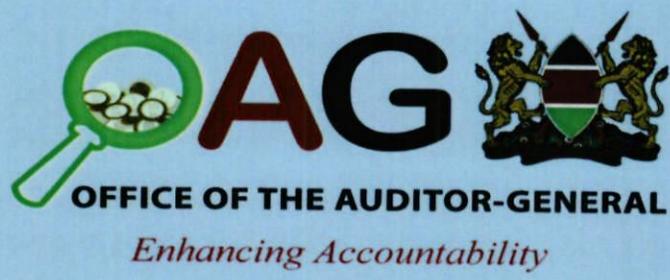
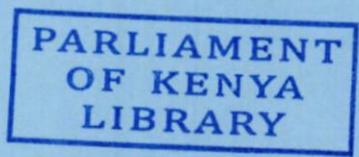


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REPUBLIC OF KENYA



REPORT



OF

THE AUDITOR-GENERAL

ON

BARINGO COUNTY EMERGENCY FUND

FOR THE YEAR ENDED

30 JUNE, 2018

PAPERS LAID	
DATE	05/04/2022
TABLED BY	DLM
COMMITTEE	—
CLERK AT THE TABLE	MR. AMOLO





BARINGO COUNTY GOVERNMENT

EMERGENCY FUND

ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED
JUNE 30, 2018

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

BARINGO COUNTY EMERGENCY FUND
Reports and Financial Statements
For the year ended June 30, 2018

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BARINGO COUNTY EMERGENCY FUND
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For the year ended June 30, 2018

1. KEY ENTITY INFORMATION AND MANAGEMENT

a) Background information

Baringo County Emergency Fund is established by and derives its authority and accountability from section 110 of the Public Finance Management Act 2012 on 3rd February 2015. The Fund is wholly owned by the County Government of Baringo and is domiciled in Kenya.

The fund's objective is to allow the County Executive Member to make payments when there is an urgent and unforeseen need for expenditure for which there is no specific legislative authority and meet expenses for emergency preparedness and mitigation.

The Fund's principal activity is to meet expenditures on urgent and unforeseen events characterized as:

1. Events not budgeted for and cannot be delayed until a later financial year without harming the general public interest.
2. Payments meant to alleviate the damage, loss, hardship or suffering which may be caused directly by the event.
3. The damage caused by the event is on a small scale and limited to the county.

b) Principal Activities

The principal activity/mission/ mandate of the Fund is to manage disaster promptly and the objectives are:

- i. Prevention of danger or threat of any disaster*
- ii. Mitigation or reduction of risk of any disaster or severity or consequence.*
- iii. Capacity building.*
- iv. Preparedness to deal with any disaster.*
- v. Prompt response to any threatening disaster or disaster.*
- vi. Assessing severity or magnitude of any disaster.*
- vii. Evacuation, rescue and relief.*
- viii. Rehabilitation and reconstruction.*

c) Board of Trustees/Fund Administration Committee

BARINGO COUNTY EMERGENCY FUND
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Ref	Name	Position
1	Richard Koech -Chairperson	Chief Officer Finance
2	Christine Rono-Member	Chief Officer water and irrigation
3	Joseph Waiharo-Member	Chief Officer education and ICT
4	Nelson Chemwei-Member	Director disaster management
5	Christopher Magoba	Director Agriculture

d) Key Management

Ref	Name	Position
1	Richard Koech-Chairperson	Chief Officer Finance
2	David Rerimoi-Fund administrator	Deputy Director Accounting Services
3		
4		
5		

BARINGO COUNTY EMERGENCY FUND
Reports and Financial Statements
For the year ended June 30, 2018

e) Registered Offices

P.O. Box 53-30400
AFC Building
Kabarnet-Iten Road
Kabarnet, KENYA

f) Fund Contacts

Telephone:053-22290
E-mail: cectreasurybaringo@gmail.com.
Website: www.baringo.go.ke

g) Fund Bankers

1. Central Bank of Kenya
Haile Selassie Avenue
P.O. Box 60000
City Square 00200
Nairobi, Kenya
2. Transnational Bank
Matetai Building
Philemon road
Kabarnet

h) Independent Auditors

Auditor General
Kenya National Audit Office
Anniversary Towers, University Way
P.O.Box 30084
GOP 00100
Nairobi, Kenya

i) Principal Legal Adviser

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

BARINGO COUNTY EMERGENCY FUND
Reports and Financial Statements
For the year ended June 30, 2018

2. MANAGEMENT TEAM

Name	Details of qualifications and experience
1. Richard Koech-chairman of the Fund	Year of birth:1976 Key Qualifications: Masters in Business Administration (UON),BCOM,CPA(K) Strategic Leadership Development Programme Senior Management Course Certified Public Finance Management Accountant
2. David Rerimoi-fund administrator	Year of Birth:1980 Key Qualifications : Masters in Business Administration (UON),BCOM,CPA(K) Senior Management Course

BARINGO COUNTY EMERGENCY FUND
Reports and Financial Statements
For the year ended June 30, 2018

3. BOARD/FUND CHAIRPERSON'S REPORT

During the year under review, the fund did not witness any change in the composition of its board and management team. Despite financial constraints, the fund was able to utilize the available resources at its disposal to meet its objectives. Total revenue was ksh 6,072,340 (previous year 31,319,440.7) while total expenses was ksh 20,364,862 (previous year 40,617,079.4). For a fruitful impact, the fund should be allocated more funds.

Signed: _____

CPA Richard Koech

BARINGO COUNTY EMERGENCY FUND
Reports and Financial Statements
For the year ended June 30, 2018

4. REPORT OF THE FUND ADMINISTRATOR

The performance of the fund was low due to limited resources hence could not meet the funds objectives as stipulated in the law. Total revenue was ksh 6,072,340 out of which 6,000,000 was transfer from county government while total expenses were ksh 20,364,862. This resulted in a deficit of ksh 14,292,522. Compared to previous year, transfers from county government were ksh 31,178,322 and interest income was ksh 141,118. Total expenditure for previous year was ksh 40,617,079 . Previous year deficit was ksh 9,297,638.7. With increasing incidences of disaster, the fund should be enhanced to avoid incidences of shortfall.

Signed: _____

David Rerimoi

BARINGO COUNTY EMERGENCY FUND
Reports and Financial Statements
For the year ended June 30, 2018

5. STATEMENT OF MANAGEMENT'S RESPONSIBILITIES

Section 167 of the Public Finance Management Act, 2012 requires that, at the end of each financial year, the Administrator of a County Public Fund established by *the Public Finance Management Act 2012* shall prepare financial statements for the Fund in accordance with the standards and formats prescribed by the Public Sector Accounting Standards Board.

The Administrator of the County Public Fund is responsible for the preparation and presentation of the Fund's financial statements, which give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the Fund for and as at the end of the financial year ended on June 30, 2018. 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 Fund; (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 Fund; (v) selecting and applying appropriate accounting policies; and (vi) making accounting estimates that are reasonable in the circumstances.

The Administrator of the County Public Fund accepts responsibility for the Fund'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 Baringo County Emergency Fund Regulations 2015. The Administrator of the Fund is of the opinion that the Fund's financial statements give a true and fair view of the state of Fund's transactions during the financial year ended June 30, 2018, and of the Fund's financial position as at that date. The Administrator further confirm the completeness of the accounting records maintained for the Fund, which have been relied upon in the preparation of the Fund's financial statements as well as the adequacy of the systems of internal financial control.

In preparing the financial statements, the Administrator of the County Public Fund has assessed the Fund's ability to continue as a going concern and disclosed, as applicable, matters relating to the use of going concern basis of preparation of the financial statements. Nothing has come to the attention of the Administrator to indicate that the Fund will not remain a going concern for at least the next twelve months from the date of this statement.

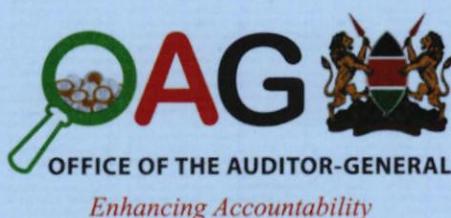
Approval of the financial statements

The Fund's financial statements were approved by the Emergency Fund Management Committee on _____ 2018 and signed on its behalf by:

Administrator of the Baringo County Emergency Fund

REPUBLIC OF KENYA

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



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

REPORT OF THE AUDITOR-GENERAL ON BARINGO COUNTY EMERGENCY FUND FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE, 2018

REPORT ON THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Disclaimer of Opinion

I have audited the accompanying financial statements of Baringo County Emergency Fund set out on pages 10 to 40, which comprise the statement of financial position as at 30 June, 2018, and statement of financial performance, statement of changes in equity, statement of cash flows and statement of comparison of budget and actual amounts for the year then ended, and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information in accordance with the provisions of Article 229 of the Constitution of Kenya and Section 35 of the Public Audit Act, 2015. I have obtained all the information and explanations which, to the best of my knowledge and belief, were necessary for the purpose of the audit.

I do not express an opinion on the accompanying financial statements. Because of the significance of the matters described in the Basis for Disclaimer of Opinion section of my report, I have not been able to obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence to provide a basis for an audit opinion on these financial statements.

Basis for Disclaimer of Opinion

1. Late Submission of Financial Statements for Audit

The Management failed to submit the financial statements by 30 September, 2018 for audit as required by Section 47 of the Public Audit Act, 2015 which states that the financial statements required under the Constitution, the Public Finance Management Act, 2012 and any other legislation, shall be submitted to the Auditor-General within three months after the end of the fiscal year to which the accounts relate. Instead, the Fund Management submitted the financial statements on 24 February, 2020, a delay of two (2) years five (5) months after the end of the fiscal year to which the accounts relate.

Management was therefore in breach of the Law.

2. Presentation of the Financial Statements

The annual report and financial statements for the year ended 30 June, 2018 provided for audit review contained the following anomalies:

- a) Page 4, makes reference to independent auditors as Kenya National Audit Office and postal code GOP 00100 instead of, Office of Auditor General and postal code GPO 00100,
- b) Page 5, do not have passport-size photos of Management team,
- c) The Fund Chairperson's report and Statement of Management Responsibilities were not signed and dated,
- d) The financial statements do not have the Corporate Governance Statement, Management Discussion and Analysis, Corporate Social Responsibility Statement/Sustainability Reporting and Report of the Fund Management Committee,
- e) Page 8, on the Statement of Management Responsibilities refers to County Public Fund instead of Baringo County Emergency Fund,
- f) Pages 1, 11, 12, 13 and 14 are not numbered,
- g) The statement of financial position is not dated or signed by administrator of the Fund and
- h) The general expenses in the statement of financial performance is referenced to explanatory Note 7 instead of Note 8.

Consequently, the financial statements for the year ended 30 June, 2018 did not comply with the International Public Sector Accounting Standard No.1 and the prescribed reporting template by the Public Sector Accounting Standards Board.

3. Statement of Changes in Net Assets

The financial statements for the year ended 30 June, 2018 contained the following inaccuracies: -

- i. The statement of financial position reflects reserves balances of Kshs.14,520,261 and Kshs.23,817,900 for 2017/2018 and 2016/2017 financial years respectively which were not reflected in the statement of changes in equity.
- ii. The statement of changes in net assets has no comparative figures.

Consequently, the accuracy and completeness of the financial statements for the year ended 30 June, 2018 could not be confirmed.

4. Discrepancies in Comparative Figures

The comparative figures in the financial statements differed from the audited 2016/2017 figures as detailed below:

Component	2017/2018 Financial Statements Comparative Figures (Kshs.)	Audited 2016/2017 Financial Statements Figures (Kshs.)	Variance (Kshs.)
Transfers from the County Government	31,178,323	17,000,000	14,178,323
General Expenses	40,617,079	40,485,711	131,368
Cash and Cash Equivalent	14,520,261	473,306	14,046,955
Total	86,315,663	57,959,017	28,356,646

This is contrary to Paragraph 53 of International Public Sector Accounting Standards (IPSAS) No.1 on financial statements presentation that requires an entity to present comparative information disclosure in respect of the previous period for all amounts reported in the financial statements.

Consequently, the accuracy and completeness of the comparative figures in the financial statements for the year ended 30 June, 2018 could not be confirmed.

5. Failure to Submit 2014/2015 Financial Statements

As previously reported, the financial statements for the year ended 30 June, 2015 and previous years were not submitted for audit. This is contrary to Public Finance Management Act, 2012 Section 167 which requires the administrator of a County Public Fund established by the Constitution, an Act of Parliament or County legislation shall prepare financial statements for the fund for each financial year in a form prescribed by the Accounting Standards Board.

In the circumstances, the Fund is in breach of the law and the opening balances included in the financial statements for the year ended 30 June, 2018 could not be confirmed.

6. Discrepancies in Revenue

The statement of financial performance reflects transfers from the County Government of Kshs.6,000,000 as disclosed in Note 2 to the financial statements which differs with Kshs.20,047,053 reflected in the supporting schedule resulting to an unreconciled and unexplained variance of Kshs.14,047,053.

In the circumstances, the accuracy and completeness of transfers from the County Government of Kshs.6,000,000 for the year ended 30 June, 2018 could not be confirmed.

7. Unsupported Payments

The statement of financial performance for the year ended 30 June, 2018 reflects general expenses of Kshs.20,364,862 and as disclosed under Note 8 to the financial statements. The general expenses includes payments of Kshs.3,206,848 and Kshs.2,758,877 for construction of Lawino-Kaseret Kipkichor road and Barcholoi water pan respectively. However, the corresponding procurement records were not presented for audit and it is

not clear how the contractors were identified. Further, these expenditures did not fall within the definition of emergency under Section 4(1)(a) of the Public Finance Management (Baringo County Emergency Fund) Regulations, 2015 which allows the Fund member to make payments when there is an urgent and unforeseen need for expenditure for which there is no specific legislative authority.

Under the circumstances, the validity, accuracy and completeness of the general expenses of Kshs.20,364,862 for the year ended 30 June, 2018 could not be confirmed.

8. Cash and Cash Equivalents

The statement of financial position reflects cash and cash equivalent balance of Kshs.227,739, which differs from the cashbook balance of Kshs.15,527,739 resulting to an unreconciled variance of Kshs.15,300,000.

Consequently,, the accuracy and completeness of the reported cash and cash equivalent of Kshs.227,739 as at 30 June, 2018 could not be confirmed.

9. Lack of Approved Budget

The statement of comparison of budget and actual amounts reflects final budget of Kshs.25,000,000. However, the Fund's annual budget estimates and work plans were not provided for audit review. This contravenes Section 13(1) of the Public Finance Management (Baringo County Emergency Fund) Regulations, 2015 which requires the committee appointed under these regulations to prepare estimates of the income and expenditure of the Fund.

In the circumstances, the Fund is in breach of the Law.

10. Non-Response to Management Letter

The Fund Management failed to respond to the management letter dated 08 June, 2020. This is contrary to Section 31(4) of the Public Audit Act, 2015, which states that the accounting officer shall within fourteen days from the date of receipt of the draft management letter, submit a response to the Auditor-General including remedial actions that have been undertaken to address any qualifications in the draft management letter.

In the circumstances, the Fund is in breach of the Law.

11. Non-Adherence to Emergency Fund Regulations

The statement of financial performance for the year ended 30 June, 2018 reflects general expenses of Kshs.20,364,862 which includes other expenses of Kshs.19,752,912. However, review of fund records revealed non-compliance with the Public Finance Management (Baringo County Emergency Fund) Regulations, 2015, as detailed below;

- i. Evidence that an Emergency Fund Management Committee was constituted comprising of (a) the County Chief Officer responsible for finance who shall be the Chairperson, (b) the County Chief Officer for Water and Irrigation, (c) the County

Chief Officer for Education, (d) the Director of County Disaster Management Unit (CDMU), (e) Member representing the National Disaster Management Authority in CDMC and (f) the Director for Agriculture pursuant to Regulation 8(1) was not provided for audit review.

- ii. Evidence that the Fund Committee Member for Finance sought approval of the County Assembly within two months after payment from the Emergency Fund was done pursuant to Regulation 15(1) was not provided for audit review.

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

12. Lack of Risk Management Policy

It was noted that in the year under review, the Fund did not have a risk management strategy contrary to Section 158(1)(a) and (b) of the Public Finance Management (County Governments) Regulations, 2015 which requires the accounting officer to develop risk management strategies, which include fraud prevention mechanism and internal control that builds robust business operations.

In the circumstances, the risk management, development of strategies and controls may not have been implemented as required.

REPORT ON LAWFULNESS AND EFFECTIVENESS IN USE OF PUBLIC RESOURCES

Conclusion

I do not express a conclusion on the Lawfulness and Effectiveness in the Use of Public Resources as required by Article 229(6) of the Constitution. Because of the significance of the matters described in the Basis for Disclaimer of Opinion section of my report, I have not been able to obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence to provide a basis for my audit conclusion.

REPORT ON EFFECTIVENESS OF INTERNAL CONTROLS, RISK MANAGEMENT AND GOVERNANCE

Conclusion

I do not express a conclusion on the Effectiveness of Internal Controls, Risk Management and Governance as required by Section 7(1)(a) of the Public Audit Act, 2015. Because of the significance of the matters described in the Basis for Disclaimer of Opinion section of my report, I have not been able to obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence to provide a basis for my audit conclusion.

Responsibilities of Management and those Charged with Governance

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these financial statements in accordance with International Public Sector Accounting Standards (Accrual Basis) and for maintaining effective internal control as Management determines is

necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error and for its assessment of the effectiveness of internal control, risk management and governance.

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

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

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

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

Auditor-General's Responsibilities for the Audit

My responsibility is to conduct an audit of the Fund's financial statements in accordance with International Standards of Supreme Audit Institutions (ISSAIs) and to issue an auditor's report that includes my opinion in accordance with the provisions of Section 48 of the Public Audit Act, 2015 and submit the audit report in compliance with Article 229(7) of the Constitution. However, because of the matters described in the Basis for Disclaimer of Opinion section of my report, I was not able to obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence to provide a basis for an audit opinion on these financial statements.

In addition, my responsibility is to express a conclusion about whether, in all material respects, the activities, financial transactions and information reflected in the financial statements are in compliance with the authorities that govern them, and that public resources are applied in an effective way, in accordance with the provisions of Article 229(6) of the Constitution and submit the audit report in compliance with Article 229(7) of the Constitution. I also consider internal control, risk management and governance processes and systems in order to give an assurance on the effectiveness of internal controls, risk management and governance in accordance with the provisions of Section 7(1)(a) of the Public Audit Act, 2015 and submit the audit report in compliance with Article 229(7) of the Constitution. However, because of the matters described in the Basis for Disclaimer of Opinion section of my report, I was not able to obtain sufficient

appropriate audit evidence to provide a basis for an audit conclusion on lawfulness and effectiveness in use of public resources, and internal controls, risk management and governance.

I am independent of the Baringo County Emergency Fund Management in accordance with ISSAI 130 on Code of Ethics. I have fulfilled other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the ISSAI and in accordance with other ethical requirements applicable to performing audits of financial statements in Kenya.


CPA Nancy Gathungu, CBS
AUDITOR-GENERAL

Nairobi

28 January, 2022

BARINGO COUNTY EMERGENCY FUND
Reports and Financial Statements
For the year ended June 30, 2018

7. FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

7.1. STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30th JUNE 2018

		2017/2018	2016/2017
		KShs.	KShs.
Revenue from non-exchange transactions			
Public contributions and donations	1	-	-
Transfers from the County Government	2	6,000,000.00	31,178,322.70
Fines, penalties and other levies	3	-	-
		6,000,000.00	31,178,322.70
Revenue from exchange transactions			
Interest income	4	72,340.00	141,118.00
Other income	5	-	-
		72,340.00	141,118.00
Total revenue		6,072,340.00	31,319,440.70
Expenses			
Fund administration expenses	6	-	-
General expenses	7	20,364,862.00	40,617,079.40
Finance costs	8	-	-
Total expenses		20,364,862.00	40,617,079.40
Other gains/losses			
Gain/loss on disposal of assets	9	-	-
Surplus/(deficit) for the period		(14,292,522.00)	(9,297,638.70)

BARINGO COUNTY EMERGENCY FUND
Reports and Financial Statements
For the year ended June 30, 2018

7.2. STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AS AT 30th JUNE 2018

		2017/2018	2016/2017
Assets			
Current assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	11	227,739.15	14,520,261.15
Current portion of long term receivables from exchange transactions	12	-	-
Prepayments	13	-	-
Inventories	14	-	-
Non-current assets		227,739.15	14,520,261.15
Property, plant and equipment	15	-	-
Intangible assets	16	-	-
Long term receivables from exchange transactions	12	-	-
Total assets		227,739.15	14,520,261.15
Liabilities			
Current liabilities			
Trade and other payables from exchange transactions	17	-	-
Provisions	18	-	-
Current portion of borrowings	19	-	-
Employee benefit obligations	20	-	-
Non-current liabilities			
Non-current employee benefit obligation	20	-	-
Long term portion of borrowings	20	-	-
Total liabilities		-	-
Net assets		227,739.15	14,520,261.15
Revolving Fund		-	-
Reserves		14,520,261.15	23,817,899.85
Accumulated surplus		(14,292,522.00)	(9,297,638.70)
Total net assets and liabilities		227,739.15	14,520,261.15

The accounting policies and explanatory notes to these financial statements form an integral part of the financial statements. The entity financial statements were approved on _____ 2018 and signed by:

 Administrator of the Fund
 Name:


 Fund Accountant
 Name: David Rana
 ICPAK Member Number: 6624

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BARINGO COUNTY EMERGENCY FUND
Reports and Financial Statements
For the year ended June 30, 2018

7.3. STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN NET ASSETS AS AT 30th JUNE 2018

	Revolving Fund	Revaluation Reserve	Accumulated surplus	Total
		KShs	KShs	KShs
Balance as at 1 July 2017	-	-	14,520,261.15	14,520,261.15
Surplus/(deficit) for the period	-	-	(14,292,522.00)	(14,292,522.00)
Funds received during the year	-	-	-	-
Revaluation gain	-	-	-	-
Balance as at 30 June 2018	-	-	227,739.15	227,739.15
Balance as at 1 July 2018	-	-	227,739.15	227,739.15
Surplus/(deficit) for the period		-		
Funds received during the year	-	-		
Revaluation gain	-	-		
Balance as at 30 June 2019	-	-		

BARINGO COUNTY EMERGENCY FUND
Reports and Financial Statements
For the year ended June 30, 2018

7.4. STATEMENT OF CASHFLOWS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30th JUNE 2018

	Note	2017/2018	2016/2017
Cash flows from operating activities			
Receipts			
Public contributions and donations		-	-
Transfers from the County Government		6,000,000.00	31,178,322.70
Interest received		72,340.00	141,118.00
Receipts from other operating activities		-	-
Total Receipts		6,072,340.00	31,319,440.70
Payments			
Fund administration expenses		-	-
General expenses		20,364,862.00	40,617,079.40
Finance cost		-	-
Total Payments		20,364,862.00	40,617,079.40
Net cash flows from operating activities		(14,292,522.00)	(9,297,638.70)
Cash flows from investing activities			
Purchase of property, plant, equipment and intangible assets		-	-
Proceeds from sale of property, plant and equipment		-	-
Proceeds from loan principal repayments		-	-
Loan disbursements paid out		-	-
Net cash flows used in investing activities		-	-
Cash flows from financing activities			
Proceeds from revolving fund receipts		-	-
Additional borrowings		-	-
Repayment of borrowings		-	-
Net cash flows used in financing activities		-	-
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		(14,292,522.00)	(9,297,638.70)
Cash and cash equivalents at 1st JULY 2017	11	14,520,261.15	23,817,899.85
Cash and cash equivalents at 30th JUNE 2018	11	227,739.15	14,520,261.15

BARINGO COUNTY EMERGENCY FUND
Reports and Financial Statements
For the year ended June 30, 2018

7.6. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

1. Statement of compliance and basis of preparation

The Fund's financial statements have been prepared in accordance with and comply with International Public Sector Accounting Standards (IPSAS). The financial statements are presented in Kenya shillings, which is the functional and reporting currency of the Fund. The accounting policies have been consistently applied to all the years presented.

The financial statements have been prepared on the basis of historical cost, unless stated otherwise. The cash flow statement is prepared using the direct method. The financial statements are prepared on accrual basis.

2. Adoption of new and revised standards

a) Relevant new standards and amendments to published standards effective for the year ended 30 June 2019

Standard	Impact
IPSAS 40: Public Sector Combinations	Applicable: 1st January 2019 The standard covers public sector combinations arising from exchange transactions in which case they are treated similarly with IFRS 3 (applicable to acquisitions only). Business combinations and combinations arising from non-exchange transactions are covered purely under Public Sector combinations as amalgamations.

b) New and amended standards and interpretations in issue but not yet effective in the year ended 30 June 2019

Standard	Effective date and impact:
IPSAS 41: Financial Instruments	Applicable: 1st January 2022: 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 entity's future cash flows. IPSAS 41 provides users of financial statements with more useful information than IPSAS 29, by: <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;

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Standard	Effective date and impact:
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 entity'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 2022</p> <p>The objective of this Standard is to improve the relevance, faithful representativeness and comparability of the information that a reporting entity provides in its financial statements about social benefits. The information provided should help users of the financial statements and general purpose financial reports assess:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) The nature of such social benefits provided by the entity; (b) The key features of the operation of those social benefit schemes; and (c) The impact of such social benefits provided on the entity's financial performance, financial position and cash flows.

c) Early adoption of standards

The entity did not early – adopt any new or amended standards in year 2019.

SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

3. Revenue recognition

i) Revenue from non-exchange transactions

Transfers from other government entities

Revenues from non-exchange transactions with other government entities are measured at fair value and recognized on obtaining control of the asset (cash, goods, services and property) if the transfer is free from conditions and it is probable that the economic benefits or service potential related to the asset will flow to the entity and can be measured reliably.

ii) Revenue from exchange transactions

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.

4. Budget information

The original budget for FY 2017/2018 was approved by the County Assembly on 30th June 2017. 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 Fund recorded additional appropriations of nil on the FY 2017/2018 budget following the governing body's approval.

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 as per the statement of financial performance has been presented under section 12.5 of these financial statements.

SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

5. 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.

6. 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.

7. Financial instruments

Financial assets

Initial recognition and measurement

Financial assets within the scope of IPSAS 29 Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement are classified as financial assets at fair value through surplus or deficit, loans and receivables, held-to-maturity investments or available-for-sale financial assets, as appropriate. The Entity determines the classification of its financial assets at initial recognition.

Loans and receivables

Loans and receivables are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market. After initial measurement, such financial assets are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method, less impairment. Amortized cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the effective interest rate. Losses arising from impairment are recognized in the surplus or deficit.

SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

Held-to-maturity

Non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments and fixed maturities are classified as held to maturity when the Entity has the positive intention and ability to hold it to maturity. After initial measurement, held-to-maturity investments are measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method, less impairment. Amortized cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the effective interest rate. The losses arising from impairment are recognized in surplus or deficit.

Impairment of financial assets

The Entity assesses at each reporting date whether there is objective evidence that a financial asset or a entity of financial assets is impaired. A financial asset or a entity of financial assets is deemed to be impaired if, and only if, there is objective evidence of impairment as a result of one or more events that has occurred after the initial recognition of the asset (an incurred 'loss event') and that loss event has an impact on the estimated future cash flows of the financial asset or the entity of financial assets that can be reliably estimated. Evidence of impairment may include the following indicators:

- The debtors or a entity of debtors are experiencing significant financial difficulty
- Default or delinquency in interest or principal payments
- The probability that debtors will enter bankruptcy or other financial reorganization
- Observable data indicates a measurable decrease in estimated future cash flows (e.g. changes in arrears or economic conditions that correlate with defaults)

Financial liabilities

Initial recognition and measurement

Financial liabilities within the scope of IPSAS 29 are classified as financial liabilities at fair value through surplus or deficit or loans and borrowings, as appropriate. The Entity determines the classification of its financial liabilities at initial recognition.

All financial liabilities are recognized initially at fair value and, in the case of loans and borrowings, plus directly attributable transaction costs.

Loans and borrowing

After initial recognition, interest bearing loans and borrowings are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method. Gains and losses are recognized in surplus or deficit when the liabilities are derecognized as well as through the effective interest method amortization process.

Amortized cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the effective interest rate.



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SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

8. 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:

- Raw materials: purchase cost using the weighted average cost method
- 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 Entity.

9. 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.

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.

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SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

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.

10. Nature and purpose of reserves

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

11. 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.

12. 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.

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SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

13. 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.

14. 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 the directors, the CEO and senior managers.

15. 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.

16. Comparative figures

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

17. Events after the reporting period

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

18. Ultimate and Holding Entity

The emergency fund is a County Public Fund established by Public Finance Management Act 2012 and Baringo *County Emergency Fund Regulations 2015* under the department of County Treasury. Its ultimate parent is the County Government of Baringo.

19. Currency

The financial statements are presented in Kenya Shillings (KShs).

SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

20. 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: e.g

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 values

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.

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

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SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

21. Financial risk management

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

a) Credit risk

The Fund 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.

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:

At 30 June 2018				
Receivables from exchange transactions	-	-	-	-
Receivables from non exchange transactions	-	-	-	-
Bank balances	-	-	-	-
Total	-	-	-	-
At 30 June 2017				
Receivables from exchange transactions	-	-	-	-
Receivables from non exchange transactions	-	-	-	-
Bank balances	-	-	-	-
Total	-	-	-	-



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SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

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 nil

The board of trustees sets the Fund's credit policies and objectives and lays down parameters within which the various aspects of credit risk management are operated.

b) Liquidity risk management

Ultimate responsibility for liquidity risk management rests with the Fund Administrator, who has 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 Fund 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.

	Less than 12 months	Between 12 months and 24 months	Over 24 months	Total
	KShs	KShs	KShs	KShs
At 30 June 2018				
Trade payables	-	-	-	-
Current portion of borrowings	-	-	-	-
Provisions	-	-	-	-
Employee benefit obligation	-	-	-	-
Total	-	-	-	-
At 30 June 2017				
Trade payables	-	-	-	-
Current portion of borrowings	-	-	-	-
Provisions	-	-	-	-
Employee benefit obligation	-	-	-	-
Total	-	-	-	-



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SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

c) Market risk

The board 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 Fund'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 manner in which it manages and measures the risk.

i. 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 carrying amount of the entity's foreign currency denominated monetary assets and monetary liabilities at the end of the reporting period are as follows:

At 30 June 2018			
Financial assets	-	-	-
Investments	-	-	-
Cash	-	-	-
Debtors/ receivables	-	-	-
Liabilities			
Trade and other payables	-	-	-
Borrowings	-	-	-
Net foreign currency asset/(liability)	-	-	-



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SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

Foreign currency sensitivity analysis

The following table demonstrates the effect on the Fund's statement of financial performance 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.

	Change in	Effect on	Effect on
	currency rate	statement	equity
	KShs	KShs	KShs
2018			
Euro	10%	-	-
USD	10%	-	-
2017			
Euro	10%	-	-
USD	10%	-	-

ii. 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 Fund to cash flow interest rate risk. The interest rate risk exposure arises mainly from interest rate movements on the Fund'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.

Sensitivity analysis

The Fund 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 (2019: KShs 0). A rate increase/decrease of 5% would result in a decrease/increase in profit before tax of KShs 0 (2018 – KShs 0)

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SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

d) Capital risk management

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

	2018	2017
	KSh	KSh
Revaluation reserve	-	-
Revolving fund	-	-
Accumulated surplus	-	-
Total funds	-	-
Total borrowings	-	-
Less: cash and bank balances	-	-
Net debt/(excess cash and cash equivalents)	-	-
Gearing	xx%	xx%

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7.7. NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

1. Public contributions and donations

Description	2017/2018		2016/2017	
	KS	ShS	KS	ShS
Donation from development partners	-	-	-	-
Contributions from the public	-	-	-	-
Total	-	-	-	-

2. Transfers from County Government

Description	2017/2018		2016/2017	
	KS	ShS	KS	ShS
Transfers from County Govt. – operations	6,000,000.00	31,178,322.70	-	-
Payments by County on behalf of the entity	-	-	-	-
Total	6,000,000.00	31,178,322.70	-	-

3. Fines, penalties and other levies

Description	2017/2018		2016/2017	
	KS	ShS	KS	ShS
Late payment penalties	-	-	-	-
Fines	-	-	-	-
Total	-	-	-	-

4. Interest income

Description	2017/2018		2016/2017	
	KS	ShS	KS	ShS
Interest income from Mortgage loans	-	-	-	-
Interest income from car loans	-	-	-	-
Interest income from investments	-	-	-	-
Interest income on bank deposits	72,340.00	141,118.00	-	-
Total interest income	72,340.00	141,118.00	-	-

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5. Other income

Description	2017/2018	2016/2017
	KShs	KShs
Insurance recoveries	-	-
Income from sale of tender documents	-	-
Miscellaneous income	-	-
Total other income	-	-

6. Fund administration expenses

Description	2017/2018	2016/2017
	KShs	KShs
Staff costs (Note 7)	-	-
Loan processing costs	-	-
Professional services costs	-	-
Administration fees	-	-
Total	-	-

7. Staff costs

Description	2017/2018	2016/2017
	KShs	KShs
Salaries and wages	-	-
Staff gratuity	-	-
Staff training expenses	-	-
Social security contribution	-	-
Other staff costs	-	-
Total	-	-



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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

8. General expenses

Description	2017/2018	2016/2017
	KSh	KSh
Consumables	-	-
Electricity and water expenses	-	667,666.90
Fuel and oil costs	600,000.00	961,000.00
Insurance costs	-	-
Postage	-	-
Printing and stationery	-	-
Rental costs	-	-
Security costs	-	-
Telecommunication	-	-
Bank Charges	11,950.00	2,490.00
Hospitality	-	-
Depreciation and amortization costs	-	-
Other expenses	19,752,912.00	38,985,922.50
Total	20,364,862.00	40,617,079.40



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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

9. Finance costs

Description	2017/2018	2016/2017
	KShs	KShs
Interest on Bank overdrafts	-	-
Interest on loans from banks	-	-
Total	-	-

10. Gain/(loss) on disposal of assets

Description	2017/2018	2016/2017
	KShs	KShs
Property, plant and equipment	-	-
Intangible assets	-	-
Total	-	-

11. Cash and cash equivalents

Description	2017/2018	2016/2017
	KShs	KShs
Baringo County Car loan account	-	-
Baringo County mortgage account	-	-
Baringo County Emergency Fund Account	227,739.15	14,520,261.15
Fixed deposits account	-	-
On – call deposits	-	-
Current account	-	-
Others	-	-
Total cash and cash equivalents	227,739.15	14,520,261.15

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

Detailed analysis of the cash and cash equivalents are as follows:

Financial institution	Account number	2018 K Shs	2017 K Shs
a) Fixed deposits account			
Kenya Commercial bank		-	-
Equity Bank, etc		-	-
Sub- total		-	-
b) On - call deposits			
Kenya Commercial bank		-	-
Equity Bank - etc		-	-
Sub- total		-	-
c) Current account			
Kenya Commercial bank		-	-
Bank B		-	-
Sub- total		-	-
d) Others(specify)			
Cash in transit		-	-
Cash in hand		-	-
M Pesa		-	-
Sub- total		-	-
Grand total		-	-

12. Receivables from exchange transactions

Description	2018 K Shs	2017 K Shs
Current Receivables		
Interest receivable	-	-
Current loan repayments due	-	-
Other exchange debtors	-	-
Less: impairment allowance	-	-
Total Current receivables	-	-
Non Current receivables		
Long term loan repayments due	-	-
Total Non- current receivables	-	-
Total receivables from exchange transactions	-	-

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

13. Prepayments

Description	2017/2018	2016/2017
	KShs	KShs
Prepaid rent	-	-
Prepaid insurance	-	-
Prepaid electricity costs	-	-
Other prepayments(specify)	-	-
Total	-	-

14. Inventories

Description	2017/2018	2016/2017
	KShs	KShs
Consumable stores	-	-
Spare parts and meters	-	-
Catering	-	-
Other inventories(specify)	-	-
Total inventories at the lower of cost and net realizable value	-	-

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

15. Property, plant and equipment

Cost	Land and Buildings KShs	Motor vehicles KShs	Furniture and fittings KShs	Computers and office equipment KShs	Total KShs
At 1st July 2017	-	-	-	-	-
Additions	-	-	-	-	-
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-
Transfers/adjustments	-	-	-	-	-
At 30th June 2018	-	-	-	-	-
At 1st July 2017					
Additions	-	-	-	-	-
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-
Transfer/adjustments	-	-	-	-	-
At 30th June 2018	-	-	-	-	-
Depreciation and impairment					
At 1st July 2017	-	-	-	-	-
Depreciation	-	-	-	-	-
Impairment	-	-	-	-	-
At 30th June 2018	-	-	-	-	-
At 1st July 2017					
Depreciation	-	-	-	-	-
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-
Impairment	-	-	-	-	-
Transfer/adjustment	-	-	-	-	-
At 30th June 2018	-	-	-	-	-
Net book values					
At 30th June 2018	-	-	-	-	-
At 30th June 2019	-	-	-	-	-



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16. Intangible assets-software

Description	2017/2018	2016/2017
Cost		
At beginning of the year	-	-
Additions	-	-
At end of the year	-	-
Amortization and impairment		
At beginning of the year	-	-
Amortization	-	-
At end of the year	-	-
Impairment loss	-	-
At end of the year	-	-
NBV	-	-

17. Trade and other payables from exchange transactions

Description	2017/2018	2016/2017
Trade payables	-	-
Refundable deposits	-	-
Accrued expenses	-	-
Other payables	-	-
Total trade and other payables	-	-

18. Provisions

Description	Legal provision	Contingent provision	Other provision	Total provision
Balance at the beginning of the year(1.07.2017)	-	-	-	-
Additional Provisions	-	-	-	-
Provision utilised	-	-	-	-
Change due to discount and time value for money	-	-	-	-
Transfers from non -current provisions	-	-	-	-
Balance at the end of the year (30.06.2018)	-	-	-	-

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

19. Borrowings

Description	2017/2018 KShs	2016/2017 KShs
Balance at beginning of the period	-	-
External borrowings during the year	-	-
Domestic borrowings during the year	-	-
Repayments of external borrowings during the period	-	-
Repayments of domestics borrowings during the period	-	-
Balance at end of the period	-	-

The table below shows the classification of borrowings into external and domestic borrowings:

Description	2017/2018 KShs	2016/2017 KShs
External Borrowings		
Dollar denominated loan	-	-
Sterling Pound denominated loan	-	-
Euro denominated loan	-	-
Domestic Borrowings	-	-
Kenya Shilling loan from KCB	-	-
Kenya Shilling loan from Barclays Bank	-	-
Kenya Shilling loan from Consolidated Bank	-	-
Borrowings from other government institutions	-	-
Total balance at end of the year	-	-

The table below shows the classification of borrowings long-term and current borrowings:

Description	2017/2018 KShs	2016/2017 KShs
Short term borrowings(current portion)	-	-
Long term borrowings	-	-
Total	-	-



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20. Employee benefit obligations

Description	Defined benefit plan	Post employment medical benefits	Other Provisions	Total
	KShs	KShs	KShs	KShs
Current benefit obligation	-	-	-	-
Non-current benefit obligation	-	-	-	-
Total employee benefits obligation	-	-	-	-

21. Cash generated from operations

	2017/2018	2016/2017
	KShs	KShs
Surplus/ (deficit) for the year before tax	(14,292,522.00)	(9,297,638.70)
Adjusted for:		
Depreciation	-	-
Amortisation	-	-
Gains/ losses on disposal of assets	-	-
Interest income	-	-
Finance cost	-	-
Working Capital adjustments		
Increase in inventory	-	-
Increase in receivables	-	-
Increase in payables	-	-
Net cash flow from operating activities	(14,292,522.00)	(9,297,638.70)

22. Related party balances

a) Nature of related party relationships

Entities and other parties related to the Fund 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. The fund/scheme is related to the following entities:

- a) The County Government;
- b) The Parent County Government Ministry;
- c) Key management;
- d) Board of Trustees; etc



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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

b) Related party transactions

	2017/2018	2016/2017
	KSh	KSh
Transfers from related parties'	6,000,000.00	31,178,322.70
Transfers to related parties	-	-

c) Key management remuneration

	2017/2018	2016/2017
	KSh	KSh
Board of Trustees	-	-
Key Management Compensation	-	-
Total	-	-

d) Due from related parties

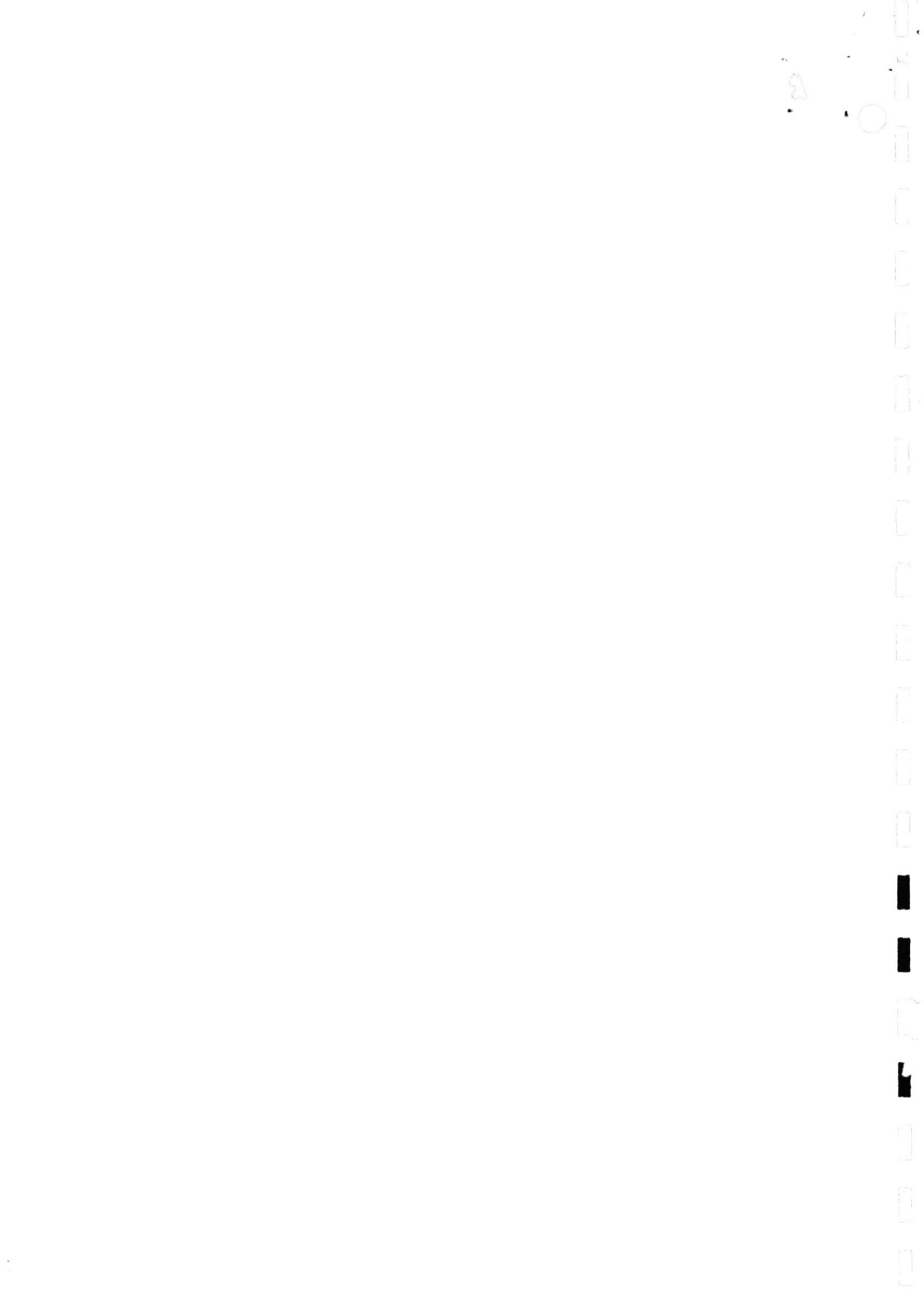
	2017/2018	2016/2017
	KSh	KSh
Due from parent Ministry	-	-
Due from County Government	-	-
Total	-	-

e) Due to related parties

	2017/2018	2016/2017
	KSh	KSh
Due to parent Ministry	-	-
Due to County Government	-	-
Due to Key management personnel	-	-
Total	-	-

23. Contingent assets and contingent liabilities

Contingent liabilities	2017/2018	2016/2017
	KSh	KSh
Court case against the Fund	-	-
Bank guarantees	-	-
Total	-	-



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8. PROGRESS ON FOLLOW UP OF AUDITOR RECOMMENDATIONS

The following is the summary of issues raised by the external auditor, and management comments that were provided to the auditor. We have nominated focal persons to resolve the various issues as shown below with the associated time frame within which we expect the issues to be resolved.

Reference No. on the external audit Report	Issue / Observations from Auditor	Management comments	Focal Point person to resolve the issue (Name and designation)	Status (Resolved/ Not Resolved)	Timeframe: (Put a date when you expect the issue to be resolved)

