



PEOPLES' TRUST PARTY

ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED

30TH JUNE 2024

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

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for the year ended June 30, 2024.

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1. Acronyms, Abbreviations and Glossary of Terms

A: Acronyms and Abbreviations

PTP	Peoples' Trust Party
NEC	National Executive Committee
ORPP	Office of the Registrar of Political Parties
SG	Secretary General
ED	Executive Director
M.P	Member of Parliament
MCA	Member of County Assembly
CBK	Central Bank of Kenya
ICPAK	Institute of Certified Public Accountants of Kenya
IPSAS	International Public Sector Accounting Standards
NT	National Treasury
OAG	Office of the Auditor General
PFM	Public Finance Management
PPE	Property Plant & Equipment
PSASB	Public Sector Accounting Standards Board

B: Glossary of Terms

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

Comparative Year- Means the prior period.

2. Key Entity Information and Management

(a) Background information

The Peoples' Trust Party was incorporated/ established under the Political Parties Act, 2007 22nd September, 2016. The Peoples' Trust Party is domiciled in Kenya and has branches in 24 counties.

(b) Principal Activities

PTP is a political Party intent in forming the next government.

PEOPLES' TRUST PARTY VISION

PTP envisions a country where together we can (Pamoja Twaweza) and capable of exercising and enjoying their fundamental political, social, economic, cultural, religious rights and freedoms in an environment of dignity and integrity.

PEOPLES' TRUST PARTY MISSION

PTP's mission is to create, nurture and sustain a democratic government and state so as to enhance the political, social and economic welfare and equal opportunities for all citizens in Kenya.

PEOPLES' TRUST PARTY CORE VALUES

PTP's core values are;

1. Respect of human rights and freedoms
2. Integrity in leadership
3. Rule of law
4. Social justice and fairness
5. Devolution of power and resources
6. Equity, equality and inclusivity
7. Unity in diversity
8. Accountability and transparency

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Key Management

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

No.	Designation	Name
1.	Secretariat	Secretary General Tony Iseo Mulinge

(c) Fiduciary Management

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

No.	Designation	Name
1.	Party Leader	Hon. John Mutua Katuku, EGH
3.	Secretary General	Tony Iseo Mulinge
4.	National Treasurer	Denis Mutua

(d) Entity Headquarters

P.O. Box 24377-00502
Makueni Building – Lukindo Road,
Machakos.

(e) Entity Contacts

Telephone: (254) 705033345
E-mail: peoplestrustparty066@gmail.com
Website: www.peoplestrustparty.com

(f) Entity Bankers

1. Central Bank of Kenya
Haile Selassie Avenue
P.O. Box 60000
City Square 00200

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NAIROBI, KENYA

2. Kenya Commercial Bank

Machakos Branch

1. A/c No:1304982157..... (Account for the Political Parties Fund)

2. A/c No:1295381974

(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 Adviser

The Attorney General

State Law Office and Department of Justice

Harambee Avenue

P.O. Box 40112

City Square 00200

Nairobi, Kenya

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3. The National Executive Committee (NEC)

Ref	NEC members	Details
1.		Hon. John Mutua Katuku, EGH Party Leader
2.		Tony Iseo Mulinge Secretary General
3.		Denis Mutua Treasurer
4.		Reuben Muange National Organising Secretary
5.		Monica Kathenzeu Mwame Deputy Organising Secretary
6.		Kassim Tima Idi Deputy National Treasurer
7.		Sarah Mukasia National Women Leader
8.		Wanjiru Agatha Nyaga Deputy Women Leader
9.		Stone Musyoki Mathuki National Youth Leader

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10.		Jane Okwany National Deputy Youth Leader
11.		Fridah Mbula Muli Co-opted Special interests
12.		Isaak Mwenga Secretary Agriculture
13.		Richard Mutunga Musili Secretary Disciplinary Committee
14.		Hellen Chemutai Secretary Legal Affairs
15.		Logilam Ewoi Lodongoi Secretary Gender Affairs
16.		Peterson Gita Muturi Secretary Education
17.		Betty Dymphine Shitakwa Election Board Director
18.		Hillary Kibet Cheseren Secretary Campaign Committee

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4. KEY MANAGEMENT TEAM

	Management	Details
1.		Hon. John Mutua Katuku, EGH Party Leader
2.		Tony Iseo Mulinge Secretary General
3.		Denis Mutua Treasurer

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5. PARTY LEADER'S/CHAIRMAN'S STATEMENT

It is with great pleasure that i present the annual report and the financial statement of our Peoples' Trust Party (PTP), for the year ended 30th June 2024. This office would like to present to party members and all stakeholders to this report as follows:

General Party Performance

Peoples' Trust Party is now receiving funds from the Political Parties Fund as administrated by the Office of the Registrar of Political parties for the second successive year. We have put already the funds from our first allocation for the year ended 2022/2023 into good use as per our Work Plan which accompanied the application for the said funds.

We had an opportunity of having the usage of this funds getting audited by the Office of the Auditor General and a certificate of Audit and Report was sent to the Party.

We are now on course to get audited for the year ending 2023/2024 which the party received a total of Kenya shillings 461,521.00.

Finances are not enough to run a vigorous party as ours. We look forward for the members to support us financially.

PEOPLES' TRUST PARTY Strength

PTP in leaps and bounds since the year 2016 has shown a tremendous progress. The party has a strong support base countrywide, which we wish that we will do even better.

The party will embark on a mission to attract donors to support its activities just to top up on the funds we receive from the government which is insufficient to run the party affairs effectively.

Appreciation

On behalf of the Peoples' Trust Party NEC, and on my own behalf i would like to thank all who continue to believe in our Party's ideologies and manifesto.

Thank you.

.....

Hon. John Mutua Katuku, EGH

Party Leader

6. REPORT OF THE CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER/ SECRETARY GENERAL

Peoples' Trust Party is a dynamic Party. We understand that for a Party to run effectively, many factors ought to be borne in minds of the top leadership of the Party, and central of those is Financial resources and mobilisation strategy. In this regard, the National Executive Committee members have committed to make the Party fluid on Finance and ideas.

The party is in a serious membership recruitment drive and will continue doing so until when the Party is popular and loved by the voters.

PTP would like to thank the kind heart of giving that the Party Leader, Hon. John Mutua Katuku, EGH has in ensuring that the party activities and operating bills do not suffocate the Party's programmes.

It is my sincere prayer that this coming financial year 2024/2025 will see a robust engagement on how we will shore up more finances to make a successful campaign to popularise the Party.

On behalf of the National Executive Committee, I thank all who participated in actualizing our dreams as a party.

.....

TONY ISEO MULINGE

Secretary General

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7. STATEMENT OF PERFORMANCE AGAINST PREDETERMINED OBJECTIVES
FOR FY 2023/2024

Peoples' Trust Party has three strategic pillars within the current Strategic Plan for the FY 2023/2024.

These strategic pillars are as follows:

1. Special Interests Group active participation in Democracy
2. National Growth and Development
3. Education and Scientific progression

Peoples' Trust Party develops its annual work plans based on the above three pillars. Assessment of the NEC's performance against its annual work plan is done on a quarterly basis. The Peoples' Trust Party achieved its performance targets set for the FY 2023/2024 period for its three strategic pillars, as indicated in the table below:

Strategic Pillar	Objective	Key Performance Indicators	Activities	Achievements
Special Interest Group active participation in Democracy:	Active political party members in multi-party democracy	Proactive Women, Youth and persons living with disabilities	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Workshops 2. Seminars 	Women and youth have been shying away from active participation in democracy. This workshops have gone a long way in motivating these members of the special interests group.
National Growth and Development	Contributing in shaping the	Parliamentary and County assemblies	Active participation by our elected leaders	Our party has achieved recognition as

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	national agenda	representatives participation in policy formulation.	in National Assembly and County Assembly.	captured by hansard of the legislative houses where its elected members have done the party proud by articulating issues that affect Kenyans.
Education and Scientific progression	Educated and technological savvy Kenyans	Education policy documents and debate.	Town hall meetings and schools support.	Identified needy but intelligent students who require support to advance and actualize their dreams.

8. CORPORATE GOVERNANCE STATEMENT

Governance by the PTP NEC

The Peoples' Trust Party is led by a powerful committee known as the National Executive Committee (NEC). Meetings are held quarterly but can be called in special circumstances to execute important and very urgent party matters as need may be.

Gender Equality and Succession

The National Executive Committee is committed to achieving its gender diversity target and is also actively prioritising the appointment of qualified female politicians in its ongoing renewal to complement the NEC's mix of skills and experience as part of its current ongoing Party growth and succession process.

Under the NEC Charter, there's no maximum tenure for a NEC member to stand for an additional term but we take into consideration factors such as new and fresh young minds joining the leadership in the Committee to facilitate smooth succession planning.

Roles and functions of NEC

The PTP NEC's principal role is to govern and oversee the Party by ensuring that there is a proper governance framework in place to promote, champion and protect the Party's interests for the benefit of the entire membership of the Party and the country at large. NEC collectively oversees and appraises the strategies, performance, culture and policies of PTP, having due regard to its purpose, its responsibilities to its ordinary party members and life members alike, the interests of its stakeholders and its role in the promotion of good governance and democracy.

Induction, training and career development

To ensure NEC officials receive ongoing professional development, NEC officials are provided a comprehensive program of ongoing education and training. The NEC Education Program (Program) is structured to align with the Party's strategic pillars. The Program comprises formal Political education sessions, electorate and party member's connection sessions, ground visits in the grassroots and other Party and supporter's engagement opportunities. As part of this Program, we also periodically assess the need for NEC members to undertake professional development to maintain the skills and knowledge required to perform their roles effectively.

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NEC performance

The way we measure and reward performance is designed to promote our purpose-led culture. Formal performance appraisals are conducted at the end of every year.

Performance assessments were undertaken for the Secretary General and NEC Leadership Team during FY 2023-2024.

Areas of Conflict of interest

The National Executive Committee considers a NEC member to be independent if they are free from any interest, position or relationship that could materially interfere with, or could reasonably be perceived to materially interfere with, the exercise of their independent judgement.

Conflicts of interest, including related party transactions, are a standing agenda item and are considered by the NEC and other NEC sub-committees at each Meeting and in each paper presented to the NEC or Sub-Committee. If a potential conflict is identified, the relevant official or the NEC may determine that they should not receive documents related to or take part in discussions or decisions in respect of that matter.

NEC remuneration, ethics and conduct

It suffices to say that NEC members or in that case any member holding a party position, except the Executive Director who heads the secretariat, is not entitled to a remuneration package but may be subject to receive an allowance in the service of the party from time to time.

Our Code of Ethics & Conduct (Code) sets out the behaviours expected of everyone at Peoples' Trust Party. The Code provides our people with principles and a framework to make informed party decisions. It also provides specific guidance on how to make the right decision and do the right thing. When our party supporters and other stakeholders interact with us, we want them to feel assured that we will act in a responsible and ethical way.

Governance Audit

The PTP NEC continuously reviews its performance and the performance of its Committees and individual NEC officials, and recognises the importance of this to NEC effectiveness. The annual NEC performance reviews are conducted either internally or with the assistance of an independent external consultant when resources are available.

9. MANAGEMENT DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

The accompanying financial statements of Peoples' Trust Party were presented by management in accordance with the IPSAS and generally accepted accounting principles.

Only changes in accounting policies have been disclosed in these financial statements.

Management acknowledges responsibility for the preparation and presentation of the financial statements; including responsibility for the significant accounting judgements and estimates and the choice of accounting principles and methods that are appropriate to the company's circumstances.

Management has established processes which are in place to provide them sufficient knowledge to support management representations that they have exercised reasonable diligence that (i) the financial statements do not contain any untrue statement of material fact or omit to state a material fact required to be stated or that is necessary to make a statement not misleading in light of the circumstances under which it is made, as of the date of and for the periods presented by the financial statements and (ii) the financial statements, which is as of 30th June 2024.

The National Executive Committee (NEC) is responsible for reviewing and approving the financial statements together with other financial information of the company and for ensuring that management fulfils its financial reporting responsibilities. The Party shall institute an audit committee which will assist NEC in fulfilling this responsibility. The Audit committee shall meet with the management to review the financial statements together with other financial information of the company.

Management recognizes its responsibility for conducting the company's affairs in compliance with established financial standards, and applicable laws and regulations and for maintaining proper standards of conduct for its activities.

10. ENVIRONMENTAL AND SUSTAINABILITY REPORTING

Peoples' Trust Party exists to transform lives and aspire higher dreams and good quality of life. This is our driving force behind everything we do. It is what guides us to deliver our strategy to Kenyans. Below is a brief highlight of our activities that drive towards sustainability.

Sustainability strategy and profile

Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) 2015-2030 provides a plan of action for the people and prosperity. Four out of the seventeen goals are pertinent to management of activities being undertaken by the party.

- a) No poverty (SDG 1): The Party has strived to undertake an awareness exercise nationally to rally all in influential positions to advocate for job creation and better pay for all workers of this beautiful country. Poverty should be a thing of the past.
- b) Quality education (SDG 4): the party believes that for the country to achieve its dream of being a developed country status, education has to be key in attaining this attainable dream.
- c) Gender equality (SDG 5): the party encourages mainstreaming of gender equality in project and programmes by incorporating compliance to one third gender rule in procurement and all party engagements.
- d) Reduced inequalities (SDG 10): As a party, we endeavour that all communities of Kenya will be accommodated in all activities the party undertaken.

Environmental performance

Peoples' Trust Party is working towards ensuring environmental sustainability in activities by undertaking tree planting exercise as the President advised and led by example in announcing a tree planting holiday.

The Party will seriously embark on using the youth in large numbers to sensitize people against littering in places which are not specially designated for litter.

Party officials and Employee welfare

In all of its appointments, Peoples' Trust Party takes deliberate actions to embrace Equal Employment Opportunity policies, gender mainstreaming, addresses concern around Persons Living with Disabilities (PWDs) and takes affirmative action in line with prevailing Government Policy guidelines. The Party priorities training to develop technical capacity of staff in the fields of governance in politics.

11. REPORT OF THE NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

The National Executive Committee submit their report together with the statements for the year ended June 30, 2024, which show the state of the Peoples' Trust Party's affairs.

i) Principal activities

The principal activities of the Peoples' Trust Party are public governance and advocating for multi-party democracy and just government of the people and for the people of Kenya.

ii) Results

The results of the PTP for the year ended June 30, 2024, are set out on page 1 to 5

iii) Governing Committee

The members of the governing committee who served during the year are shown on page vii and viii. During the year no member of NEC director retired/ resigned.

iv) Surplus remission

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

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

v) Auditors

The Auditor-General is responsible for the statutory audit of the Peoples' Trust Party in accordance with Article 229 of the Constitution of Kenya and the Public Audit Act 2015 or Section 31 (2) of the Political Parties Act, 2011.

By Order of the National Executive Committee

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TONY ISEO MULINGE
Secretary General

12. STATEMENT OF NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE RESPONSIBILITIES

Statement of National Executive Committee's Responsibilities

Section 81 of the Public Finance Management Act, 2012 and Section 31 of the Political Parties Act, 2011, require the Party to prepare financial statements in respect of Peoples' Trust Party, which give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the Peoples' Trust Party at the end of the financial year/period and the operating results of the Peoples' Trust Party for that year/period. The National Executive Committee members are also required to ensure that the Peoples' Trust Party keeps proper accounting records which disclose with reasonable accuracy the financial position of the Peoples' Trust Party. The NEC members are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the Peoples' Trust Party.

The NEC Members are responsible for the preparation and presentation of the Peoples' Trust Party's financial statements, which give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the Peoples' Trust Party for and as at the end of the financial year (period) ended on June 30, 2023. This responsibility includes: (i) Maintaining adequate financial management arrangements and ensuring that these continue to be effective throughout the reporting period; (ii) Maintaining proper accounting records, which disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of Peoples' Trust 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 Peoples' Trust Party; (v) Selecting and applying appropriate accounting policies; and (vi) Making accounting estimates that are reasonable in the circumstances.

The NEC Members accept responsibility for the Peoples' Trust Party's financial statements, which have been prepared using appropriate accounting policies supported by reasonable and prudent judgements and estimates, in conformity with International Public Sector Accounting Standards (IPSAS), and in the manner required by the PFM Act, 2012 and Section 31 of the Political Parties Act, 2011. The NEC Members are of the opinion that the Peoples' Trust Party's financial statements give a true and fair view of the state of Peoples' Trust Party's transactions during the financial year ended June 30, 2024, and of the Peoples' Trust Party's financial position as at that date. The NEC Members

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further confirms the completeness of the accounting records maintained for the Peoples' Trust Party, which have been relied upon

in the preparation of the Peoples' Trust Party's financial statements as well as the adequacy of the systems of internal financial control.

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

Approval of the financial statements

The Peoples' Trust Party's financial statements were approved by the NEC on **10th September 2024** and signed on its behalf by:

.....

Hon. John Mutua Katuku, EGH
Party Leader

.....

Tony Iseo Mulinge
Secretary General/Accounting Officer

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

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

	Notes	FY 2023/2024	FY 2022/2023
		Kshs	Kshs
Revenue			
Political Parties Fund	6	430,891.00	421,380.00
MCA contributions	6	359,320.00	269,749.00
Donations	6	2,000.00	306,141.00
Total revenue		794,209.00	997,270.00
Expenses			
Use of goods and services	7	217,341.00	200,004.00
Special Interests Group	8	450,000.00	605,141.00
Employee costs	10	120,000.00	80,000.00
Party Policy and Advocacy	9	-	80,000.00
Depreciation and amortization expense	11	37,753.00	52,792.00
Total expenses		825,094.00	1,017,937.00
Surplus		(30,885.00)	(20,667.00)

The notes set out on pages 6 to 26 form an integral part of these Financial Statements. The Financial Statements set out on pages 1 to 5 were signed on behalf of the NEC members by

.....

HON. JOHN MUTUA

KATUKU, EGH

Party Leader

Date.....

.....

TONY ISEO MULINGE

SG/Accounting Officer

Date.....

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15. Statement of Financial Position as at 30 June 2024

	Notes	FY 2023-2024	FY 2022-2023
		Kshs	Kshs
Assets			
Current Assets			
Cash and Cash equivalents	12	38,993.00	32,125.00
Revenue receivable from ORPP		114,196.00	83,566.00
Total Current Assets		<u>153,189.00</u>	<u>115,691.00</u>
Non-Current Assets			
Property, Plant and Equipment	13	106,727.00	144,480.00
Total Non- Current Assets		<u>106,727.00</u>	<u>144,480.00</u>
Total Assets		<u>259,916.00</u>	<u>260,171.00</u>
Liabilities		0.00	0.00
Total Liabilities		0.00	0.00
Net Assets			
Capital Fund			
Accumulated Fund		259,916.00	260,171.00
Total Net Assets and Liabilities		<u>259,916.00</u>	<u>260,171.00</u>

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

.....

HON. JOHN MUTUA

KATUKU, EGH

Party Leader

Date.....

.....

TONY ISEO MULINGE

SG/Accounting Officer

Date.....

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

Description	Ordinary share capital	Revaluation reserve	Fair value adjustment reserve	Retained earnings	Proposed dividends	Capital/Development Grants/Fund	Total
	Kshs	Kshs	Kshs	Kshs	Kshs	Kshs	Kshs
As at July 1, 2023	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	260,171.00	260,171.00
Add: Surplus/ (deficit) for the year	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	(30,885.00)	(30,885.00)
Add: PPF Funds Receivable	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	114,196.00	114,196.00
Less: PPF Accrued received	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	(83,566.00)	(83,566.00)
As at June 30, 2024	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	259,916.00	259,916.00

.....

HON. JOHN MUTUA
KATUKU, EGH
Party Leader

Date.....

.....

TONY ISEO MULINGE
SG/Accounting Officer

Date.....

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

		FY 2023-2024	FY 2022-2023
	Notes	Kshs	Kshs
Cash flows from operating activities			
Receipts			
Political Parties Fund	6	347,325.00	421,380.00
Donations	6	2,000.00	306,141.00
MCA Contributions	6	359,320.00	269,749.00
Total receipts		710,643	997,270.00
Payments			
Use of goods and services	7	217,341.00	200,004.00
Employee costs	10	120,000.00	80,000.00
Special Interests Group	8	450,000.00	605,141.00
Party Policy and Advocacy	9	-	80,000.00
Total payments		787,341.00	965,145.00
Net cash flows from/(used in) operating activities		(76,698.00)	32,125.00
Cash flows from investing activities			0.00
Accrued PPF Received		83,566.00	0.00
Net increase/(decrease) in cash & Cash equivalents		6,868.00	32,125.00
Cash and cash equivalents at 1 July 2023		32,125.00	0.00
Cash and cash equivalents at 30 June		38,993.00	32,125.00

.....

HON. JOHN MUTUA
KATUKU, EGH
Party Leader

Date.....

.....

TONY ISEO MULINGE
SG/Accounting Officer

Date.....

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

	Original budget	Adjustments	Final budget	Actual on comparable basis	Performance difference	% of utilization
	Kshs	Kshs	Kshs	Kshs	Kshs	
	A	b	C=(a+b)	d	e=(c-d)	f=d/c*100
Revenue						
Political Parties Fund	842,363.00	(380,842.00)	461,521.00	430,891.00	114,196.00	75%
MCA Contributions	359,320.00	-	359,320.00	359,320.00	0.00	100%
Donations	15,000.00	-	15,000.00	2,000.00	13,000.00	13%
Account Credit Interest Received	-	-	-	1,998.00	-	-
Total Income	1,216,683.00	(380,842.00)	835,841.00	794,209	127,196.00	95%
Expenses						
Use of goods and services	220,683.00	842.00	219,841.00	217,341.00	2,500.00	99%
Employee costs	200,000.00	(50,000.00)	150,000.00	120,000.00	30,000.00	80%
Special Interests Group	610,000.00	(160,000.00)	450,000.00	450,000.00	-	100%
Party Policy and Advocacy	186,000.00	(170,000.00)	16,000.00	-	-	-
Total Expenditure	1,612,422.00	(380,842.00)	835,841.00	787,341.00	32,500.00	94%
Surplus for the period				(6,868.00)		
Capital Expenditure						

19. Notes to the Financial Statements

1. General Information

Peoples' Trust Party is established by and derives its authority and accountability from Section 31 of the Political Parties Act, 2011. Peoples' Trust Party is regulated and funded by the Government of Kenya and is domiciled in Kenya. Peoples' Trust Party's principal activity is leadership and governance through active participation in democracy.

2. Statement of Compliance and Basis of Preparation

The financial statements have been prepared on a reducing balance 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 PEOPLES' TRUST PARTY's accounting policies. The areas involving a higher degree of judgement or complexity, or where assumptions and estimates are significant to the financial statements, are disclosed in Note 5 of these financial statements.

The financial statements have been prepared and presented in Kenya Shillings, which is the functional and reporting currency of PEOPLES' TRUST PARTY. The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the PFM Act, 2012, the Political Parties Act, 2011, and International Public Sector Accounting Standards (IPSAS). The accounting policies adopted have been consistently applied to all the years presented.

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Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)

3. Adoption of New and Revised Standards

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

Standard	Effective date and impact:
<p>IPSAS 41: Financial Instruments</p>	<p>Applicable: 1st January 2023:</p> <p>The objective of IPSAS 41 is to establish principles for the financial reporting of financial assets and liabilities that will present relevant and useful information to users of financial statements for their assessment of the amounts, timing and uncertainty of an PTP's future cash flows.</p> <p>IPSAS 41 provides users of financial statements with more useful information than IPSAS 29, by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Applying a single classification and measurement model for financial assets that considers the characteristics of the asset's cash flows and the objective for which the asset is held; • Applying a single forward-looking expected credit loss model that is applicable to all financial instruments subject to impairment testing; and • Applying an improved hedge accounting model that broadens the hedging arrangements in scope of the guidance. The model develops a strong link between an PTP's risk management strategies and the accounting treatment for instruments held as part of the risk management strategy.
<p>IPSAS 42: Social Benefits</p>	<p>Applicable: 1st January 2023</p> <p>The objective of this Standard is to improve the relevance, faithful representativeness and comparability of the information that a reporting PTP provides in its financial statements about social</p>

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Standard	Effective date and impact:
	<p>benefits. The information provided should help users of the financial statements and general-purpose financial reports assess:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) The nature of such social benefits provided by the PTP. (b) The key features of the operation of those social benefit schemes; and (c) The impact of such social benefits provided on the PTP's financial performance, financial position and cash flows.
<p>Amendments to Other IPSAS resulting from IPSAS 41, Financial Instruments</p>	<p>Applicable: 1st January 2023:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Amendments to IPSAS 5, to update the guidance related to the components of borrowing costs which were inadvertently omitted when IPSAS 41 was issued. b) Amendments to IPSAS 30, regarding illustrative examples on hedging and credit risk which were inadvertently omitted when IPSAS 41 was issued. c) Amendments to IPSAS 30, to update the guidance for accounting for financial guaranteed contracts which were inadvertently omitted when IPSAS 41 was issued. d) Amendments to IPSAS 33, to update the guidance on classifying financial instruments on initial adoption of accrual basis IPSAS which were inadvertently omitted when IPSAS 41 was issued.
<p>Other improvements to IPSAS</p>	<p>Applicable 1st January 2023</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • IPSAS 22 Disclosure of Financial Information about the General Government Sector. Amendments to refer to the latest System of National Accounts (SNA 2008). • IPSAS 39: Employee Benefits. Now deletes the term composite social security benefits as it is no longer defined in IPSAS.

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Standard	Effective date and impact:
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • IPSAS 29: Financial instruments: Recognition and Measurement. Standard no longer included in the 2023 IPSAS handbook as it is now superseded by IPSAS 41 which is applicable from 1st January 2023.

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

Standard	Effective date and impact:
IPSAS 43	<p>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 the depreciation of such assets to cease and:</p> <p>Assets that meet the criteria to be classified as held for sale to be presented separately in the statement of financial position and the results of discontinued operations to be presented separately in the statement of financial performance.</p>

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

4. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

a) Revenue recognition

i) Revenue from non-exchange transactions

Fees, taxes and fines

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

Transfers from other government entities

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

ii) Revenue from exchange transactions

Rendering of services

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

Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)

Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

Sale of goods

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

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 PTP'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 PTP upon receiving the respective approvals in order to conclude the final budget.

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Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)
Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

Budget information (continued)

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

c) Taxes

Current income tax

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

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Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)

Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

Deferred tax

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

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

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Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)

Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

Sales tax

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

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

d) Investment property

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

Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)

Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

e) Property, plant and equipment

All property, plant and equipment are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses. Cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition of the items. When significant parts of property, plant and equipment are required to be replaced at intervals, the PTP recognizes such parts as individual assets with specific useful lives and depreciates them accordingly. Likewise, when a major inspection is performed, its cost is recognized in the carrying amount of the plant and equipment as a replacement if the recognition criteria are satisfied. All other repair and maintenance costs are recognized in surplus or deficit as incurred. Where an asset is acquired in a non-exchange transaction for nil or nominal consideration the asset is initially measured at its fair value.

f) Leases

Finance leases are leases that transfer substantially all of the risks and benefits incidental to ownership of the leased item to the PTP. 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 PTP 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 PTP 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 PTP. Operating lease payments are recognized as an operating expense in surplus or deficit on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)

Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

g) Intangible assets

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

h) Research and development costs

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

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

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

Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)

Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

i) Financial instruments

IPSAS 41 addresses the classification, measurement and de-recognition of financial assets and financial liabilities, introduces new rules for hedge accounting and a new impairment model for financial assets. A financial instrument is any contract that gives rise to a financial asset of one PTP and a financial liability or equity instrument of another PTP. At initial recognition, the PTP 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 PTP 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 PTP'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 PTP has made irrevocable election at initial recognition for particular investments in equity instruments.

Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)

Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

Subsequent measurement

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

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Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)

Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

Fair value through surplus or deficit

Financial assets that do not meet the criteria for amortized cost or fair value through net assets/ equity are measured at fair value through surplus or deficit. A business model where the PTP 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.

b) Financial liabilities

Classification

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

j) Inventories

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

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

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

k) Provisions

Provisions are recognized when the PTP 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

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obligation. Where the PTP expects some or all of a provision to be reimbursed, for example, under an insurance contract, the reimbursement is recognized as a separate asset only when the reimbursement is virtually certain. The expense relating to any provision is presented in the statement of financial performance net of any reimbursement.

l) Social Benefits

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

m)Contingent liabilities

The PTP 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.

n) Contingent assets

The PTP 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 PTP 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.

Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)
Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

o) Nature and purpose of reserves

The PTP creates and maintains reserves in terms of specific requirements.

p) Changes in accounting policies and estimates

The PTP recognizes the effects of changes in accounting policy retrospectively. The effects of changes in accounting policy are applied prospectively if retrospective application is impractical.

q) Employee benefits

Retirement benefit plans

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

r) Foreign currency transactions

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

Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)

Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

s) Borrowing costs

Borrowing costs are capitalized against qualifying assets as part of property, plant and equipment. Such borrowing costs are capitalized over the period during which the asset is being acquired or constructed and borrowings have been incurred. Capitalization ceases when construction of the asset is complete. Further borrowing costs are charged to the statement of financial performance.

t) Related parties

The PTP regards a related party as a person or an PTP with the ability to exert control individually or jointly, or to exercise significant influence over the PTP, or vice versa. Members of key management are regarded as related parties and comprise the directors, the CEO and senior managers.

u) Service concession arrangements

The PTP analyses all aspects of service concession arrangements that it enters in determining the appropriate accounting treatment and disclosure requirements. In particular, where a private party contributes an asset to the arrangement, the PTP recognizes that asset when, and only when, it controls or regulates the services the operator must provide together with the asset, to whom it must provide them, and at what price. In the case of assets other than 'whole-of-life' assets, it controls, through ownership, beneficial entitlement or otherwise – any significant residual interest in the asset at the end of the arrangement. Any assets so recognized are measured at their fair value. To the extent that an asset has been recognized, the PTP also recognizes a corresponding liability, adjusted by a cash consideration paid or received.

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Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)

Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

v) Cash and cash equivalents

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

w) Comparative figures

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

x) Subsequent events

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

Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)

Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

5. Significant Judgments and Sources of Estimation Uncertainty

The preparation of the PTP'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 PTP 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 PTP. Such changes are reflected in the assumptions when they occur. IPSAS 1.140

Useful lives and residual value

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

- a) The condition of the asset based on the assessment of experts employed by the PTP.
- b) The nature of the asset, its susceptibility and adaptability to changes in technology and processes.
- c) The nature of the processes in which the asset is deployed.
- d) Availability of funding to replace the asset.
- e) Changes in the market in relation to the asset

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.

The Income Movement is as follows:

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6. Revenue

	National government	International funders	Public contributions and donations	Total Revenue
	Kshs	Kshs	Kshs	Kshs
Transfers To Income Statement (PPF)	430,891.00	0.00	0.00	430,891.00
Donations (Hon. John Mutua Katuku, EGH)	0.00	0.00	2,000.00	2,000.00
MCA Contributions	0.00	0.00	359,320.00	359,320.00
Balance Carried Forward	430,891.00	0.00	361,320.00	790,211.00

7. Use of Goods and Services

	FY 2023-2024	FY 2022-2023
	Kshs	Kshs
Rent expenses	200,000.00	200,000.00
Printing and Stationeries	14,912.00	-
Bank charges	2,429.00	4.00
Total	217,341.00	204,004.00

8. Special Interest Groups

Description	FY 2023-2024	FY 2022-2023
	Kshs	Kshs
Women League Workshop	200,000.00	250,000.00
PWD League Workshop	50,000.00	155,141.00
Youth League Workshop	200,000.00	200,000.00
`	450,000.00	605,141.00

9. Party Policy and Advocacy

	2023-2024	2022-2023
Description	Kshs	Kshs
Recruitment of Members Drives	-	80,000.00
TOTAL	-	80,000.00

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10. Employee Costs

Description	2023-2024	2022-2023
	Kshs	Kshs
Salaries and wages	-	80,000.00
TOTAL	-	80,000.00

11. Depreciation and Amortization Expense

Description	2023-2024	2022-2023
	Kshs	Kshs
Property, plant and equipment	37,753.00	52,792.00
Total depreciation and amortization	37,753.00	52,792.00

12. Detailed Analysis of the Cash and Cash equivalents

Financial Institution	Account number	FY 2022/ 2023	FY 2022/ 2023
		Kshs	Kshs
a) Current Account			
Kenya Commercial Bank	1304982157	869.00	1,380.00
Kenya Commercial Bank	1295381974	30,036.00	30,745.00
Sub- Total		30,905.00	32,125.00
Cash In Hand as at 30 June 2024	-	0.00	0.00
Mobile Money Accounts	-	0.00	0.00
Sub- Total	-	0.00	0.00
Total	-	30,905.00	32,125.00

13. Property, Plant and Equipment

All assets were stated on the reducing balance basis. The amounts are calculated for depreciation using the following rates:

Furniture and fittings 12.5%%

Office Equipment 30%

Cost	Furniture and fittings	Office Equipment	Total
	Kshs	Kshs	Kshs
As At 1July 2023	31,946.00	112,534.00	144,480.00
Depreciation	3,993.00	33,760.00	37,753.00
As at 30th June 2024	27,953.00	78,774.00	106,727.00
Net Book Values			
As at 30th June 2022	31,946.00	112,534.00	144,480.00
As at 30th June 2024	27,953.00	78,774.00	106,727.00