as biodiversity management and full compliance with recycling standards. Efforts are underway to partner with local environmental groups for tree-planting initiatives and improved waste disposal.

iii) *Employee welfare*

The Party adheres to a **Fair Employment Policy** that emphasizes equal opportunity, gender balance, and meritocracy. Recruitment considers diversity, with a current staff gender ratio of 55% male and 45% female. Stakeholder engagement is done quarterly, and HR policies are reviewed every two years to remain current. Capacity building is supported through training workshops, mentorship programs, and annual skills audits. Career management is guided by a structured appraisal and reward system, which includes recognition awards and performance-based incentives.

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

a) *Responsible Supply chain and supplier relations*

The Party maintains transparent procurement practices, guided by a Supply Code of Conduct. Contracts are honoured, payments are made promptly, and suppliers are encouraged to meet ethical, environmental, and legal standards.

b) *Responsible marketing and advertising*

Campaigns and publicity are carried out in adherence to electoral laws and ethical communication standards. The Party avoids misleading information, hate speech, and ensures inclusivity in all marketing material.

c) *Product stewardship*

The Party safeguards member and voter interests by upholding transparency in manifestos, protecting personal data, and ensuring all commitments are realistic, achievable, and verifiable.

iv) *Corporate Social Responsibility / Community Engagements*

During the reporting period, the Party did not undertake any formal Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) or community engagement initiatives. This was primarily due to financial and operational constraints, with resources being prioritized towards core activities such as membership recruitment, strengthening internal party structures, and capacity building of special interest groups (SIG).

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 Entity for the year ended June 30, 2025, are set out on page 1.

iii) Council Members

The members of the Governing body/NEC who served during the year are shown on page (v).

iv) Auditors

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

By Order of the Council/Committee

Name

Secretary General


PEOPLES DEMOCRATIC PARTY (PDP)
P.O. Box 13941 - 00100
NAIROBI, KENYA
DATE: 020/06/2025

12. Statement of the National Executive Council Responsibilities

Section 31 of the Political Parties Act Cap 7D and Chapter 7, Section 7.4, Art. (IV)(v) require the NEC to prepare financial statements in respect of that Party, which give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the Party at the end of the financial year and the operating results of the Party for that year. The NEC is also required to ensure that the Party keeps proper accounting records which disclose with reasonable accuracy the 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 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.


Peoples Democratic Party

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

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 *Entity* 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 20/08 2025 and signed on its behalf by:



Name

NEC Chairperson



Secretary General

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

13. Report of the Independent Auditor for the Financial Statements of Peoples Democratic Party.



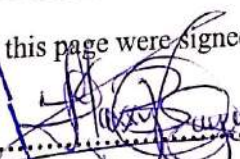
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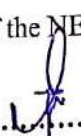
Annual Report and Financial Statements for the year ended June 30, 2025.

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

	Notes	2024-2025	2023-2024
		Kshs	Kshs
Revenue			
Transfers from Political Parties Fund (PPF)	6	661,435	435,265
Membership Fees	7	70,000	0
Public contributions and donations	8	1,547,000	1,900,000
Investment Income	9	0	0
Miscellaneous Revenue	10	0	0
Total Revenue		2,278,435	2,335,265
Expenses			
Administrative Expenses	11	1,072,435	835,486
Special Interest Groups expenses	12	696,000	672,000
Advocacy and Electoral expenses	13	510,000	1,030,000
Finance Costs (Bank charges)	14	5,601.60	5,457
Total expenses		2,284,036.60	2,542,943
Other gains/(losses)			
Gain/Loss on sale of assets	15	0	0
Gain/Loss on foreign exchange transactions	16	0	0
Gain /Loss on fair value of investments	17	0	0
Impairment loss	18	0	0
Surplus/Deficit		(5,601.60)	(207,678)

The Financial Statements set out on this page were signed on behalf of the NEC by:


 Name: Maxwel Chao
 Secretary General
 Head of Finance (CFO)
 ICPAK M/No: 1
 Date 20/08/25


 Name: Jeremiah Onacki
 Chairman of the Party
 Date 20/08/25

(Indicate actual name of the entity)
Annual Report and Financial Statements for the year ended June 30, 2025.

15 Statement of Financial Position as at 30 June 2025

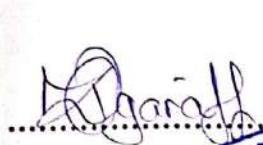
	Notes	2024-2025	2023-2024
		Kshs	Kshs
Assets			
Current Assets			
Cash and Cash equivalents	19	27,587.55	2,318
Receivables and advances	20	0	0
Inventories	21	0	0
Investments (current)	22	0	0
Total Current Assets		27,587.55	2,318
Non-Current Assets			
Receivables from exchange transactions	22	0	510,449
Property Plant and Equipment	23	765,539.1	850,598
Intangible Assets	24	0	0
Investment Property	25	0	0
Total Non- Current Assets		765,539.1	1,361,047
Total Assets (A)		793,126.65	1,363,365
Liabilities			
Current Liabilities			
Trade and Other Payables	26	0	179,500
Refundable Deposits from Customers	27	0	0
Current Provision	28	0	0
Finance Lease Obligation	29	0	0
Deferred Income	30	0	0
Bank Overdraft	31	0	3,249
Total Current Liabilities		0	182,749
Non-Current Liabilities			
Non-Current Provisions	28	0	0
Borrowings	31	0	0
Total Non- Current Liabilities		0	0
Total Liabilities (B)		0	182,749

(Indicate actual name of the entity)

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

	Notes	2024-2025	2023-2024
		Kshs	Kshs
Net Assets (A-B)		793,126.65	1,180,616
Represented by:			
Revaluation Reserves		793,126.65	1,180,616
Accumulated Surplus/deficits		(5,601.60)	(207,678)
Net Assets		793,126.65	1,180,616

The financial statements set out on pages 1 to 4 were signed on behalf of the NEC by:



Name: **CHARLES MWANGI**

Secretary General

Date



Name: **MAXWELL CHAO**

Head of Finance (EO)

ICPAK M/No:

Date **20/08/25**



Name: **FREEMAN ONAKA**

Chairman of the Party

Date **20/08/25**



(Indicate actual name of the entity)

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	Revaluation reserve	Accumulated Surplus	Total
	Kshs	Kshs	Kshs
As at July 1, (2024)	0	1,180,616	1,180,616
Revaluation gain		-	0
Transfer of excess depreciation on revaluation	(0)	-	
Surplus/ deficit for the year	-	(207,678)	(207,678)
As at June 30, (2024)	0	1,180,616	1,180,616
As at July 1, (2025)	0	793,126.65	793,126.65
Revaluation gain	0	-	0
Transfer of excess depreciation on revaluation	(0)	0	-
Surplus/ (deficit) for the year	-	(5,601.6)	(5,601.6)
As at June 30, (2025)	0	793,126.65	793,126.65

Note:

1. For items not common in the financial statements, the Entity should include a note on what they relate to – either on the face of the statement of changes in equity/net assets or among the notes to the financial statements.
2. A prior-year adjustment should have an elaborate note describing what the amounts relate to. In such instances, a restatement of the opening balances is needed.

(Indicate actual name of the entity)

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

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

		2024-2025	2023-2024
	Notes	Kshs	Kshs
Cash flows from operating activities			
Receipts			
Transfers from Political Parties Fund (PPF)		661,435	435,265
Membership Fees		70,000	0
Public contributions and donations		1,547,000	1,900,000
Investment Income		0	0
Miscellaneous Revenue		0	0
Total receipts		2,278,435	2,335,265
Payments			
Administrative Expenses		1,072,435	835,486
Special Interest Groups expenses		696,000	672,000
Advocacy and Electoral expenses		510,000	1,030,000
Finance Costs		5,601.60	5,457
Total payments		2,284,036.60	2,542,943
Net cash flows from/(used in) operating activities	32	(5,601.60)	(207,678)
Cash flows from investing activities			
Purchase of PPE and Intangible assets		(0)	(0)
Proceeds from sale of PPE		0	0
Purchase of investments		(0)	(0)
Sale of investments		0	0
Net cash flows from/(used in) investing activities		0	0
Cash flows from financing activities			
Proceeds from borrowings		0	3,249
Increase/Decrease in Payables	17		(290,010)
Increase/Decrease in receivables	15		177,271
Repayment of borrowings		(0)	(0)
Net cash flows from financing Activities		0	(109,490)
Net increase/(decrease) in cash & Cash equivalents		0	(99,697)

(Indicate actual name of the entity)

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

	Notes	2024-2025	2023-2024
		Kshs	Kshs
Cash and cash equivalents at 1 July	19	27,587.55	102,015
Cash and cash equivalents at 30 June	19	27,587.55	2,318

(PSASB has now prescribed the direct method of cashflow presentation for all entities under the IP, Accrual basis of accounting).

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	f=d/c*100
Carry Overs from the Previous Period	a	b	c=(a+b)	d	e=(c-d)	
Receipts		0	0	0	-	
Transfers from Political Parties Fund (PPF)	769,134	(107,699)	661,435	661,435	0	100
Membership Fees	0	(0)	100,000	70,000	30,000	70
Public contributions and donations	1,900,000	(0)	1,900,000	1,547,000	353,000	82
Investment Income	0	-	0	0	0	0
Miscellaneous Revenue	0	-	0	0	0	0
Total	2,669,134	(0)	2,661,435	2,278,435	383,000	87
Payments						
Administrative Expenses	869,134	-	1,200,000	1,072,435	127,565	89
Special Interest Groups expenses	1,200,000	(0)	881,435	696,000	185,435	79
Advocacy and Electoral expenses	570,000	(0)	570,000	510,000	(60,000)	89
Finance Costs	30,000	0	8,000	5,601.6	2,398.4	70
Purchase of Assets	0	-	0	0	(0)	0
Purchase of Intangible Assets	0	-	0	0	-	0
Others specify						
Total Expenditure	2,667,134	(0)	2,659,435	2,284,036.60	375,398.4	86
Surplus for the period	30,000	0	8,000	(5,601.60)	(7,601.6)	70

(Indicate actual name of the entity)
Annual Report and Financial Statements for the year ended June 30, 2025.

Budget Reconciliation

No	Description	Kshs
	Actual Surplus Amounts as per the statement of Budget	Actual
1	Public Contributions & Donations: Utilization stood at 85% (Kshs 1,617,000 vs. Kshs 1,900,000 final budget). This significant underperformance is attributed to lower-than-expected donor inflows, possibly due to timing differences or unfulfilled pledges.	1,617,000
2	Administrative Expenses: Only 89% utilization (Kshs 1,072,435 vs. Kshs 1,200,000). This reflects deliberate cost containment measures and deferment of some administrative activities.	1,072,435
3	Special Interest Group Expenses: 79% utilization (Kshs 696,000 vs. Kshs 881,435), due to lower activity implementation than planned within the period.	696,000
4	Finance Costs: Only 70% utilization (Kshs 5,601.6 vs. Kshs 8,000), as the entity incurred minimal borrowing or bank charges.	5,601.6
5	Advocacy & Electoral Expenses: At 89% utilization, very close to budget, showing realistic planning.	510,000
6	Transfers from PPF: Reduced from Kshs 769,134 (original) to Kshs 661,435 (final), reflecting downward adjustments due to budget cuts by ORPP	661,435
7	.	
	Closing Cash and Cash Equivalent as per the statement of Cash flows	27,587.55

19. Notes to the Financial Statements

1. General Information

Peoples Democratic Party is established by, and derives its authority and accountability from, the **Political Parties Act**. In line with the provisions of the Act and the Party's internal governance framework, the budget has been prepared to provide a comprehensive outline of the Party's projected revenues and planned expenditures for the financial year. The budget reflects the Party's commitment to prudent financial management, accountability, and transparency in the utilization of resources to advance its political, civic, and administrative functions.

This budget serves as a guiding instrument for resource mobilization, allocation, and expenditure control, ensuring alignment with the Party's strategic objectives, operational priorities, and legal obligations. It further provides the basis for financial reporting, monitoring, and evaluation, thereby reinforcing compliance with the Political Parties Act and other applicable statutory requirements.

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 Entity'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 *Entity*. The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the PFM Act, the State Corporations Act (include any other applicable legislation), and International Public Sector Accounting Standards (IPSAS).

The accounting policies adopted have been consistently applied to all the year 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. *New and amended standards and interpretations in issue but not yet effective in the year ended 30 June 2025*

Standard	Effective date and impact:
IPSAS 43: Leases	<i>Applicable 1st January 2025</i> The standard sets out the principles for the recognition, measurement, presentation, and disclosure of leases. The objective is to ensure that lessees and lessors provide relevant information in a manner that faithfully represents those transactions. This information gives a basis for users of financial statements to assess the effect that leases have on the financial position, financial performance and cashflows of an Entity. The new standard requires entities to recognise, measure and present information on right of use assets and lease liabilities.
IPSAS 44: Non- Current Assets Held for Sale and Discontinued Operations	<i>Applicable 1st January 2025</i> The Standard requires, 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: 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.
IPSAS 45: Property Plant and Equipment	<i>Applicable 1st January 2025</i> The standard supersedes IPSAS 17 on Property, Plant and Equipment. IPSAS 45 has additional guidance/ new guidance for heritage assets, infrastructure assets and measurement. Heritage assets were previously excluded from the scope of IPSAS 17 in IPSAS 45, heritage assets that

Standard	Effective date and impact:
	satisfy the definition of PPE shall be recognised as assets if they meet criteria in the standard. IPSAS 45 has an additional application guidance on infrastructure assets, implementation guidance and illustrative examples. The standard has clarified existing principles e.g. valuation of land over or under the infrastructure assets, under- maintenance of assets and distinguishing significant parts of infrastructure assets.
IPSAS 46: Measurement	<p>Applicable 1st January 2025</p> <p>The objective of this standard was to improve measurement guidance across IPSAS by:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Providing further detailed guidance on the implementation of commonly used measurement bases and the circumstances under which they should be used. Clarifying transaction costs guidance to enhance consistency across IPSAS. Amending where appropriate guidance across IPSAS relating to measurement at recognition, subsequent measurement and measurement related disclosures. <p>The standard also introduces a public sector specific measurement basis called the current operational value.</p>
IPSAS 47: Revenue	<p>Applicable 1st January 2026</p> <p>This standard supersedes IPSAS 9- Revenue from exchange transactions, IPSAS 11 Construction contracts and IPSAS 23 Revenue from exchange transactions. This standard brings all the guidance of accounting for revenue under one standard. The objective of the standard is to establish the principles that an entity shall apply to report useful information to users of financial statements about the nature, amount, timing and uncertainty of revenue and cash flow arising from revenue transactions.</p>
IPSAS 48: Transfer Expenses	<p>Applicable 1st January 2026</p> <p>The objective of the standard is to establish the principles that a transfer provider shall apply to report useful information to users of financial statements about the nature, amount, timing and uncertainty of expenses and cash flow arising from transfer expense transactions. This is a new standard.</p>

Standard	Effective date and impact:
	for public sector entities geared to provide guidance to entities that provide transfers on accounting for such transfers.
IPSAS 49: Retirement Benefit Plans	<i>Applicable 1st January 2026</i> The objective is to prescribe the accounting and reporting requirements for the public sector retirement benefit plans which provide retirement to public sector employees and other eligible participants. The standard sets the financial statements that should be presented by a retirement benefit plan.
IPSAS 50: Exploration For & Evaluation of Mineral Resources	<i>Applicable 1st January 2027</i> The objective of this Standard is to specify the financial reporting for the exploration for and evaluation of mineral resources. The Standard requires: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Limited improvements to existing accounting practices for exploration and evaluation expenditures. ii. Entities that recognize exploration and evaluation assets to assess such assets for impairment in accordance with this Standard and measure any impairment in accordance with IPSAS 26. iii. Disclosures that identify and explain the amounts in the entity's financial statements arising from the exploration for and evaluation of mineral resources and help users of those financial statements understand the amount, timing and certainty of future cash flows from any exploration and evaluation assets recognized.

Standard	Effective date and impact:
IPSAS 43: Leases	<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 Entity.</p> <p>The new standard requires entities to recognise, measure and present information on right of use assets and lease liabilities.</p>
IPSAS 44: Non- Current Assets Held for Sale and Discontinued Operations	<p>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 depreciation of such assets to cease and:</p> <p>Assets that meet the criteria to be classified as held for sale to be presented separately in the statement of financial position and the results of discontinued operations to be presented separately in the statement of financial performance.</p>
IPSAS 45: Property Plant and Equipment	<p>Applicable 1st January 2025</p> <p>The standard supersedes IPSAS 17 on Property, Plant and Equipment. IPSAS 45 has additional guidance/ new guidance for heritage assets, infrastructure assets and measurement. Heritage assets were previously excluded from scope of IPSAS 17 in IPSAS 45, heritage assets that satisfy the definition of PPE shall be recognised as assets if they meet the criteria in the standard. IPSAS 45 has an additional application guidance for infrastructure as implemented guidance and illustrative examples. The standard has clarified existing principles e.g. valuation of land over or under the infrastructure as under- maintenance of assets and distinguishing significant parts of infrastructure assets.</p>
IPSAS 46: Measurement	<p>Applicable 1st January 2025</p>

	<p>The objective of this standard was to improve measurement guidance across IPSAS by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ii. Providing further detailed guidance on the implementation of commonly used measurement bases and the circumstances under which they should be used. iii. Clarifying transaction costs guidance to enhance consistency across IPSAS. iv. Amending where appropriate guidance across IPSAS related to measurement at recognition, subsequent measurement and measurement related disclosures. <p>The standard also introduces a public sector specific measurement bases called the current operational value.</p>
IPSAS 47: Revenue	<p><i>Applicable 1st January 2026</i></p> <p>This standard supersedes IPSAS 9- Revenue from exchange transactions, IPSAS 11 Construction contracts and IPSAS 23 Revenue from non- exchange transactions. This standard brings all the guidance of accounting for revenue under one standard. The objective of the standard is to establish the principles that an entity shall apply to report useful information to users of financial statements about the nature, amount, timing and uncertainty of revenue and cash flow arising from revenue transactions.</p>
IPSAS 48: Transfer Expenses	<p><i>Applicable 1st January 2026</i></p> <p>The objective of the standard is to establish the principles that a transfer provider shall apply to report useful information to users of financial statements about the nature, amount, timing and uncertainty of expenses and cash flow arising from transfer expense transactions. This is a new standard for public sector entities geared to provide guidance to entities that provide transfers on accounting for such transfers.</p>
IPSAS 49: Retirement Benefit Plans	<p><i>Applicable 1st January 2026</i></p> <p>The objective is to prescribe the accounting and reporting requirements for the public sector retirement benefit plans which provide retirement to public sector employees and other eligible participants. The standard sets the financial statements that should be presented by a retirement benefit plan.</p>
IPSAS 50:	<p><i>Applicable 1st January 2027</i></p>

Exploration For & Evaluation of Mineral Resources	<p>The objective of this Standard is to specify the financial reporting for exploration for and evaluation of mineral resources. The Standard requires:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> iv. Limited improvements to existing accounting practices for exploration and evaluation expenditures. v. Entities that recognize exploration and evaluation assets to assess assets for impairment in accordance with this Standard and measure impairment in accordance with IPSAS 26. vi. Disclosures that identify and explain the amounts in the entity's financial statements arising from the exploration for and evaluation of mineral resources and help users of those financial statements understand the amount, timing and certainty of future cash flows from any exploration and evaluation assets recognized.
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iii. Early adoption of standards

The Entity did not early – adopt any new or amended standards in the financial year or the entity adopted the following standards early (state the standards, reason for early adoption and impact on entity's financial statements.)

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

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

Sale of goods

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 Entity's right to receive payments is established.

Rental income

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

b) Budget information

The original budget for the Current FY was approved by the National Assembly. Subsequent revisions or additional appropriations were made to the approved budget in accordance with specific approvals from the appropriate authorities. The additional appropriations are added to the original budget by the *Entity* upon receiving the respective approvals in order to conclude the final budget. Accordingly, the *Entity* recorded additional appropriations of 0 on the 2025 budget following the governing body's approval.

Budget information (continued)

The *Entity'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 an xx-year period or investment property is measured at fair value with gains and losses recognised through surplus or deficit.(entity to amend appropriately based on the model adopted)* 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 Entity recognizes such parts as individual assets with specific useful lives and depreciates them accordingly. Likewise, when a major inspection is performed, its cost is recognized in the carrying amount of the plant and equipment as a replacement if the recognition criteria are satisfied. All other repair and maintenance costs are recognized in surplus or deficit as incurred. Where an asset is acquired in a non-exchange transaction for nil or nominal consideration, the asset is initially measured at its fair value.

e) Leases

Finance leases are leases that transfer substantially all of the risks and benefits incidental to ownership of the leased item to the *Entity*. 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 *Entity* 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 *Entity* 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 *Entity*. 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 *Entity* expenses research costs as incurred. Development costs on an individual project are recognized as intangible assets when the *Entity* 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 entity does not have any hedge relationships and therefore the new hedge accounting rules have no impact on the Company's financial statements. (amended as appropriate).* A financial instrument is any contract that gives rise to a financial asset of one entity and a financial liability or equity instrument of another entity. At initial recognition, the entity measures a financial asset or financial liability at its fair value plus or minus, in the case of a financial asset or financial liability not at fair value through surplus or deficit, transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of the financial asset or financial liability.

a) Financial assets

Classification of financial assets

The entity classifies its financial assets as subsequently measured at amortised cost, fair value through net assets/ equity or fair value through surplus and deficit on the basis of both the entity's management model for financial assets and the contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial asset. A financial asset is measured at amortized cost when the financial asset is held within a management model whose objective is to hold financial assets in order to collect contractual cash flows and the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal outstanding. A financial asset is measured at fair value through net assets/ equity if it is held within the management model whose objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cashflows and selling financial assets and the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding. A financial asset shall be measured at fair value through surplus or deficit unless it is measured at amortized cost or fair value through net assets/ equity unless an entity has made irrevocable election at initial recognition for particular investments in equity instruments.

Subsequent measurement

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

Amortized cost

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

Fair value through net assets/ equity

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

Trade and other receivables

Trade and other receivables are recognized at fair values less allowances for any uncollectible amounts. Trade and other receivables are assessed for impairment on a continuing basis. An estimate is made of doubtful receivables based on a review of all outstanding amounts at the year end.

Fair value through surplus or deficit

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

Impairment

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

b) Financial liabilities

Classification

The entity 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 *Entity*.

j) Provisions

Provisions are recognized when the *Entity* 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 *Entity* 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 *Entity* does not recognize a contingent liability but discloses details of any contingencies in the notes to the financial statements, unless the possibility of an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits or service potential is remote.

l) Contingent assets

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

m) Nature and purpose of reserves

The Peoples Democratic Party (PDP) creates and maintains reserves in line with the Political Parties Act and its internal financial management policies. These reserves are established to promote financial stability, safeguard resources for future party programs and ensure continuity of operations. Reserves may include administrative reserves, civic education and advocacy reserves, and contingency reserves to cater for unforeseen obligations.

n) Changes in accounting policies and estimates

The Entity 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 benefit plans

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

p) 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)

q) 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.

r) Related parties

The *Entity* regards a related party as a person or an Entity with the ability to exert control individually or jointly, or to exercise significant influence over the *Entity*, 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.

s) Cash and cash equivalents

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

t) Comparative figures

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

u) Subsequent events

There have been no events subsequent to the financial year end with a significant impact on the financial statements for the year ended June 30, 20xx.

Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

5. Significant Judgments and Sources of Estimation Uncertainty

The preparation of the *Entity's* financial statements in conformity with IPSAS requires management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of revenues, expenses, assets and liabilities, and the disclosure of contingent liabilities, at the end of the reporting period. However, uncertainty about these assumptions and estimates could result in outcomes that require a material adjustment to the carrying amount of the asset or liability affected in future periods. State all judgements, estimates and assumptions made:

Estimates and assumptions.

The key assumptions concerning the future and other key sources of estimation uncertainty at the reporting date, that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year, are described below. The Entity based its assumptions and estimates on parameters available when the consolidated financial statements were prepared. However, existing circumstances and assumptions about future developments may change due to market changes or circumstances arising beyond the control of the Entity. Such changes are reflected in the assumptions when they occur. IPSAS 1.140

Useful lives and residual value

The useful lives and residual values of assets are assessed using the following indicators to inform potential future use and value from disposal:

- The condition of the asset based on the assessment of experts employed by the Entity.
- The nature of the asset, its susceptibility and adaptability to changes in technology and processes.
- The nature of the processes in which the asset is deployed.
- Availability of funding to replace the asset.
- 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.

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

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 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.

For the Peoples Democratic Party (PDP), applicable provisions include:

- **Provision for Bad Debts:** Raised where there is objective evidence that receivables (such as membership subscriptions, contributions, or partner advances) may not be fully collectible. Management estimates these provisions based on historical recovery patterns, ageing analysis of receivables, and specific assessments of doubtful accounts.
- **Provision for Obsolete Stocks:** Where civic education materials, publications, or party merchandise are deemed obsolete or unusable, management makes provisions based on periodic reviews of stock movement, expiry, or redundancy.
- **Other Provisions:** Management may also provide for potential legal claims, staff gratuity, or contractual obligations where it is probable that an outflow of resources will be required.

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

Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)

6. Transfers from Political Parties Fund (PPF)

Description	2024-2025	2023-2024
	Kshs	Kshs
Political Party Fund	661,435	435,265
Other Grants	0	0
Total	661,435	435,265

(Explain the purpose of funding)

7. Membership Fees

Description	2024-2025	2023-2024
	Kshs	Kshs
Nomination fees	0	0
Subscription fees	70,000	0
Penalties and fines	0	0
Others (specify)	0	0
Total	70,000	0

(Provide brief explanation for this revenue)

8. Public Contributions and Donations

Description	2024-2025	2023-2024
	Kshs	Kshs
Party Fundraising events	0	0
Founder Members contributions	1,547,000	1,900,000
Others (specify)	0	0
Total	1,547,000	1,900,000

9. Investment Income

Description	2024-2025	2023-2024
	KShs	KShs
Interest income	0	0
Rental Income	0	0
Dividends Income	0	0
Others specify	0	0
Total Investment Income	0	0

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

10. Miscellaneous Revenue

Description	2024-2025	2023-2024
	KShs	KShs
Sale of Merchandise	0	0
Hire of Grounds/Halls	0	0
Hire of Vehicles	0	0
Rendering of services	0	0
Others specify	0	0
Total Miscellaneous Revenue	0	0

11. Administrative Expenses

Description	Note	2024-2025	2023-2024
		Kshs	Kshs
Salaries and Wages	11(a)	0	0
Office Rent		900,000	508,515
Transport & Fuel		0	0
Stationaries & printing		0	0
Media & publications		0	0
Consumables		0	342,800
Travel and accommodations		172,435	0
Utilities & Maintenance	11(b)	0	0
Professional Fees	11(c)	0	0
Security		0	0
Communication Charges		0	0
Courier and Postage		0	0
Insurance		0	0
Depreciation		0	5,457
Subscriptions to Professional bodies		5,601.6	0
Bank charges		0	835,486
Others Specify		1,078,036.6	
Total Administrative Expenses			

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

11(a) Salaries and Wages

Description	2024-2025	2023-2024
	Kshs	Kshs
Salaries and wages	0	0
Employer contribution to health insurance schemes	0	0
Employer contribution to pension schemes	0	0
Volunteer allowances	0	0
Housing benefits and allowances	0	0
Overtime payments	0	0
Performance and other bonuses	0	0
Social contributions	0	0
Gratuity	0	0
Other employee related costs *	0	0
Total Salaries and Wages	0	0

* Other employee-related costs- please specify and provide a brief explanation for these costs.

11(b) Utilities

Description	2024-2025	2023-2024
	Kshs	Kshs
Water & Sewerage	0	0
Electricity	0	0
Garbage Collections	0	0
Maintenance	172,435	0
Total Utilities	172,435	0

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

11(c) Professional Fees

Description	2024-2025	2023-2024
	Kshs	Kshs
Audit	0	0
Legal	0	0
Accountancy	0	0
Others Specify	0	0
Total Professional Fees	0	0

12. Special Interest Groups

Description	2024-2025	2023-2024
	Kshs	Kshs
Transport	366,000	332,000
Conference Facility	35,000	35,000
Food and Refreshment	0	0
Stationery	47,200	58,400
Accommodation	0	0
Caps/ T-shirts	0	0
Venue Hire	0	0
Public Address Equipment	0	0
Televising	0	0
Other Costs	448,200	425,400
Total		

13. Advocacy and Electoral Expenses

Description	2024-2025	2023-2024
	Kshs	Kshs
Media and Publicity	0	0
Grassroot Election	0	0
Advertisement	0	0
Barazas	0	0
Printing Cost (Merchandize)	320,000	280,000
Other Costs	0	0
Total	320,000	280,000

14. Finance Costs

Description	2024-2025	2023-2024
	Kshs	Kshs
Borrowings (amortized cost) *	0	0
Finance leases (amortized cost)	0	0
Unwinding of discount on lease liabilities	0	0
Interest on bank overdrafts	0	0
Bank Charges	5,601.60	5,457
Interest on loans from commercial banks	0	0
Total finance costs	5,601.60	5,457

15. Gain on Sale of Assets

Description	2024-2025	2023-2024
	Kshs	Kshs
Property, plant and equipment	0	0
Intangible assets	0	0
Other assets not capitalised	0	0
Total gain on sale of assets	0	0
<i>Provide brief explanation on gains on sale of fixed assets)</i>		0

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

Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)

16. Gain/Loss on foreign exchange transactions

Description	2024-2025	2023-2024
	Kshs	Kshs
specify	0	0
	0	0
Total	0	0

(Provide brief explanation of gain/loss on foreign exchange transactions)

17. Gain/ (loss) on Fair Value Investments

Description	2024-2025	2023-2024
	Kshs	Kshs
specify	0	0
	0	0
Total	0	0

(Provide brief explanation of fair value valuation on investment assets)

18. Impairment Loss

Description	2024-2025	2023-2024
	Kshs	Kshs
PPE	0	0
Intangible Assets	0	0
Others specify	0	0
Total	0	0

(Provide brief explanation on the impairment loss)

19. Cash and Cash Equivalents

Description	2024-2025	2023-2024
	Kshs	Kshs
Current Account	27,587.55	2,318
Savings Account	0	0
On - Call Deposits	0	0
Fixed Deposits Account	0	0
Others (Specify)	0	0
Total Cash and Cash Equivalents	27,587.55	2,318

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

Detailed Analysis of the Cash and Cash Equivalents

Financial Institution	Account number	2024-2025	2023-2024
		Kshs	Kshs
a) Current Account			
Co-operative Bank	01120198758303	26,400.55	0
Equity Bank, etc.	0510283738740	1,187	2,318
Sub- Total		27,587.55	2,318
b) On - Call Deposits			
Kenya Commercial Bank		0	0
Equity Bank – etc.		0	0
Sub- Total		0	0
c) Fixed Deposits Account			
Kenya Commercial Bank		0	0
Bank B		0	0
Sub- Total		0	0
d) Others (Specify)		0	0
Cash In Transit		0	0
Cash In Hand		0	0
Mobile Money Accounts		0	0
Sub- Total		0	0
Grand Total		27,587.55	2,318

20. Receivables and advances

Description	2024-2025	2023-2024
	Kshs	Kshs
Receivables		
specify	0	0
	0	0
Total Current Receivables	0	0

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

Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)

21. Inventories

Description	2024-2025	2023-2024
	Kshs	Kshs
Consumable stores	0	0
Medical supplies	0	0
Spare parts and meters	0	0
Water for distribution	0	0
Other goods held for resale	0	0
Catering	0	0
Less: allowance for impairment	(0)	(0)
Total inventories at the lower of cost and net realizable value	0	0

(Provide brief explanation on inventories)

Detailed disclosure on inventories

	2024-2025	2023-2024
	0	0
Opening balance	0	0
Additional Inventory in the year	0	0
Inventory expensed in the year	0	0
Write-downs in the year	0	0
Others specify	0	0
Closing balance		

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

Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)

22. Investments

Description	2024-2025	2023-2024
	Kshs	Kshs
a) Investment in Treasury bills and bonds		
Financial institution		
CBK	0	0
CBK	0	0
Sub- total	0	0
b) Investment with Financial Institutions		
Bank x	0	0
Bank y	0	0
Sub- total	0	0
c) Equity investments (specify)		
Equity/ shares in Entity 0	0	0
Sub- total	0	0
Grand Total	0	0
Categorization of Investments		
Current Investments	0	0
Longterm Investments	0	0
Grand total	0	0

(Entity should disclose whether the fixed investment financial assets are measured at amortised cost or at fair value through changes in net assets/ equity) Investments in equity should be measured at fair value through surplus or deficit. Other information to be disclosed includes: the interest rates, maturity dates, valuation methodology, and impairment of these investments.

d) Movement of Equity Investments

Impairment allowance/ provision	2024-2025	2023-2024
	Kshs	Kshs
At the beginning of the year	0	0
Purchase of investments in the year	0	0
Sale of investments during the year	(0)	(0)
Gain/(loss) in fair value of investments through surplus or deficit	0	0
At the end of the year	0	0

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

e) **Shareholding in other entities**

For investments in equity share listed under note 33 above, list down the equity investments under the following categories:

Name of Entity where investment is held	No of shares			Nominal value of shares	Fair value of shares	Fair value of shares
	Direct shareholding	Indirect shareholding	Effective shareholding		Current year	Comparative year
	%	%	%	Kshs	Kshs	Kshs
	0	0	0	0	0	0
Entity A	0	0	0	0	0	0
Entity B	0	0	0	0	0	0
Entity C	0	0	0	0	0	0
	0	0	0			

Peoples Democratic Party

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

23. Property, Plant and Equipment

	Furniture and fittings		Computers		Office equipment		Total
	Kshs	Kshs	Kshs	Kshs	Kshs	Kshs	
Cost							
At 30 th June 2022		430,320	-		290,316		720,636
Additions		149,468	479,784		203,355		832,607
Disposals		-	-		-		-
At 30 th June 2023		579,788	479,784		493,671		1,553,243
Additions		-	-		-		-
Disposals		-	-		-		-
At 30 th June 2024		579,788	479,784		493,671		1,553,243
Depreciation and impairment							
At 30 th June 2022		(242,050)	-		(209,486)		(451,536)
Depreciation		(23,534)	-		(10,104)		(33,638)
Disposals		-	-		-		-
At 30 th June 2023		(265,584)	-		(219,590)		(485,174)
Depreciation		(39,267)	(143,935)		(34,260)		(217,462)
Disposals		-	-		-		-
At 30 th June 2024		(304,860)	(143,935)		(253,850)		(702,645)
Net book values							
At 30 th June 2023		188,270	-		80,830		1,068,069
At 30 th June 2024		274,929	335,849		239,821		850,599
Depreciation		(27,492.9)	(33,584.9)		(23,982.1)		(85,059.9)
Disposals		-	-		-		-
At 30 th June 2025		(247,436.1)	(302,264.1)		(215,838.9)		(765,539.1)

(Include a brief description of WIP as a footer.)

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

Valuation

Land and buildings/ Equipment (be specific) were valued by 0 professional valuers from the government in line with the National Assets and Liabilities Management Policy and Guidelines (issued 30th June 2020). The assets were revalued by 0 professional valuers on this date 0. These amounts were adopted by the Board on 0 with concurrence from the National Treasury.

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
Land	0	0	0
Buildings	0	0	0
Plant And Machinery	0	0	0
Motor Vehicles, Including Motorcycles	335,849	33,584.9	302,264.1
Computers And Related Equipment	514,750	51,475	463,275.9
Office Equipment, Furniture, And Fittings	850,599	85,059.9	765,539.1
Total			

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

Description	Cost or valuation	Normal annual depreciation charge
Plant and Machinery	0	0
Motor Vehicles including Motorcycles	0	0
Computers and Related Equipment	335,849	10%
Office Equipment, Furniture and Fittings	514,750	10%
Total	850,599	10%

24. Intangible Assets

Description	2024-2025	2023-2024
	Kshs	Kshs
Cost		
At beginning of the year	0	0
Additions	0	0
At end of the year	0	0
Additions-internal development	0	0
At end of the year	0	0
Amortization and impairment		
At beginning of the year	0	0
Amortization	0	0
At end of the year	0	0
Impairment loss	0	0
At end of the year	0	0
NBV	0	0

25. Investment Property

Description	2024-2025	2023-2024
	Kshs	Kshs
At beginning of the year	0	0
Additions	0	0
Disposal during the year	(0)	(0)
Depreciation	(0)	(0)
Impairment	(0)	(0)
Gain/(loss) in fair value (if fair value is elected)	0	0
At end of the year	0	0

(For investment property held at fair value, changes in fair value should go through the statement of financial performance. Where cost model is elected, depreciation and impairment should be charged. Investment measured at fair value should be evaluated at the end of the reporting period for changes in fair value.). Entity should disclose the independent valuers, rental income from the investment property if any and the direct costs attributed to the investment property. Any charges on the investment property as well as any difficulty in classifying this asset as an investment property.

Peoples Democratic Party
Annual Report and Financial Statements for the year ended June 30, 2025.
Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)

26. Trade and Other Payables

Description	2024-2025		2023-2024	
	Kshs		Kshs	
Trade payables	0		0	
Other payables	0		0	
Total trade and other payables	0		0	
Ageing analysis: (Trade and other payables)	Current FY	% of the Total	Comparative FY	% of the Total
Under one year	0	%	0	%
1-2 years	0	%	0	%
2-3 years	0	%	0	%
Over 3 years	0	%	0	%
Total (tie to above total)	0		0	

(Provide brief explanation)

27. Refundable Deposits and Prepayments from Customers

Description	2024-2025		Insert Comparative FY	
	Kshs		Kshs	
Customer deposits	0		0	
Prepayments	0		0	
Other deposits	0		0	
Total deposits	0		0	
Ageing analysis: (Refundable deposits)	Current FY	% of the Total	Comparative FY	% of the Total
Under one year	0	%	0	%
1-2 years	0	%	0	%
2-3 years	0	%	0	%
Over 3 years	0		0	
Total				

(Provide brief explanation)

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

Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)

28. Current Provisions

Description	Leave provision n Kshs	Bonus provision n Kshs	Gratuity Provision n Kshs	Other provision n Kshs	Total Kshs
Balance b/f	0	0	0	0	0
Additional provisions	0	0	0	0	0
Provision utilised	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)
Change due to discount and time value for money	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)
Transfers from non -current provisions	0	0	0	0	(0)
Total provisions year end	0	0	0	0	0

29. Finance Lease Obligation

Description	2024-2025 Kshs	Insert Comparative FY Kshs
At the start of the year		
Discount interest on lease liability	0	0
Paid during the year	0	0
At end of the year	(0)	(0)
	0	0

Maturity Analysis

Period	Amount (Kshs)
Year 1	0
Year 2	0
Year 3	0
Year 4	0
Year 5 And Onwards	0
Less: Unearned Interest	0
Total	(0)
	0

Analysed as:

Description	Amount (Kshs)
Current	0
Non- Current	0
Total	0
	0

(Provide brief explanation)

Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)

The deferred income movement is as follows:

30. Deferred Income

Description	2024-2025	2023-2024
	Kshs	Kshs
National Government	0	0
International Funders	0	0
Public Contributions and Donations	0	0
Total Deferred Income	0	0

(Provide brief explanation)

	National government	International funders	Public contributions and donations	Total
	Kshs	Kshs	Kshs	Kshs
Balance Brought Forward	0	0	0	0
Additions	0	0	0	0
Transfers To Capital Fund	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)
Transfers To Income Statement	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)
Other Transfers	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)
Balance Carried Forward	0	0	0	0

31. Borrowings

Description	2024-2025	2023-2024
	Kshs	Kshs
Balance at beginning of the year	0	0
borrowings during the year	0	0
Repayments during the year	(0)	(0)
Balance at end of the year	0	0
Borrowings - Current	0	0
Borrowings - Longterm	0	0
Total Borrowings	0	0

Notes To The Financial Statements (Continued)

32. Cash Generated from Operations

Description	2024-2025	2023-2024
	Kshs	Kshs
Surplus for the year	0	0
Adjusted for:		
Depreciation	0	0
Non-cash grants received	(0)	(0)
Contributed assets	(0)	(0)
Impairment	0	0
Gains and losses on disposal of assets	(0)	(0)
Contribution to provisions	0	0
Contribution to impairment allowance	0	0
Working capital adjustments		
Increase in inventory	(0)	(0)
Increase in receivables	(0)	(0)
Increase in deferred income	0	0
Increase in payables	0	0
Increase in payments received in advance	0	0
Net cash flow from operating activities	0	0

(The total of this statement should tie to the cash flow section on net cash flows from/ used in operations)

33. Financial Risk Management

The Entity's activities expose it to a variety of financial risks including credit and liquidity risks and effects of changes in foreign currency. The Entity'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 Entity 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 Entity's financial risk management objectives and policies are detailed below:

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

Credit risk

i)

The Entity 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 Entity'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 Entity's maximum exposure to credit risk without taking account of the value of any collateral obtained is made up as follows:

Description	Total amount Kshs	Fully performing Kshs	Past due Kshs	Impaired Kshs
As at 30th June (Current FY)				
Receivables	0	0	0	0
Bank balances	0	0	0	0
Total				
As at 30 June (Previous FY)				
Receivables	0	0	0	0
Bank balances	0	0	0	0
Total				

(NB: The totals column should tie to the individual elements of credit risk disclosed in the Entity's statement of financial position).

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

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 Entity has recognised in the financial statements is considered adequate to cover any potentially irrecoverable amounts. The Entity has significant concentration of credit risk on amounts due from 0. The board of directors sets the Entity's 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 Entity's directors, who have built an appropriate liquidity risk management framework for the management of the Entity's short, medium and long-term funding and liquidity management requirements. The Entity manages liquidity risk through continuous monitoring of forecasts and actual cash flows. The table below represents cash flows payable by the Entity 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 30th June (Current FY)				
Trade payables	0	0	0	0
Current portion of borrowings	0	0	0	0
Provisions	0	0	0	0
Deferred income	0	0	0	0
Employee benefit obligation	0	0	0	0
Total	0	0	0	0
As at 30th June (Previous FY)				
Trade payables	0	0	0	0
Current portion of borrowings	0	0	0	0
Provisions	0	0	0	0
Deferred income	0	0	0	0
Employee benefit obligation	0	0	0	0
Total	0	0	0	0

Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)
Financial Risk Management

iii) **Market risk**

The *Entity* has put in place an internal audit function to assist it in assessing the risk faced by the *Entity* 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 *Entity's* 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 *Entity's* 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 *Entity's* exposure to market risks or the way it manages and measures the risk.

a) **Foreign currency risk**

The *Entity* 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 *Entity* manages foreign exchange risk from 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 *Entity's* foreign currency-denominated monetary assets and monetary liabilities at the end of the reporting period are as follows:

Current FY

Description	In Kshs	Other currencies	Total
	Kshs	Kshs	Kshs
As at 30 th June (Current FY)			
Financial Assets	0	0	0
Investments	0	0	0
Cash	0	0	0
Debtors	0	0	0
Total Financial Assets	0	0	0
Financial Liabilities			
Trade And Other Payables	0	0	0
Borrowings	0	0	0
Total Financial Liabilities	0	0	0
Net Foreign Currency Asset/(Liability)	0	0	0

Foreign currency sensitivity analysis

Current FY

Description	In Kshs	Other currencies	Total
	Kshs	Kshs	Kshs
As at 30 th June (Current FY)			
Financial Assets	0	0	0
Investments	0	0	0
Cash	0	0	0
Debtors	0	0	0
Total Financial Assets	0	0	0
Financial Liabilities			
Trade And Other Payables	0	0	0
Borrowings	0	0	0
Total Financial Liabilities	0	0	0
Net Foreign Currency Asset/(Liability)	0	0	0

Notes To The Financial Statements (Continued)

Financial Risk Management

The following table demonstrates the effect on the Entity's statement of comprehensive income on applying the sensitivity for a reasonable possible change in the exchange rate of the three main transaction currencies, with all other variables held constant. The reverse would also occur if the Kenya Shilling appreciated with all other variables held constant.

Description	Change in exchange rate	Effect on Profit before tax	Effect on Equity/Net assets
	Kshs	Kshs	Kshs
Current FY			
Euro	10%	0	0
USD	10%	0	0
Previous FY			
Euro	10%	0	0
USD	10%	0	0

b) Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the Entity's financial condition may be adversely affected as a result of changes in interest rate levels. The Entity's interest rate risk arises from bank deposits. This exposes the Entity to cash flow interest rate risk. The interest rate risk exposure arises mainly from interest rate movements on the Entity's 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 Entity 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 a decrease/increase of Kshs 0 (Current FY: Kshs 0). A rate

increase/decrease of 5% would result in a decrease/increase in profit before tax of Kshs 0
(Current FY – Kshs 0)

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 *Entity'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 *Entity* considers relevant and observable market prices in its valuations where possible.

Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)

Financial Risk Management

The following table shows an analysis of financial and non-financial instruments recorded at fair value by level of the fair value hierarchy:

Description	Level 1 Kshs	Level 2 Kshs	Level 3 Kshs	Total Kshs
As at 30 June (Current FY)				
Financial Assets				
Quoted Equity Investments	0	0	0	0
Non- Financial Assets				
Investment Property	0	0	0	0
Land And Buildings	0	0	0	0
Total	0	0	0	0
As at 30th June (Previous FY)				
Financial Assets				
Quoted Equity Investments	0	0	0	0
Non- Financial Assets				
Investment Property	0	0	0	0
Land And Buildings	0	0	0	0
Total	0	0	0	0

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.

iv) Capital Risk Management

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

Description	2024-2025 Kshs	Insert Comparative FY Kshs
Revaluation Reserve	0	0
Retained Earnings	0	0
Total Funds	0	0
Total Borrowings	(0)	(0)
Less: Cash and Bank Balances	0	0
Net Debt/(Excess Cash And Cash Equivalents)	xx%	xx%
Gearing		

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

Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)

34. Related Party Disclosures

Nature of related party relationships

Entities and other parties related to the *Entity* 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	2024-2025	2023-2024
	Kshs	Kshs
a) Grants /transfers from the government		
Grants from Political Parties Fund	0	0
Other grants	0	0
	0	0
Total	0	0
b) Key management compensation		
Allowances to NEC Members	0	0
Compensation to key management	0	0
Total	0	0

35. Contingent Assets and Contingent Liabilities

Give a disclosure of any Contingent assets or liability held by the Party.

36. Events after the Reporting Period

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

20. Appendices

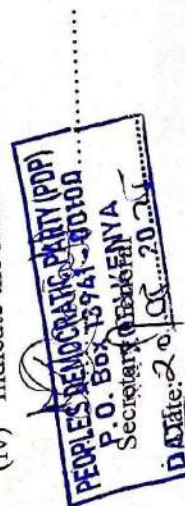
Appendix I: Implementation Status of Auditor-General's Recommendations

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)

Guidance Notes:

- Use the same reference numbers as contained in the external audit report.
- Obtain the "Issue/Observation" and "management comments", required above, from final external audit report that Management signs;
- Before approving the report, discuss the timeframe with the appointed Focal Point persons within your Entity responsible for the implementation of each issue.
- Indicate the status of "Resolved" or "Not Resolved" by the date of submitting this report to the National Treasury.



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

Appendix II: Transfers from Political Parties Fund

No	Source of Funds (Entity)	Amount	Date Received	Financial Year the funds relates to
1	Political Parties Fund	192,283.5	16/10/2024	FY 2024/25
2	Political Parties Fund	192,283.5	14/11/2024	FY 2024/25
3	Political Parties Fund	192,283.5	3/3/2024	FY 2024/25
4	Political Parties Fund	84,584.5	5/6/2025	FY 2024/25