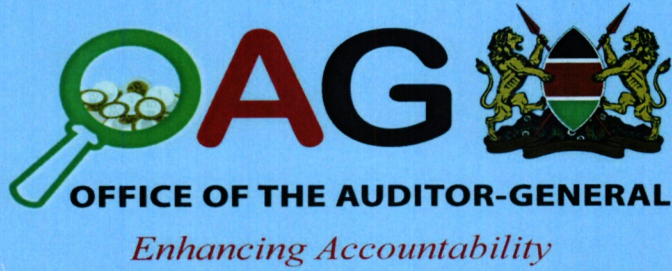


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ON


PETROLEUM TRAINING LEVY FUND

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

STATE DEPARTMENT FOR PETROLEUM

OFFICE OF THE AUDITOR GENERAL
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MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND MINING

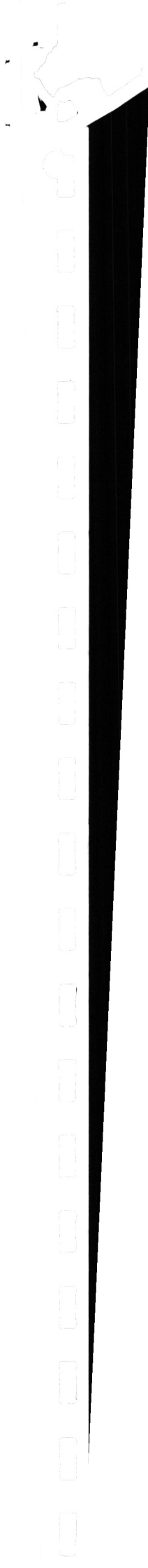
STATE DEPARTMENT FOR PETROLEUM

ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

PETROLEUM TRAINING LEVY FUND

**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)



**Petroleum Training Levy Fund
Annual Reports and Financial Statements
For the year ended June 30, 2019**

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**Petroleum Training Levy Fund
Annual Reports and Financial Statements
For the year ended June 30, 2019**

1. KEY ENTITY INFORMATION AND MANAGEMENT

a) Background information

The State Department for Petroleum was formed in May 2016 following the Executive Order no. 1 of May 2016 which split the Ministry of Energy and Petroleum into the State department of Energy and State department of Petroleum, At Cabinet level, the State Department for Petroleum is represented by the Cabinet Secretary for Ministry of Energy and Petroleum, who is responsible for the general policy and strategic direction of the State Department for Petroleum.

The operations of the Ministry began in July 2016. However, an Executive Order no 1 of June 2018 split The State Department for Petroleum from The State Department of Energy to be named as The Ministry of Petroleum and Mining.

The fund is wholly owned by the government of Kenya and is domiciled in Kenya.

b) Principal Activities

The principal activity of the fund is to train the staff of the ministry on their core responsibilities.

Vision

Promote sustainable development of the extractives sector

Mission

Enhance commercialization of discovers, development the requisite skills and infrastructure for production in the oil and gas and improve access to competitive, reliable and secure supply of petroleum products.

Core Values

The fund upholds the values of professional integrity and excellence, commitment to work, commitment to customer service, efficiency, transparency and accountability, zero, tolerance to corruption and non- partisan.

c) Key Management

| Ref | Name | Position |
|------------|-------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1 | Mr. Andrew N. Kamau CBS | Principal Secretary |
| 2 | Ms Mathew K. Musyoka | Chief Finance Officer |
| 3 | Ms Agnes Muthuo | DD/HRM & D |
| 4 | CPA Charles Liyayi | Head, Accounting Unit |

d) Registered Offices

Ministry of Energy and Petroleum, Headquarters
P.O. Box 30582 – 00100
Nyayo House Building
Kenyatta Avenue
Nairobi, KENYA

**Petroleum Training Levy Fund
Annual Reports and Financial Statements
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e) Fund Contacts

State Department for Petroleum
Telephone: (254) (020) 3310112
E-mail: pspetroleum@energy.go.ke
Website: www.go.ke

f) Fund Bankers

Kenya Commercial Bank
Kipande House Branch
P.O. Box 19828 - 00100
Nairobi, Kenya

g) Independent Auditors

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

h) Principal Legal Adviser

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

**Petroleum Training Levy Fund
Annual Reports and Financial Statements
For the year ended June 30, 2019**

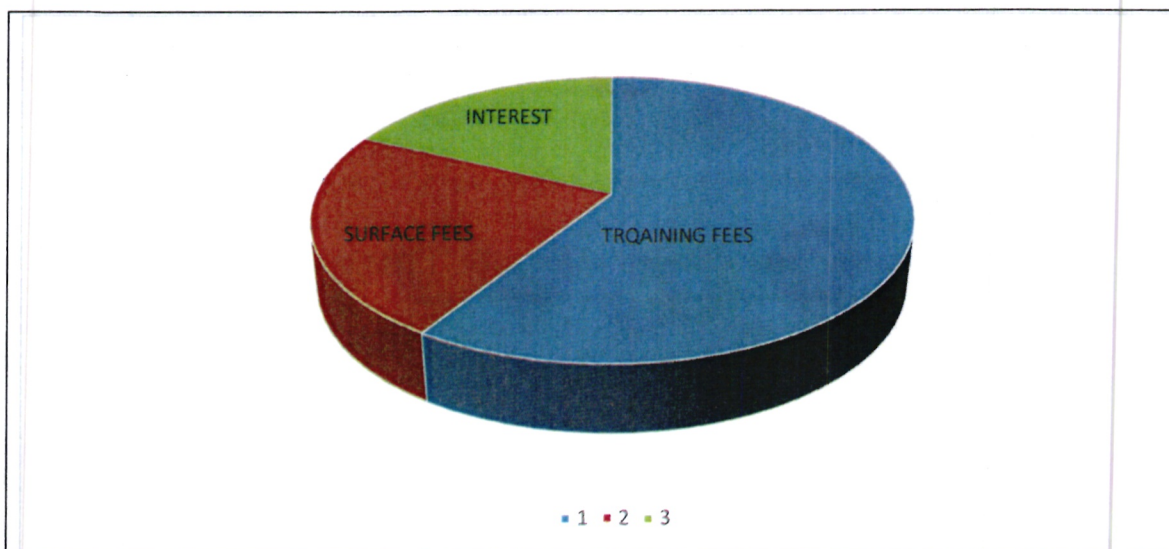
2. MANAGEMENT TEAM

The management during the financial year consisted of:

| | |
|---|---|
|  | <p>Mr. Andrew N. Kamau, CBS Principal Secretary</p> <p>Mr. Andrew Ng'ang'a Kamau has wide experience in Petroleum energy gained from several years in leadership positions in the private sector. Prior to his appointment as Principal Secretary for Petroleum, he was the Chief Executive Officer of Bracewell Energy which has interests in mining, energy and natural resources. As PS, he steers the Petroleum docket at the Ministry where he will oversee implementation of Petroleum projects. He holds a Bachelor of Science degree in Chemistry from the University of Nairobi.</p> |
|  | <p>Mr. Mathew Musyoka Chief Finance Officer</p> <p>CPA Mathew K. Musyoka assumed the position of Head of Finance Unit in November 2018. He is in charge of budget preparation and implementation. He holds an MA (Economics) from Kenyatta University and Bachelor of Arts (economics) from University of Nairobi. He is a CPA (K), and also a member of the ICPAK</p> |
|  | <p>Ms. Agnes Muthuo, Deputy Director/HRM&D</p> <p>Ms. Agnes Muthuo assumed the position of Head, Human Resource Management and Development in January, 2017. She is in charge of managing the HR function in the Department including Training and Development for effective service delivery. She holds a Master of Science degree in Human Resource Development from the Jomo Kenyatta University of Science and Technology and a Bachelor of Arts degree in Anthropology from the University of Nairobi. She is a Member of IHRM.</p> |
|  | <p>Mr. Charles Liyayi Shidzugane Assistant Accountant General</p> <p>CPA Charles Liyayi Shidzugane assumed the position of Head of Accounting Unit in December 2009 a position he holds to date. He is in charge of Accounting and Financial Reporting as well as designing, implementing and monitoring internal controls relevant to the preparation and for presentation of financial reports in line with the relevant International Public Sector Accounting Standards (IPSAS). He holds an MSc (Finance and accounting Option) from KCA University and Bachelor of Commerce (Accounting) from the Catholic University of Eastern Africa. He is a CPA (K), and a member of the ICPAK.</p> |

**Petroleum Training Levy Fund
Annual Reports and Financial Statements
For the year ended June 30, 2019
REPORT OF THE PRINCIPAL SECRETARY (Continued)**

A graphical representation of the revenue budget is as shown below:



b) Expenditure

During the financial year 2018/2019, the fund disbursed Kshs53, 969,438 for training expenditure as compared to KShs 144,532,604 for the prior year, translating to a 63% reduction in expenditure, leading to a decrease in the number of officers trained during the financial year 2018/2019.

c) Cash flows

The FY 2018/2019, was relatively stable as far as liquidity of the fund is concerned, although the revenue collection for both training fees and surface fees reduced remarkably: a reduction from KShs 265,732,493 to kshs195, 212,722 for the financial years 2017/2018 and 2018/2019 respectively. The cash flow was adequate to meet the liquidity needs of the entity as the cash and cash equivalents increased by KShs. 13,355,819 from KShs 943,906,947 to KShs. 957,262,766 as at 30th June 2019.

**Petroleum Training Levy Fund
Annual Reports and Financial Statements
For the year ended June 30, 2019**

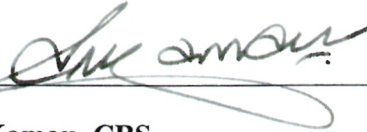
d) Conclusion

FY 2018/2019 was a good year in general. Good progress was made and the momentum has been created to enable Petroleum Training Levy Fund continue on a trajectory into prosperity. We have identified gaps and areas to improve on in the subsequent years.

REPORT OF THE PRINCIPAL SECRETARY (Continued)

I take this opportunity to thank the management team for their support. I would also want to thank all staff who we have worked hand in hand to ensure that Petroleum Training Levy fund achieves its mission.

Signed: _____



**Andrew Kamau, CBS
Principal Secretary**

**Petroleum Training Levy Fund
Annual Reports and Financial Statements
For the year ended June 30, 2019**

4. MANAGEMENT DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

The fund has continued to grow over the years and the management has put measures in place to safeguard against risks. 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 staff with an established credit history.

The management has ensured that we comply with statutory requirements relating to the functions of the fund and also making sure that statutory deductions are remitted on time to avoid incurring penalties and interests for non-compliance.

BUSINESS PERFORMANCE

Revenue

The fund earned revenues amounting to Kshs.152,506,730 from levies from oil companies and Kshs. 42,960,426 from interest income from bank deposits. Revenue from non- exchange transactions was Kshs152,506,730 while transaction from exchange transactions was Kshs. 42,960,426.

Actual Levies from Oil companies to the fund experienced a decrease of 42% from previous year while the other sources of income increased by 51%. The accounts receivable from fines and penalties saw an increase of 244%. There was an overall increase in fund's performance by 69%. The fund remained liquid throughout the year experiencing high liquidity towards the end of the financial year due to increased collections from staff and oil companies. The fund is projecting increased contributions from the oil companies.

Cash flow

The cash and cash equivalents increased from KShs 943,906,947 as at 30 June 2018 to 957,262,766 KShs as at 30 June 2019. This can be attributed to fewer training courses undertaken during the financial year as compared to the training undertaken in the previous financial year.

**Petroleum Training Levy Fund
Annual Reports and Financial Statements
For the year ended June 30, 2019**

3. REPORT OF THE PRINCIPAL SECRETARY

It is my pleasure to present the Petroleum Training Levy Fund financial statements for the year ended 30th June 2018. The financial statements present the financial performance of the fund over the past year.

Financial Performance

a) Revenue

In the year ended 30th June 2019, the fund had projected revenues of KShs 222,000,000. Out of the projected revenue, the fund was able to realise KShs 152,506,730 in actual revenues, representing 87.9% performance and KShs 646,519,888 were the receivable revenues during the financial year. In the table below, we present an analysis of revenue performance during the year.

| Revenue classification | Revenue budget (KShs) | Actual (KShs) | Realisation (%) |
|-------------------------------|------------------------------|----------------------|------------------------|
| Revenue | KShs | KShs | |
| Fines, penalties and levies | 222,000,000.00 | 152,506,730, | 69% |
| Interest income | | 42,467,153 | |
| Total income | 222,000,000 | 194,973,883 | 87% |

**Petroleum Training Levy Fund
Annual Reports and Financial Statements
For the year ended June 30, 2019**

OPERATIONAL PERFORMANCE

The fund's core operating activity has been the offering training to the ministry's staff. The ministry has supported the fund and increased collections from oil companies has also added to the fund's better performance. The introduction of a commercial database and upstream integrated economic planning system introduced during the year is aimed at facilitating compliance monitoring of the existing production sharing contracts (PSC) terms and conditions and the creation of a forward-looking trend for total investments, cost revenue levels in the upstream sector. This will also bring together all stakeholders in the oil industry.

Conclusion

We appreciate the unrelenting support from the management, staff, the Ministry and all the key stakeholders. We look forward to the continued partnerships and cooperation in areas of mutual interest in the FY 2019/20219.

**Petroleum Training Levy Fund
Annual Reports and Financial Statements
For the year ended June 30, 2019**

5. REPORT OF THE MANAGEMENT

The management submit their report together with the audited financial statements for the year ended June 30, 2018 which show the state of the Fund affairs.

Principal activities

The principal activity of the Fund is to provide training to the Ministry staff.

Results

The results of the Fund for the year ended June 30, 2018 are set out on pages 14 to 32.

Management Team

The management team who served during the year are shown on page 5 and 6.

Auditors

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

For the Management


Andrew Kamau, CBS

Principal Secretary

Date: _____

**Petroleum Training Levy Fund
Annual Reports and Financial Statements
For the year ended June 30, 2019**

6. 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 Public Fund shall prepare financial statements for the Fund in accordance with the standards and formats prescribed by the Public Sector Accounting Standards Board.

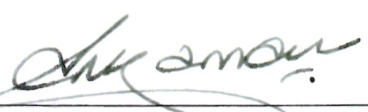
The Administrator of the Public Fund is responsible for the preparation and presentation of the Fund's financial statements, which give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the Fund for and as at the end of the financial year ended on June 30, 2019. This responsibility includes: (i) maintaining 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 the 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. 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 the 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 Principal Secretary on 30.09.2019 2019 and signed on its behalf by:



Andrew Kamau CBS
Principal Secretary

REPUBLIC OF KENYA

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



Enhancing Accountability

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

REPORT OF THE AUDITOR-GENERAL ON PETROLEUM TRAINING LEVY FUND FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE, 2019 – STATE DEPARTMENT FOR PETROLEUM

REPORT ON THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Qualified Opinion

I have audited the accompanying financial statements of Petroleum Training Levy Fund set out on pages 1 to 19, 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 the Petroleum Training Levy 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 Public Finance Management Act, 2012 and the Petroleum (Exploration and Production) Act, Cap 308.

Basis for Qualified Opinion

1. Undisclosed Accounts Receivables

The statement of financial position reflects accounts receivables totalling Kshs.1,668,333,715 comprised of fines, penalties and levies due from mining exploration companies. However, the amount excludes a sum of Kshs.92,575,110 owed by a company that previously held Production Sharing Contracts (PSC) for blocks L1B, L16, L27 and L28 signed in May, 2012. As at the time of the audit, the company had surrendered all four blocks in accordance with the contracts. Nonetheless, it was discharged from the four (4) blocks without having paid outstanding surface fees and training levies. The debt was reported in the Department's financial statements for the previous year but Management has not explained how they intend to recover the debt. Therefore, its exclusion from the financial statements for the year under review has led to misstatement of the accounts receivables balance of Kshs.1,668,333,715 by Kshs.92,575,110.

Further, the Government is entitled under production sharing contracts to charge interest at London Interbank Offered Rate (LIBOR) plus 300 basis points whenever fees and other accounts become overdue. However, during the year under review, as in previous years, no interest was charged on unpaid fees and late payments, in spite of delays or failures by the debtors to settle their accounts.

In addition, the accounts receivables amount of Kshs.1,668,333,715 is owed by seven oil exploration companies that hold active licenses in eleven (11) oil exploration blocks, which has accumulated over several years. This is in spite of the State Department of Petroleum issuing demand notices to the oil companies. Failure by the Department to collect all levies provided for in the respective Production Sharing Contracts (PSCs) has denied the Government revenue for financing public services.

Consequently, the accuracy and completeness of the receivables balance cannot be confirmed.

2. Mis-stated Outstanding Imprests and Clearing Accounts

The statement of financial position reflects accounts receivables - outstanding imprests and clearance accounts totalling Kshs.60,127,322. The balance includes Kshs.1,500,000 which was transferred to the State Department's development account in March, 2018. However, the sum was transferred back to the Petroleum Training Levy Fund account in June, 2019. Therefore, its inclusion in the accounts receivables balance has misstated the balance as at 30 June, 2019 by Kshs.1,500,000.

The audit was conducted in accordance with International Standards of Supreme Audit Institutions (ISSAIs). I am independent of the of the Petroleum Training Levy 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. 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, I confirm that nothing 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

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 comply, 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 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 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 assessment of the effectiveness of internal control, risk management and overall governance.

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

Management is also responsible for 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 preparing and presenting the financial statements described above, Management is also responsible for ensuring that the activities, financial transactions and information reflected in the financial statements comply 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 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 comply 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.

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 internal control matters that might be material weaknesses under the ISSAIs. A material weakness is a condition in which the design or operation of one or more of the internal control components does not reduce to a relatively low level the risk that misstatements caused by error or fraud in amounts that would be material in relation to the financial statements being audited may occur and not be detected within a timely period by employees in the normal course of performing their assigned functions.

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

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

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

- Conclude on the appropriateness of the Management's use of the appropriate 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 ability of the Fund 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 Fund not 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 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 communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on my independence, and where applicable, related safeguards.



Nancy Gathungu
AUDITOR-GENERAL

Nairobi

20 January, 2021

**Petroleum Training Levy Fund
Annual Reports and Financial Statements
For the year ended June 30, 2019**


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

| | Note | 30 Jun 2019 | Actual Audited 30 Jun 2018 |
|---|------|--------------------|-------------------------------|
| | | Shs | Shs |
| Revenue from non-exchange transactions | | | |
| Fines, penalties and levies | 1 | 152,506,730 | 265,732,493 |
| Fines, penalties and levies Receivables | 2 | 739,094,998 | 185,861,858 |
| | | 891,601,728 | 451,594,351 |
| Revenue from exchange transactions | | | |
| Interest income | 3 | 42,467,153 | 42,960,426 |
| | | | |
| Total revenue | | 934,068,881 | 494,554,777 |
| Expenses | | | |
| General expenses | 4 | 59,691,915 | 227,080,300 |
| Transfer to other government units | 5 | 85,860,240 | 154,596,115 |
| Provision for doubtful debts | 6 | 92,575,110 | - |
| Total expenses | | 238,127,265 | 381,676,415 |
| Deficit/ Surplus for the period | | 695,941,616 | 112,878,362 |

The Financial Statements set out on pages 1 to 8 were signed on behalf of the Management on 30.09.2019 by;



Principal Secretary
Andrew N. Kamau, CBS



Assistant Accountant General
CPA Charles Liyayi Shidzugane
ICPAK Number: 5068

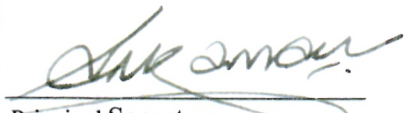


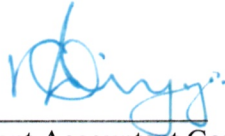
**Petroleum Training Levy Fund
Annual Reports and Financial Statements
For the year ended June 30, 2019**

9. STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AS AT 30 JUNE 2019

| 10. ASSETS | Note | 2018/2019 | 2017/2018 |
|---|-------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| | | Kshs | Kshs |
| CURRENT ASSETS | | | |
| Cash and Cash Equivalents | 7 | 957,262,766 | 943,906,947 |
| Total Cash and Cash Equivalents | | 957,262,766 | 943,906,947 |
| Accounts receivables-fines, penalties and levies | 8 | 1,668,333,715 | 1,021,813,827 |
| Accounts Receivables - Outstanding Imprest and Clearance Accounts | 9 | 60,127,322 | 656,040 |
| Total Accounts receivables | | 1,728,461,037 | 1,022,469,867 |
| TOTAL ASSETS | | 2,685,723,803 | 1,966,376,814 |
| LIABILITIES | | | |
| Accounts Payables – Deposits | 10 | 42,501,292 | 19,095,919 |
| NET ASSETS | | 2,643,222,511 | 1,947,280,895 |
| REPRESENTED BY | | | |
| Fund balance b/fwd | | 1,947,280,895 | 1,834,402,533 |
| Surplus for the year | | 695,941,616 | 112,878,362 |
| TOTAL ASSETS AND LIABILITIES | | 2,643,222,511 | 1,947,280,895 |

The Financial Statements set out on pages 1 to 8 were signed on behalf of the Management on 30.09.2019 by;


Principal Secretary
Andrew N. Kamau, CBS


Assistant Accountant General
CPA Charles Liyayi Shidzugane
ICPAK Number: 5068

Petroleum Training Levy Fund
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11. STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN NET ASSETS AS AT 30 JUNE 2019

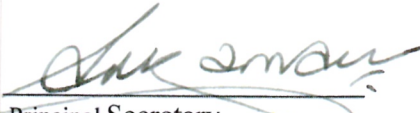
| | 2018-2019 |
|--|----------------------|
| | KShs |
| Balance as at 1 st July 2017 | 1,834,402,534 |
| Surplus for the year | 112,878,362 |
| Balance as at 30 th June 2018 | 1,947,280,896 |
| | |
| Balance as at 1 st July 2018 | 1,947,280,896 |
| Surplus for the year | 695,941,616 |
| Balance as at 30 th June 2019 | 2,643,222,511 |
| | |

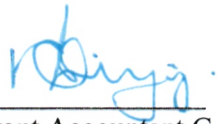
**Petroleum Training Levy Fund
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12. STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2019

| 13. | Note | 2018/2019 | 2017/2018 |
|--|------|--------------------|---------------------|
| | | Kshs | Kshs |
| CASH FLOW FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES | | | |
| Receipts for operating income | | | |
| Fines, penalties and levies | 1 | 152,506,730 | 265,732,493 |
| Interest income | 3 | 42,467,153 | 42,960,426 |
| Cash flow from operating activities | | 194,973,883 | 308,692,919 |
| Payments for operating expenses | | | |
| General expenses | 4 | 59,691,915 | 154,596,115 |
| Transfer to other government units | 5 | 85,860,240 | 227,080,300 |
| | | 145,552,155 | 381,676,415 |
| Adjusted for: | | | |
| Changes in receivables | 11 | 59,471,282 | - |
| Changes in payables | 12 | 23,405,373 | 19,095,919 |
| Adjustments during the year | | - | - |
| Net cash flow from operating activities | | 13,355,819 | (53,887,577) |
| NET INCREASE IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENT | | | |
| | | 13,355,819 | (53,887,577) |
| Cash and cash equivalent at BEGINNING of the year | | 943,906,947 | 997,794,524 |
| Cash and cash equivalent at END of the year | | 957,262,766 | 943,906,947 |

The Financial Statements set out on pages 1 to 8 were signed on behalf of the Management on 30.09.2019 by;


Principal Secretary
Andrew N. Kamau, CBS



Assistant Accountant General
CPA Charles Liyayi Shidzugane
ICPAK Number: 5068

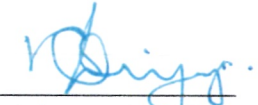
**Petroleum Training Levy Fund
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12. STATEMENT OF COMPARISON OF BUDGET AND ACTUAL AMOUNTS AS AT 30TH JUNE 2019

| Revenue/Expense Item | Original Budget | Adjustments | Final Budget | Actual on Comparable Basis | Budget Utilisation Difference | % of Utilisation Difference to Final Budget |
|---|--------------------|-------------|--------------------|----------------------------|-------------------------------|---|
| | a | b | c=a+b | d | e=d-c | f=d/c % |
| Revenue from non-exchange transactions | | | | | | |
| Fines, penalties and levies | 222,000,000 | | 222,000,000 | 891,601,728 | (669,601,728) | (302) |
| Interest income | - | - | | 42,467,153 | (42,467,153) | |
| Total Receipts | 222,000,000 | - | 222,000,000 | 934,068,881 | (712,068,881) | (321) |
| PAYMENTS | | | | | | |
| General expenses | 50,000,000 | - | 50,000,000 | 59,691,915 | (9,691,915) | (19.38) |
| Transfer to other government units | 172,000,000 | - | 172,000,000 | 85,860,240 | 86,139,760 | 50.08 |
| | | | | 92,575,110 | (92,575,110) | |
| Grand Total | 222,000,000 | - | 222,000,000 | 238,127,265 | (16,127,265) | 34.44 |
| Surplus/Deficit | | | | | (695,941,616) | |

The Financial Statements set out on pages 1 to 8 were signed on behalf of the Management on 30.09.2019 by;


Principal Secretary
Andrew N. Kamau, CBS


Assistant Accountant General
CPA Charles Liyayi Shidzugane
ICPAK Number: 5068

**Petroleum Training Levy Fund
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13. 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.

This is the first year the financial statements have been 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 2018

| Standard | Effective date and impact: |
|---------------------------------------|--|
| IPSAS 39: Employee Benefits | Applicable: 1st January 2018 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 2018

| 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 2018.

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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 National Assembly on June 2017. Subsequent revisions or additional appropriations were made to the approved budget in accordance with specific approvals from the appropriate authorities.

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.

**Petroleum Training Levy Fund
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SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

5. *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.

6. *Nature and purpose of reserves*

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

7. *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 Principal Secretary and the Fund Accountant.

8. *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 commercial banks at the end of the financial year.

9. *Comparative figures*

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

10. *Events after the reporting period*

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

11. *Ultimate and Holding Entity*

The entity is a Public Fund established by Section 167 of the Public Finance Management (PFM) Act 2012. Its ultimate parent is the Ministry of Petroleum.

SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

12. Currency

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

13. 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 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.

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

**Petroleum Training Levy Fund
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SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

14. 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.

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:

| | Total amount KShs |
|------------------------|------------------------------|
| At 30 June 2018 | |
| Bank balances | 943,906,947 |
| Total | 943,906,947 |
| At 30 June 2019 | |
| Bank balances | 957,262,766 |
| Total | 957,262,766 |

The entity has significant concentration of credit risk on amounts deposited with banks.

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

b) 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.

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SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

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. 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.

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 157,977,152 (2017: KShs 934,517,920). A rate increase/decrease of 5% would result in a decrease/increase in profit of KShs 1,725,371,099 (2017 – KShs 86,268,555)

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SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

c) 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:

| | FY2018/2019 | FY2017/2018 |
|---|----------------------|----------------------|
| | KShs | KShs |
| Accumulated surplus | 1,947,280,896 | 1,789,303,743 |
| Total funds | 1,947,280,896 | 1,789,303,743 |
| | | |
| Less: cash and bank balances | (943,906,947) | (997,794,524) |
| Net debt/(excess cash and cash equivalents) | | |
| Gearing | (3)% | (3)% |

**Petroleum Training Levy Fund
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15. NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

1. Fines, penalties & Levies

| Description | FY2018/2019 | FY2017/2018 |
|-------------------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| | KShs | KShs |
| Levies from the oil companies | 152,506,730 | 265,732,493 |
| Total | 152,506,730 | 265,732,493 |

These refers to levies received from oil companies in the year and due from them for the same year.

2. Fines and penalties receivables

| Description | FY2018/2019 | FY2017/2018 |
|-------------------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| | KShs | KShs |
| Levies from the oil companies | 739,094,998 | 185,861,858 |
| Total | 739,094,998 | 185,861,858 |

3. Interest income

| Description | FY2018/2019 | FY2017/2018 |
|------------------------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| | KShs | KShs |
| Interest income from bank deposits | 42,467,153 | 42,960,426 |
| Total interest income | 42,467,153 | 42,960,426 |

4. Grants and subsidies

| Description | FY2018/2019 | FY2017/2018 |
|---|--------------------|--------------------|
| | KShs | KShs |
| Transfer to NOCK | 30,000,000 | 120,000,000 |
| Transfer to State Department of Petroleum | 55,860,240 | 107,080,300 |
| Total | 85,860,240 | 227,080,300 |

**Petroleum Training Levy Fund
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For the year ended June 30, 2019**

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

5. General expenses

| Description | FY2018/2019 | FY2017/2018 |
|---------------------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| | KShs | KShs |
| Training expenses | 53,256,317 | 144,532,604 |
| Operating expenses | | 10,063,511 |
| Bank charges and other expenses | 6,435,598 | |
| Total | 59,691,915 | 154,596,115 |

6. Provision For Doubtful Debts

| Description | FY2018/2019 | FY2017/2018 |
|------------------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| | KShs | KShs |
| Provision For Doubtful Debts | 92,575,110 | |
| | 92,575,110 | - |

7. Cash and cash equivalents

| Description | FY2018/2019 | FY2017/2018 |
|--|--------------------|--------------------|
| | KShs | KShs |
| Current account | 957,262,766 | 943,906,947 |
| Total cash and cash equivalents | 957,262,766 | 943,906,947 |

7. (a) Detailed analysis of the cash and cash equivalents are as follows:

| Financial institution | Account number | FY2018/2019 | FY2017/2018 |
|---|-----------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| | | KShs | KShs |
| a) Current account | | | |
| Kenya Commercial bank -Kipande House branch | 1104175142 | 957,262,766 | 943,906,947 |
| Sub- total | | 957,262,766 | 943,906,947 |

**Petroleum Training Levy Fund
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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

8. Accounts receivables- Fines, penalties and levies

| Description | FY2018/2019 | FY2017/2018 |
|---|----------------------|----------------------|
| | KShs | KShs |
| Fines, penalties and levies | 1,021,813,827 | 185,861,858 |
| Add fines, penalties and levies receivable for the year | 739,094,998 | 835,951,969 |
| Less provision for doubtful debts | (92,575,110.00) | - |
| Total outstanding imprest | 1,668,333,715 | 1,021,813,827 |

9. Accounts Receivables - Outstanding Imprest and Clearance Accounts

| Description | FY2018/2019 | FY2017/2018 |
|--------------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| | KShs | KShs |
| Imprest | 656,040 | 656,040 |
| Recurrent bank a/c | 23,658,598 | - |
| KEPTAP | 34,312,684 | - |
| Development Bank A/c | 1,500,000 | - |
| Total Receivables | 60,127,322 | 656,040 |

10. Payment received in advance

| Description | FY2018/2019 | FY2017/2018 |
|--|--------------------|--------------------|
| | KShs | KShs |
| Fees and Levies payables | 42,501,292 | 19,095,919 |
| Total payment received in advance | 42,501,292 | 19,095,919 |

**Petroleum Training Levy Fund
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11. Changes in receivables

| | FY2018/2019 | FY2017/2018 | Change |
|--|--------------------|--------------------|-------------------|
| | KShs | KShs | KShs |
| Outstanding Imprest and Clearance Accounts | 60,127,322 | 656,040 | 59,471,282 |
| Total | 60,127,322 | 656,040 | 59,471,282 |

12. Changes in receivables

| | KShs | KShs | KShs |
|--|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| Fees and Levies payables | 42,501,292 | 19,095,919 | 23,405,373 |
| Total payment received in advance | 42,501,292 | 19,095,919 | 23,405,373 |

13. Fund balance Brought Forward

| | FY2018/2019 | FY2017/2018 |
|-------------------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| | KShs | KShs |
| Balance brought forward | 1,834,402,533 | 63,932,644 |
| Surplus for the year | 112,878,362 | 1,770,469,890 |
| Total | 1,947,280,895 | 1,834,402,533 |

**Petroleum Training Levy Fund
Annual Reports and Financial Statements
For the year ended June 30, 2019**

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

1. 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) Ministry of Petroleum;
- b) Key management personnel.

i) Related parties transactions

| | FY2018/2019 | FY2017/2018 |
|---|--------------------|--------------------|
| | KShs | KShs |
| Transfers to related parties (NOCK) | 30,000,000 | 120,000,000 |
| Transfer to State Department of Petroleum | 55,860,240 | 107,080,300 |
| Total | 85,860,240 | 227,080,300 |

**Petroleum Training Levy Fund
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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) |
|--|---|--|---|--|---|
| REPORT OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS | | | | | |
| 1. | Non-conformity with state departments financial statement-use of IPSAS accrual as opposed to IPSAS cash basis | The adoption of accrual basis in preparation of financial statements was consistent with other funds by other MDAs | SP | Not yet | Started |
| 2. | Incorrect recognition of revenue-recognising surface fees as part of training fees | The state department has sought authority to open bank account in order to enable the recording of the collections separately. | HAU | Bank account opened | Within this financial year 2018/2019 |
| 1.2 | Difference between training fund budget and voted provisions resulting to excess AIA which have not been utilized | The state department has employed new staff who will utilize the funds for their training needs | SP | Not yet | Within the financial year 2018/2019 |
| REPORT ON LAWFULNESS AND EFFECTIVENESS IN USE OF PUBLIC RESOURCES | | | | | |

**Petroleum Training Levy Fund
Annual Reports and Financial Statements
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| 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 | Grant and subsidies-Disclosure of the purpose of funds and expenditure returns for funds transferred to National oil corporation | Letter have been written to NOCK submit their expenditure returns | SP | Not yet | N/A |
| REPORT ON EFFECTIVENESS OF INTERNAL CONTROLS,RISK MANAGEMENT AND GOVERNANCE | | | | | |
| 1. | Uncollected training levy-Failure of oil companies to pay training fees and surface fees | Demand notices have been issued besides engaging the oil companies through telephone conversations and face to face meetings. | SP | On going | |
| 2. | Weakness in revenue collection and recording | Compilation on oil petroleum exploration blocks in the country | SP | In progress | |
| 4. | Underutilization of training fund | The inclusion of all stakeholders in petroleum and oil and gas exploration for training | SP | In progress | |

**Petroleum Training Levy Fund
Annual Reports and Financial Statements
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**STATE DEPARTMENT FOR PETROLEUM TRIAL BALANCE FOR THE YEAR ENDED
30TH JUNE 2019**

| | Dr | Cr |
|---|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| | Amount (kshs). | Amount (kshs). |
| Fund balance b/f | | 1,947,280,895.00 |
| Fines, penalties and levies receipts from fines and penalties | | 891,601,728 |
| Accounts receivable (fines and penalties) b/f | 1,021,813,827.00 | - |
| Fines, penalties and levies Receivables | 739,094,998 | |
| Imprest | 656,040.00 | |
| Recurrent bank a/c | 23,658,598.00 | |
| KEPTAP | 34,312,683.90 | |
| Development bank a/c | 1,500,000.00 | - |
| Accounts payable | - | 42,501,292.00 |
| Bank balance | 957,262,766.00 | - |
| Transfer to NOCK | 30,000,000.00 | |
| Transfers to Development Account for SDP | 55,860,240.00 | - |
| | | 42,467,153.00 |
| Training expenses | 53,256,317.20 | - |
| Bank charges and other expenses | 6,435,597.90 | - |
| | 2,923,851,068.00 | 2,923,851,068.00 |

