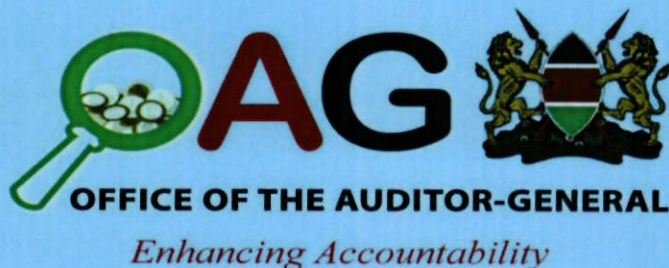


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REPORT

OF

THE AUDITOR-GENERAL

ON

**TURKANA COUNTY EMERGENCY
FUND**

FOR THE YEAR ENDED

30 JUNE, 2019

PAPER...	
DATE	16/02/2022
TABLED BY	LEADER OF MAJORITY
COMMITTEE	
CLERK AT THE TABLE	M. ADJIBODOU

Revised Template 30th June 2019



TURKANA COUNTY EMERGENCY FUND

ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

**FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED
JUNE 30, 2019**

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

Turkana County Emergency Fund

Reports and Financial statements

For the Year ended June 30th, 2019

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For the year ended June 30, 2019

1. KEY ENTITY INFORMATION AND MANAGEMENT

a) Background information

Turkana county Emergency Fund is established by and derives its authority and accountability from Turkana county Emergency Fund Act 2016 on 6th June, 2016. The Fund is wholly owned by the County Government of Turkana and is domiciled in Kenya.

The fund's objective is to enable Payments to be made in respect of a county when an urgent and unforeseen need for expenditure arises for which there is no specific legislative authority

b) Principal Activities

The principal activity of the Fund is to enable Payments to be made in respect of a county when an urgent and unforeseen need for expenditure arises for which there is no specific legislative authority

c) Fund Administration

The Fund is administered by County Executive Committee member, Finance and Economic Planning as provided for in Turkana County Emergency Fund Act, 2016

d) Key Management

The Fund is administered by County Executive Committee member, Finance and Economic Planning as provided for in Turkana County Emergency Fund Act, 2016

**Turkana county Emergency Fund
Reports and Financial Statements**

For the year ended June 30, 2019

e) Registered Offices

P.O. Box 11-30500
County Treasury Building
Lodwar, KENYA

f) Fund Contacts

E-mail: Tcef@turkana.go.ke
www.turkana county.go.ke

g) Fund Bankers

1. Kenya Commercial Bank
P.O . Box 58-30500
Lodwar, Kenya

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

**Turkana county Emergency Fund
Reports and Financial Statements**

For the year ended June 30, 2019

2. FUND ADMINISTRATOR

NAME	DESIGNATION
1. ROBERT ERENG LOTELENG'O	FUND ADMINISTRATOR

For the year ended June 30, 2019

3. FORWARD STATEMENT BY THE FUND ADMINISTRATOR

Turkana county Emergency Fund is established by and derives its authority and accountability from Turkana county Emergency Fund Act, 2016 of 6th June, 2016. The Fund is wholly owned by the County Government of Turkana and is domiciled in Kenya.

The fund's objective is to enable Payments to be made in respect of a county when an urgent and unforeseen need for expenditure arises for which there is no specific legislative authority

Turkana County Emergency Fund effected no changes in policy during the year ended 30th June, 2019. Furthermore, there was budgetary allocation of Kshs200 Million which was fully received

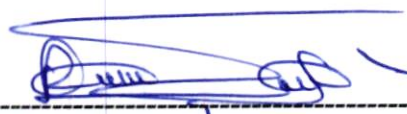
The County faced a number of challenges that affected implementation during the financial year 2018/2019 reporting period. These challenges include:

- Inadequate staffing in procurement department which affected budget execution in other departments due to lengthy procedures,
- Lack of monitoring and evaluation framework to coordinate implementation and reporting of projects.

The County has taken the following measures to address the challenges and improve budget execution in the period under review.

- Institute Monitoring and Evaluation framework to guide implementation and reporting,
- Fast track recruitment of staff in various departments to carry out respective duties and responsibilities to timely implement planned activities.

Sign



FUND ADMINISTRATOR

**Turkana county Emergency Fund
Reports and Financial Statements**

For the year ended June 30, 2019

5. REPORT OF THE FUND ADMINISTRATOR

Turkana county Emergency Fund is established by and derives its authority and accountability from Turkana county Emergency Fund Act, 2016 of 6th June, 2016. The Fund is wholly owned by the County Government of Turkana and is domiciled in Kenya.

The fund's objective is to enable Payments to be made in respect of a county when an urgent and unforeseen need for expenditure arises for which there is no specific legislative authority

The Fund incurred expenditure of **Kshs88, 935, 849** on Emergency supplies as at 30th June, 2019

Signed: _____



FUND ADMINISTRATOR

Turkana county Emergency Fund
Reports and Financial Statements

For the year ended June 30, 2019

6. CORPORATE GOVERNANCE STATEMENT

The Public Finance Management Act 2012, the constitution of Kenya 2010 and all relevant Legislations have been complied with accordingly

Turkana county Emergency Fund
Reports and Financial Statements

For the year ended June 30, 2019

7. MANAGEMENT DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

Turkana county Emergency Fund is established by and derives its authority and accountability from Turkana county Emergency Fund Act 2016 on 6th June, 2016. The Fund is wholly owned by the County Government of Turkana and is domiciled in Kenya.

The fund's objective is to enable Payments to be made in respect of a county when an urgent and unforeseen need for expenditure arises for which there is no specific legislative authority

Turkana county Emergency Fund
Reports and Financial Statements

For the year ended June 30, 2019

8. CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY STATEMENT

The fund's objective is to enable Payments to be made in respect of a county when an urgent and unforeseen need for expenditure arises for which there is no specific legislative authority.

**Turkana County Government Emergency Fund
Reports and Financial Statements**

For the year ended June 30, 2019

10. 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 Constitution, an Act of Parliament or County Legislation* shall prepare financial statements for the Fund in accordance with the standards and formats prescribed by the Public Sector Accounting Standards Board.

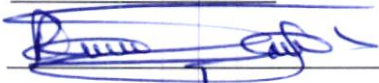
The Administrator of Emergency Fund is responsible for the preparation and presentation of the Fund's financial statements, which give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the Fund for and as at the end of the financial year ended on June 30, 2019. This responsibility includes: (i) maintaining 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 Emergency 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 (Accrual Basis), and in the manner required by the Public Finance Management Act, 2012. 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, 2019, 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 Emergency 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

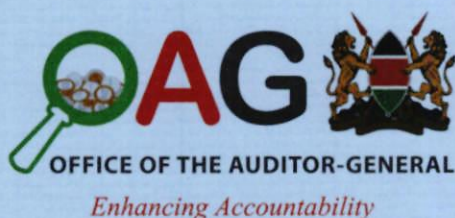
The Fund's financial statements were approved by the Fund administrator on
30th JUNE 2019 and signed on its behalf by:



Fund administrator

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 TURKANA COUNTY EMERGENCY FUND FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE, 2019

REPORT ON THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Qualified Opinion

I have audited the accompanying financial statements of Turkana County Emergency Fund set out on pages 11 to 47, which comprise the statement of financial position as at 30 June, 2019, and the statement of financial performance, statement of changes in net assets, 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.

In my opinion, except for the effect of the matters described in the Basis for Qualified Opinion section of my report, the financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Turkana County Emergency Fund as at 30 June, 2019, and of its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended, in accordance with International Public Sector Accounting Standards (Accrual Basis) and comply with the Turkana County Emergency Fund Act, 2016.

Basis for Qualified Opinion

1.0 Accuracy of Comparative Balances

Review of financial statements for the year ended 30 June, 2019 presented for audit show that Note 13 to the financial statements on Progress on follow up of auditor's recommendations, paragraph on presentation and accuracy of financial statements was resolved. However, journal vouchers in support of how the errors in the prior year financial statements were resolved were not availed for audit verification.

Under the circumstance, it has not been possible to confirm the accuracy of comparative balances in the financial statements.

2.0 Lack of Approval for Emergency Expenditure by the County Assembly

The statement of financial performance for the year ended 30 June, 2019 reflects general expenses balance of Kshs.88,935,849. However, no documentary evidence was made

available to show that the expenditure was approved by the County Assembly. Further, there was no evidence that the CEC Finance and Planning initiated the process of appropriation of the bill to be introduced into the County Assembly for appropriation of the money paid and for replenishment of the same.

Under the circumstance, the Management is in breach of the Law casting doubts on the legality of the operations of the fund for the year ended 30 June, 2019.

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

Key Audit Matters

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

REPORT ON LAWFULNESS AND EFFECTIVENESS IN USE OF PUBLIC RESOURCES

Conclusion

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

Basis for Conclusion

1.0 Lack of Framework for Administration of the Fund

A review of the administration of the Fund revealed that there is no framework and criteria approved by County Assembly as stipulated in Section 6(3) of Turkana County Emergency Fund Act, 2016 which states that the County Executive Committee member shall administer the County Government Emergency fund for the county government in accordance with a framework and criteria approved by County Assembly. Under the circumstance, the fund administrator is in breach of the law.

2.0 Failure to Prepare an Operational Budget

The statement of comparison of budget and actual amounts for the year ended 30 June, 2019 indicates approved budget balance of Kshs.200,000,000. However,

the Fund's management did not provide an approved operational budget as required by the Public Finance Management Regulations, 2015. Under the circumstances, the Management is in breach of the law.

3.0 Irregular Transfer of Funds

Available information revealed that an amount of Kshs.5,421,828 was borrowed by the County Executive from the Emergency Fund. However, lending of funds is not within the mandate of the Fund. Under the circumstances, the Management is in breach of the law.

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

REPORT ON EFFECTIVENESS OF INTERNAL CONTROLS, RISK MANAGEMENT AND GOVERNANCE

Conclusion

As required by Section 7(1)(a) of the Public Audit Act, 2015, based on the audit procedures performed, I confirm that, nothing has come to my attention to cause me to believe that internal controls, risk management and overall governance were not effective.

Basis for Conclusion

The audit was conducted in accordance with ISSAI 2315 and ISSAI 2330. The standards require that I plan and perform the audit to obtain assurance about whether effective processes and systems of internal control, risk management and governance were operating effectively, in all material respects. I believe that the audit evidence I have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for my conclusion.

Responsibilities of Management and those Charged with Governance

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these financial statements in accordance with International Public Sector Accounting Standards (Accrual Basis) and for maintaining effective internal 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 Turkana County Emergency Fund ability to continue as a going concern/ sustain services, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to sustainability of services and using the sustainability of services basis of accounting unless Management is aware of the intention to terminate the Turkana County Emergency 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 Turkana County Emergency Fund financial reporting process, reviewing the effectiveness of how the entity monitors compliance with relevant legislative and regulatory requirements, ensuring that effective processes and systems are in place to address key roles and responsibilities in relation to governance and risk management, and ensuring the adequacy and effectiveness of the control environment.

Auditor-General's Responsibilities for the Audit

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

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

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

occur and not be detected within a timely period by employees in the normal course of performing their assigned functions.

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

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for my opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the Management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of the Management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Turkana County Emergency Fund ability to continue as a going concern or to sustain its services. If I conclude that a material uncertainty exists, I am required to draw attention in the auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify my opinion. My conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of my audit report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Turkana County Emergency Fund to cease to continue as a going concern or to sustain its services.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.
- Obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information and business activities of the Turkana County Emergency Fund to express an opinion on the financial statements.
- Perform such other procedures as I consider necessary in the circumstances.

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

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


CPA Nancy Gathungu, CBS
AUDITOR-GENERAL

Nairobi

13 January, 2022

**Turkana County Emergency Fund
Reports and Financial Statements**

For the year ended June 30, 2019

12. FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

**12.1. STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE FOR THE YEAR ENDED
30th JUNE 2019**

	Note	FY2018/2019	FY2017/2018
		KShs	KShs
Revenue from non-exchange transactions			000
Public contributions and donations	1	000	000
Transfers from the County Government	2	200,000,000	000
Fines, penalties and other levies	3	000	000
Revenue from exchange transactions			
Interest income	4	000	000
Other income	5	000	000
Total revenue		200,000,000	000
Expenses		000	000
Fund administration expenses	6	2,365,800	000
Staff Costs	7	000	000
General expenses	8	88,935,849	412,746
Finance costs	9	000	000
Total expenses		91,301,649	412,746
Other gains/losses			
Gain/loss on disposal of assets	10	000	000
Surplus for the period		108,698,351	(412,746)

**Turkana County Emergency Fund
Reports and Financial Statements**

For the year ended June 30, 2019

12.2. STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AS AT 30 JUNE 2019

	Note	FY2018/2019	FY2017/2018
		KShs	KShs
Assets			
Current assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	11	103,334,028.56	57,505.56
Current portion of short term receivables from exchange transactions	12	5,421,828.00	000
Prepayments	13	000	000
Inventories	14	000	000
Non-current assets		000	000
Property, plant and equipment	15	000	000
Intangible assets	16	000	000
Long term receivables from exchange transactions	12	000	000
Total assets		108,755,856.56	57,505.56
Liabilities			
Current liabilities			
Trade and other payables from exchange transactions	17	000	000
Provisions	18	000	000
Current portion of borrowings	19	000	000
Employee benefit obligations	20	000	000
Non-current liabilities			
Non-current employee benefit obligation	20	000	000
Long term portion of borrowings	19	000	000
Total liabilities		000	000
Net assets		108,755,856.56	57,505.56
Capital Fund		470,251.56	470,251.56

**Turkana County Emergency Fund
Reports and Financial Statements**

For the year ended June 30, 2019

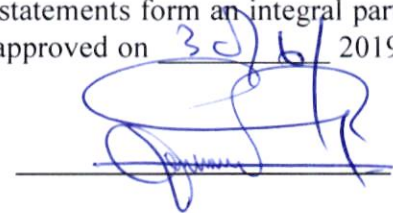
Reserves		0.00	0.00
Accumulated surplus		108,285,605	(412,746)
Total net assets and liabilities		108,755,856.56	57,505.56

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 30/6/2019 and signed by:



Administrator of the Fund

Name: ROBERT GREEN



Fund Accountant

Name: CPA Julius Lokopu

ICPAK Member Number: 17438

Turkana County Emergency Fund
Reports and Financial Statements

For the year ended June 30, 2019

12.3. STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN NET ASSETS AS AT 30 JUNE 2019

	Capital Fund	Revaluation Reserve	Accumulated surplus	Total
		KShs	KShs	KShs
Balance as at 1 July 2017	470,251.56	000	(412,746)	57,505.56
Surplus/(deficit) for the period	-	-	(412,746)	000
Funds received during the year	000	-	-	000
Revaluation gain	-	000	-	000
Balance as at 30 June 2018	470,251.56	000	(412,746)	57,505.56
Balance as at 1 July 2018	470,251.56	000	(412,746)	57,505.56
Surplus/(deficit) for the period		-	108,698,351	108,698,351
Funds received during the year	000	-	-	000
Revaluation gain	-	000	-	000
Balance as at 30 June 2019	470,251.56	000	108,285,605	108,755,856.56

**Turkana County Emergency Fund
Reports and Financial Statements**

For the year ended June 30, 2019

12.4. STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2019

	Note	FY2018/2019	FY2017/2018
		KShs	KShs
Cash flows from operating activities			
Receipts			
Public contributions and donations	1	000	000
Transfers from the County Government	2	200,000,000	000
Interest received	4	000	000
Receipts from other operating activities	5	000	000
Total Receipts		000	000
Payments			
Fund administration expenses	6	2,365,800	000
General expenses	8	88,935,849	412,746
Finance cost	9	000	000
Total Payments		91,301,649	412,746
Net cash flows from operating activities		108,698,351	(412,746)
Increase in Current Portion of Short term receivables from exchange transactions-Treasury borrowing	12	(5,421,828)	(000)
Cash flows from investing activities			
Purchase of property, plant, equipment and intangible assets		(000)	(000)
Proceeds from sale of property, plant and equipment		000	000
Proceeds from loan principal repayments		000	000
Treasury borrowings		000	(000)
Net cash flows used in investing activities		000	(000)
Cash flows from financing activities			
Proceeds from revolving fund receipts		000	000
Repayment of borrowings		(000)	(000)

**Turkana County Emergency Fund
Reports and Financial Statements**

For the year ended June 30, 2019

		(000)	(000)
Net cash flows used in financing activities			
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		103,276,523.00	(412,746)
Cash and cash equivalents at 1 JULY	11	57,505.56	470,251.56
Cash and cash equivalents at 30 JUNE	11	103,334,028.56	57,505.56

12.5. STATEMENT OF COMPARISON OF BUDGET AND ACTUAL AMOUNTS FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 30th JUNE 2019

	Original budget	Adjustments	Final budget	Actual on comparable basis	Performance difference	% utilisation
	2018-2019	2018-2019	2018-2019	2018-2019	2018-2019	18-19
Revenue	KShs	KShs	KShs	KShs	KShs	
Public contributions and donations	000	(000)	000	000	(000)	
Transfers from County Govt.	100,000,000	100,000,000	200,000,000	200,000,000	000	100%
Interest income	000	000	000	000	000	
Other income	000	000	000	000	000	
Total income	100,000,000	100,000,000	200,000,000	200,000,000	000	
Expenses						
Fund administration expenses	3000,000	3,000,000	6,000,000	2,365,800	(3,634,200)	39.43%
Staff costs	000	000	000	000	000	
General expenses	97,000,000	97,000,000	194,000,000	88,935,849	(105,064,151)	45.84%
Finance cost	000	(000)	000	000	(000)	
Total expenditure	100,000,000	100,000,000	200,000,000	91,301,649	(108,698,351)	54.35%
Surplus for the period	000	000	000	108,698,351	91,301,649	

For the year ended June 30, 2019

12.6. 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	Effective date and impact:
IPSAS 39: Employee Benefits	Applicable: 1st January 2019 The objective to issue IPSAS 39 was to create convergence to changes in IAS 19 Employee benefits. The IPSASB needed to create convergence of IPSAS 25 to the amendments done to IAS 19. The main objective is to ensure accurate information relating to pension liabilities arising from the defined benefit scheme by doing away with the corridor approach.

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 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 which are covered purely under Public Sector combinations as amalgamations.

c) Early adoption of standards

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

For the year ended June 30, 2019

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 2018/2019 was approved by the County Assembly on 30th June, 2018. 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 No additional appropriations Financial Year 2018-2019 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.

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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 under section xxx of these financial statements.

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.

For the year ended June 30, 2019

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 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.

For the year ended June 30, 2019

SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

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 labor 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.

For the year ended June 30, 2019

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.

SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

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.

11. 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.

12. 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.

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13. 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.

14. 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.

15. 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.

16. 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.

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17. Comparative figures

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

18. Events after the reporting period

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

19. Ultimate and Holding Entity

The entity is a County Public Fund established by Turkana County Emergency Fund Act,2016 under the Ministry of Finance and Economic Planing. Its ultimate parent is the County Government of Turkana.

20. Currency

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

For the year ended June 30, 2019

21. Significant judgments and sources of estimation uncertainty

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

State all judgements, estimates and assumptions made

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

Useful lives and residual 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. Additional disclosure of these estimates of provisions is included in Note xxx.

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.

For the year ended June 30, 2019

22. 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 company'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:

For the year ended June 30, 2019

SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

	Total amount KShs	Fully performing KShs	Past due KShs	Impaired KShs
At 30 June 2019				
Receivables from exchange transactions	000	000	000	000
Receivables from non exchange transactions	000	000	000	000
Bank balances	103,334,028.56	000	000	000
Total	103,334,028.56	000	000	000
At 30 June 2018				
Receivables from exchange transactions	000	000	000	000
Receivables from non exchange transactions	000	000	000	000
Bank balances	57,505.56	000	000	000
Total	57,505.56	000	000	000

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 company 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 2018

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.

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	Less than 1 month	Between 1- 3 months	Over 5 months	Total
	KShs	KShs	KShs	KShs
At 30 June 2019				
Trade payables	000	000	000	000
Current portion of borrowings	000	000	000	000
Provisions	000	000	000	000
Employee benefit obligation	000	000	000	000
Total	000	000	000	000
At 30 June 2017				
Trade payables	000	000	000	000
Current portion of borrowings	000	000	000	000
Provisions	000	000	000	000
Employee benefit obligation	000	000	000	000
Total	000	000	000	000

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.

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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:

		Other currencies	Total
	KShs	KShs	KShs
At 30 June 2019			
Financial assets (investments, cash ,debtors)	000	000	000
Liabilities	000	000	000
Trade and other payables	000	000	000
Borrowings	000	000	000
	000	000	000
Net foreign currency asset/(liability)	000	000	000

The Fund manages foreign exchange risk from future commercial transactions and recognised assets and liabilities by projecting for expected sales proceeds and matching the same with expected payments.

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.

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	Change in currency rate	Effect on surplus/ deficit	Effect on equity
	KShs	KShs	KShs
2019			
Euro	10%	000	000
USD	10%	000	000
2017			
Euro	10%	000	000
USD	10%	000	000

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 company'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.

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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:

	2018-2019		2017-2018
	KShs		KShs
Revaluation reserve	000	000	000
Capital fund	470,251.56	000	470,251.56
Accumulated surplus	108,285,605	000	(412,746)
Total funds	108,755,856.56	000	57,505.56
Total borrowings	000	000	000
Less: cash and bank balances	103,334,028.56		57,505.56
Net debt/(excess cash and cash equivalents)	5,421,828		000
Gearing	0%		0%

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12.7. NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

1. Public contributions and donations

Description	FY2018/2019	FY2017/2018
	KShs	KShs
Donation from development partners	000	000
Contributions from the public	000	000
Total	000	000

2. Transfers from County Government

Description	FY2018/2019	FY2017/2018
	KShs	KShs
Transfers from County Govt. – CBK	200,000,000	000
Payments by County on behalf of the entity	000	000
Total	200,000,000	000

3. Fines, penalties and other levies

Description	FY2018/2019	FY2017/2018
	KShs	KShs
Late payment penalties	000	000
Fines	000	000
Total	000	000

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4. Interest income

Description	FY2018/2019	FY2017/2018
	KShs	KShs
Interest income from loans(mortgage or car loans)	000	000
Total interest income	000	000

5. Other income

Description	FY2018/2019	FY2017/2018
	KShs	KShs
Insurance recoveries	000	000
Income from sale of tender documents	000	000
Miscellaneous income	000	000
Total other income	000	000

6. Fund administration expenses

Description	FY2018/2019	FY2017/2018
	KShs	KShs
Loan processing costs	000	000
Goods and services	2,365,800	000
Total	2,365,800	000

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7. Staff costs

Description	FY2018/2019	FY2017/2018
	KShs	KShs
Salaries and wages	000	000
Staff gratuity	000	000
Staff training expenses	000	000
Social security contribution	000	000
Other staff costs	000	000
Total	000	000

8. General expenses

Description	FY2018/2019	FY2017/2018
	KShs	KShs
Consumables	000	412,746
Electricity and water expenses	000	000
Fuel and oil costs	000	000
Insurance costs	000	000
Postage	000	000
Printing and stationery	000	000
Rental costs	000	000
Hospitality	000	000
Depreciation and amortization costs	000	000
Other expenses/Emergencies paid	88,935,849	000
Total	88,935,849	412,746

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9. Finance costs

Description	FY2018/2019	FY2017/2018
	KShs	KShs
Interest on Bank overdrafts	000	000
Interest on loans from banks	000	000
Total	000	000

10. Gain on disposal of assets

Description	FY2018/2019	FY2017/2018
	KShs	KShs
Property, plant and equipment	000	000
Intangible assets	000	000
Total	000	000

11. Cash and cash equivalents

Description	FY2018/2019	FY2017/2018
	KShs	KShs
Fixed deposits account	000	000
On – call deposits	000	000
Current account	103,334,028.56	57,505.56
Others	000	000
Total cash and cash equivalents	103,334,028.56	57,505.56

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

		FY2018/2019	FY2017/2018
Financial institution	Account number	KShs	KShs
a) Fixed deposits account			
Kenya Commercial bank		000	000
Equity Bank, etc		000	000
Sub- total		000	000
b) On - call deposits			
Kenya Commercial bank		000	000
Equity Bank - etc		000	000
Sub- total		000	000
c) Current account			
Kenya Commercial bank	1163710075	103,334,028.56	57,505.56
Bank B		000	000
Sub- total		103,334,028.56	57,505.56
d) Others(specify)			
Cash in transit		000	000
Cash in hand		000	000
M Pesa		000	000
Sub- total		000	000
Grand total		103,334,028.56	57,505.56

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12. Receivables from exchange transactions

Description	FY2018/2019	FY2017/2018
	KShs	KShs
Current Receivables		
Interest receivable	000	000
Current loan repayments due	000	000
Other exchange debtors	5,421,828	000
Less: impairment allowance	(000)	(000)
Total Current receivables	5,421,828	000
Non Current receivables		
Long term loan repayments due	000	000
Total Non current receivables	000	000
Total receivables from exchange transactions	5,421,828	000

13. Prepayments

Description	FY2018/2019	FY2017/2018
	KShs	KShs
Prepaid rent	000	000
Prepaid insurance	000	000
Prepaid electricity costs	(000)	(000)
Total	000	000

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14. Inventories

Description	FY2018/2019	FY2017/2018
	KShs	KShs
Consumable stores	000	000
Spare parts and meters	000	000
Catering	000	000
Total inventories at the lower of cost and net realizable value	000	000

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

15. Property, plant and equipment

	Land and Buildings	Motor vehicles	Furniture and fittings	Computers and office equipment	Total
Cost	KShs	KShs	KShs	KShs	KShs
At 1st July 2017	000	000	000	000	000
Additions	000	000	000	-	000
Disposals	(000)	(000)	-	-	(000)
Transfers/adjustments	000	(000)	000	(000)	(000)
At 30th June 2018	000	000	000	000	000
At 1st July 2018					
Additions	000	000	000	-	000
Disposals	(000)	-	-	-	(000)
Transfer/adjustments	(000)	000	000	(000)	(000)
At 30th June 2019	000	000	000	000	000
Depreciation and impairment					
At 1 st July 2017	(000)	(000)	(000)	(000)	(000)
Depreciation	(000)	(000)	(000)	(000)	(000)
Impairment	(000)	-	-	-	(000)
At 30th June 2018	000	000	000	000	000
At 1st July 2018					
Depreciation	(000)	(000)	(000)	-	(000)
Disposals	000	-	-	-	000
Impairment	(000)	(000)	-	-	(000)

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Transfer/adjustment	000	(000)	(000)	000	000
At 30th June 2019	000	000	000	000	000
Net book values					
At 30th June 2019	000	000	000	000	000
At 30th June 2018	000	000	000	000	000

**Turkana County Emergency Fund
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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

16. Intangible assets-software

Description	FY2018/2019	FY2017/2018
	KShs	KShs
Cost		
At beginning of the year	000	000
Additions	000	000
At end of the year	000	000
Amortization and impairment		
At beginning of the year	000	000
Amortization	000	000
At end of the year	000	000
Impairment loss	000	000
At end of the year	000	000
NBV	000	000

17. Trade and other payables from exchange transactions

Description	FY2018/2019	FY2017/2018
	KShs	KShs
Trade payables	000	000
Refundable deposits	000	000
Accrued expenses	000	000
Other payables	000	000
Total trade and other payables	000	000

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18. Provisions

Description	Leave provision	Bonus provision	Other provision	Total
	KShs	KShs	KShs	KShs
Balance at the beginning of the year	000	000	000	000
Additional Provisions	000	000	000	000
Provision utilised	(000)	(000)	(000)	(000)
Change due to discount and time value for money	(000)	(000)	(000)	(000)
Transfers from non -current provisions	000	000	000	000
Total provisions	000	000	000	000

19. Borrowings

Description	FY2018/2019	FY2017/2018
	KShs	KShs
Balance at beginning of the period	000	000
External borrowings during the year	000	000
Domestic borrowings during the year	000	000
Repayments of external borrowings during the period	(000)	(000)
Repayments of domestics borrowings during the period	(000)	(000)
Balance at end of the period	000	000

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

	FY2018/2019	FY2017/2018
	KShs	KShs
External Borrowings		
Dollar denominated loan from 'xxx organisation'	000	000
Sterling Pound denominated loan from 'yyy organisation'	000	000
Euro denominated loan from zzz organisation'	000	000
Domestic Borrowings		
Kenya Shilling loan from KCB	000	000
Kenya Shilling loan from Barclays Bank	000	000
Kenya Shilling loan from Consolidated Bank	000	000
Borrowings from other government institutions	000	000
Total balance at end of the year	000	000

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

Description	FY2018/2019	FY2017/2018
	KShs	KShs
Short term borrowings(current portion)	000	000
Long term borrowings	000	000
Total	000	000

20. Employee benefit obligations

Description	Defined benefit plan	Post employment medical benefits	Other Provisions	Total
	KShs	KShs	KShs	KShs
Current benefit obligation	000	000	000	000
Non-current benefit obligation	000	000	000	000
Total employee benefits obligation	000	000	000	000

21. Cash generated from operations

	FY2018/2019	FY2017/2018
	KShs	KShs
Surplus for the year before tax		
Adjusted for:		
Depreciation	000	000
Gains/ losses on disposal of assets	(000)	(000)
Interest income	(000)	(000)
Finance cost	000	000
Working Capital adjustments		
Increase in inventory	(000)	(000)
Increase in receivables	(000)	(000)
Increase in payables	000	000
Net cash flow from operating activities	000	000

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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 of finance
- c) Key management;
- d) Board of Trustees; etc

b) Related party transactions

	FY2018/2019		FY2017/2018
	KShs		KShs
Transfers from related parties'	000		000
Transfers to related parties	000		000

c) Key management remuneration

	FY2018/2019		FY2017/2018
	KShs		KShs
Board of Trustees	000		000
Key Management Compensation	000		000
Total	000		000

d) Due from related parties

	FY2018/2019		FY2017/2018
	KShs		KShs
Due from parent Ministry	000		000
Due from County Government	000		000
Total	000		000

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e) Due to related parties

	FY2018/2019		FY2017/2018
	KShs		KShs
Due to parent Ministry	000		000
Due to County Government	000		000
Due to Key management personnel	000		000
Total	000		000

23. Contingent assets and contingent liabilities

Contingent liabilities	FY2018/2019		FY2017/2018
	KShs		KShs
Court case against the Fund	000		000
Bank guarantees	000		000
Total	000		000

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13. 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)
1.0	Presentation and accuracy of financial statements	Amendment has been made in revised financial statements	CPA Julius Lokopu	Resolved	
2.0	Failure to prepare an operational budget	Operational budget of Kshs412,746 has been prepared	CPA Julius lokopu	Resolved	

