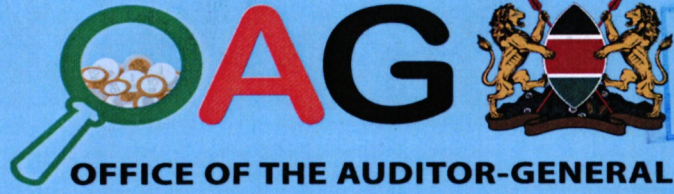


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Deputy Majority Whip

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THE TABLE:

Finlay Muriuki

REPORT

OF

THE AUDITOR-GENERAL

ON

**KENYA NUCLEAR REGULATORY
AUTHORITY**

**FOR THE YEAR ENDED
30 JUNE, 2022**





KENYA NUCLEAR REGULATORY AUTHORITY

**ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL
STATEMENTS**

**FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED
30 JUNE 2022**



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Abbreviations and Acronyms

CBRN	Chemical, Biological, Radiological and Nuclear
CRWPF	Central Radioactive Waste Processing Facility
CSTD	Commission on Science and Technology for Development
DCI	Directorate of Criminal Investigation
DOB	Date of Birth
DO	District Officer
ECA	Eastern and Central Africa
KASNEB	Kenya Accountants and Secretaries National Examination Board
KNRA	Kenya Nuclear Regulatory Authority
SCAC	State Corporations Advisory Committee
UNCTAD	United Nation Conference on Trade and Development
UNEP	United Nation Environmental Program
UNSCR	United Security Council Resolution

1. KEY AUTHORITY INFORMATION AND MANAGEMENT

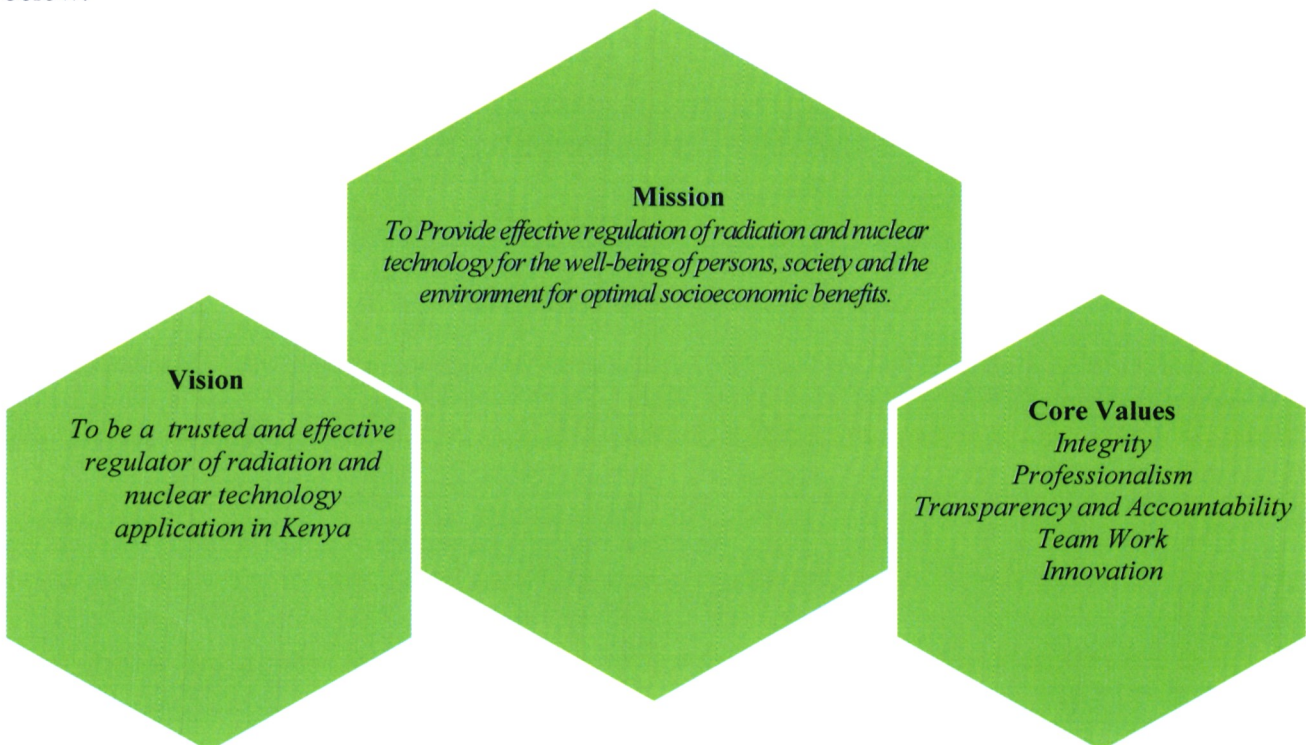
A) BACKGROUND

The Kenya Nuclear Regulatory Authority (KNRA) is a State Corporation established by the Nuclear Regulatory Act, No.29 of 2019 (which repealed the then Radiation Protection Act Cap 243). KNRA is the successor to the former Radiation Protection Board. Parent Ministry remains the Ministry of Health.

The Nuclear Regulatory Act provides for a comprehensive framework for the regulation of safe, secure and peaceful utilization of atomic energy and nuclear technology; the production and use of radiation sources; the management of radioactive waste and protection of people and the environment against the hazards associated with the use of radiation sources, nuclear materials, associated technologies and facilities.

B) PRINCIPAL ACTIVITIES

The principal activities of the regulator are set out in its mission and vision statements stated below:



KEY MANAGEMENT

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

- i) Director Generals Office
- ii) Administration & Legal Division
- iii) Technical Division
- iv) Finance Division

C. FIDUCIARY MANAGEMENT

The key management personnel who held office during the financial period ending 30 June 2022 and who had direct fiduciary responsibility were:

S/No	Designation	Name	Functions
1.	Director General	Dr. George Njoroge	He is the chief executive and therefore the technical and administrative head of the regulator with the overall responsibility for the organization and administration of institution's mandate.
2.	Director Technical Services	Mr. Shadrack Kiti	He coordinates all technical matters in regards to inspections, enforcement of Nuclear Regulatory Authority Act and coordinating activities in the regional offices.
3.	Director Administration & Planning	Ms. Esther Kabochi	She is responsible for overseeing daily operations, delegating tasks to staff and managing personnel.
4.	Director Finance	Mr. Anthony Nzau	He is the head of finance and accounting function whose responsibility is to provide timely financial reports to the Accounting officer and Board directors.
5.	Procurement Officer	Mr. Nolasco Miriti	He is the head of the procurement department whose responsibility is to ensure the best practices of sourcing for goods and services are applied in order to ensure the authority meets its goals.

D. FIDUCIARY OVERSIGHT MANAGEMENT

1. Human Resource and Finance committee
2. Audit, Risk and compliance committee

E. PRINCIPAL PLACE OF BUSINESS

Kenya Nuclear Regulatory Authority, Upper Hill

P.O. Box 19841-00202, Nairobi

Other Regional Offices are located in Nairobi JKIA, Ngong, Mombasa, Eldoret, and Kisumu.

F. KNRA CONTACTS

Kenya Nuclear Regulatory Authority

P.O. Box 19841-00202, Nairobi

Tel: +254 769 545 288

Email: info@knra.co.ke

Website: <https://knra.co.ke>

G. KNRA BANKERS

I. KCB Milimani - 1275202551

II. Co-Operative Bank Upperhill Branch- 01141164048300

H. INDEPENDENT AUDITORS

Office of the Auditor General

Anniversary Towers, University Way

P. O. Box 30084-00100, Nairobi

I. PRINCIPAL LEGAL ADVISOR

The Attorney General

State Law Office

Harambee Avenue

P.O Box 40112

City Square 00200

Nairobi, Kenya

2. BOARD OF MANAGEMENT

	NAME	Title/Representing	Date of Appointment	Expiry of Appointment
1	Prof. Erastus Gatebe	Board Chairperson	8th February 2019	7th February 2022
2	Dr. David Otwoma	DG NACOSTI-Rep	31st May 2019	19th Nov 2021
3	Prof. Dickson M. Andala	Independent Member	31st May 2019	30th May 2022
4	Dr. Margaret Nafula Makelo	PS Agriculture- Rep	16th November, 2020	19th Nov 2021
5	Mr. Eliud Kipkoech Lagat	PS Interior- Rep	31st May 2019	19th Nov 2021
6	Eng. Albert Bichage Atambo	PS KRA - Rep.	31st May 2019	19th Nov 2021
7	Eng. Wilmoth Mokua Onyiego	DG NIS - Rep.	31st May 2019	19th Nov 2021
8	Col. Charity W. Njuguna	PS Defence- Rep	31st May 2020	30th May 2023
9	Dr. Laban M. Thiga	PS MoH Rep.	31st May 2019	19th Nov 2021
10	Irene Karanja	Director DOSHS-Alternate	31st May 2019	19th Nov 2021
11	Mr. Julius Kirima	PS Trade Rep.	16th May 2019	19th Nov 2021
12	Amb. Samuel Gitonga	PS MFA -Rep.	31st May 2019	19th Nov 2021
13	Vainadu Titus Zakayo Ingana	PS MoE Rep.	17th June, 2020	16th May 2023
14	Dr. Margaret Mwonjoria Ngayu	Independent Member	31st May 2019	30th May 2022
15	Dr. Zainabu Gura	PS Health Rep	17th Jan 2022	16th Jan 2025
16	Pauline Moranga	Ag Rep	4th Jan 2022	3rd Jan 2025
17	Mr. Kissinger Kakai	Independent Member	6th Oct 2022	5th Oct 2024

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS



Intermediate Former Board Chairman (Upto 8th Feb 2022)

Name: Prof. Erastus Gatebe

DOB: 04/04/1972

**Qualifications: PhD. In Chemistry: Nanotechnology Systems
MSc. Chemistry and Biochemistry
Bed Science**

Experience: Prof. Erastus Gatebe (PhD) is an Environmental Chemist with over 15years extensive experience in Research, Teaching and Policy. He is a Registered Lead consultant with National Environmental Management Authority. He also chairs the Multiagency Committee on Nuclear Security Coordination Committee (NSCC) as well as Strategic Goods Control Task Force drafting the SGC Bill on dual use goods aimed at domesticating UNSCR 1540. He is also the Chief Research Scientist at Kenya Industrial Research and Development Institute



Intermediate former Board Secretary

Name: Mr. Joseph A W Maina

DOB: 18/11/1962

Qualifications: MSc. Nuclear Science

Experience: Mr. Maina has headed various departments within the Board: Inspections and Authorization, Nuclear Security, Radioactive Waste Management, Policy and Legislation. As a trained and Gazetted public prosecutor, he also headed Compliance and Enforcement. He was appointed Secretary and Chief Executive Officer of then Radiation Protection Board. At the same time, he was also appointed Head of Secretariat of the European Union – Chemical, Biological, Radiological and Nuclear Risk Mitigation Centre of Excellence (EU CBRN CoE) – coordinating eleven partner countries in the Eastern and Central Africa Region. Upon commencement of the Nuclear Regulatory Act (No.29 of 2019) in January 2020, he became Director General of the Kenya Nuclear Regulatory Authority.



Ag. Director General

Name: Dr. George Gatuha Njoroge

DOB: 24/01/1975

Qualifications: PhD. Information and Communication Engineering

Experience: Dr. Njoroge has headed several departments within the Authority: Radioactive waste management, Nuclear Security, Inspections and Authorization as well as heading 2 regional offices: Eldoret and Mombasa. As a trained and

gazetted prosecutor, he has participated in prosecution of offenders of the KNRA Act. The KNRA Board of directors appointed him the Acting CEO/DG in July 2022. At the same time, he was also appointed the Head of secretariat of the European Union- Chemical, Biological, Radiological and Nuclear Risk Mitigation Centre of Excellence (EU CBRN CoE)- Coordinating eleven partner countries in the Eastern and Central Africa Region.



Current Board of Director Chairman

Name: Mr Stephen Karanja

Qualifications: Msc. Nuclear Science & Technology

Bachelor of Education in Science

Diploma in Sales & Marketing

Experience: Mr. Stephen Karanja holds a Master's Degree in Nuclear Science & Technology from the University of Nairobi, Bachelor of Education

in Science from Kenyatta University and a Diploma in Sales and Marketing from the University of Nairobi. He has also undertaken various nuclear related courses such as; Building Capacity for the implementation of a nuclear power program, Nuclear Energy Management, Energy audit and Non-Destructive Testing (NDT) courses for trainers. He specializes in medical physics instrumentation and Non-Destructive Testing (NDT) using nuclear techniques. He has a broad experience in teaching at secondary school level, tertiary institution as well as at the university level. He also has a broad experience as a marketer where he has worked as a Regional Sales & Educational Manager with East African Educational Publishers and a Unit Manager with BRITAM.

Mr karanja is well versed with board affairs including the roles and functions of the board of a government owned entity. He has been a Member of the Board since 2016 in the Kenyan Nuclear Energy Programme Implementing Organization (NEPIO), currently Nuclear Power and Energy Agency (NuPEA). This has greatly exposed him to board oversight roles and duties in a nuclear related environment. He brings on board a wealth of knowledge and expertise in the field of Nuclear Science and Technology as well as good corporate governance practices as enshrined in KNRA enabling legal instruments.



Member

Name: Mr. Kakai Kissinger

D.O.B: 1st July 1975.

Qualification: Mr. Kakai Kissinger is an Advocate of the High Court of Kenya of twenty-two (22) years' standing having been admitted to the Bar

in 2001. He holds a Master's Degree in Law from Harvard Law School USA, a Post Graduate Diploma

in International Trade Law from University of Turin Italy and a Bachelor's Degree in Law from the University of Nairobi, Kenya. He previously served a five-year stich as the Executive Director of Independent Medico -Legal Unit, served as Senior Governance Advisor with German Technical Cooperation, has taught over the years at the Kenya School of Law and at Catholic University of Eastern Africa, and has served as the Deputy Chief Registrar of the Judiciary.



Member

Name: Amb. Samuel Gitonga

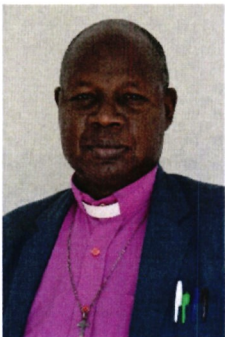
DOB: 24/07/1960

Qualifications: Bachelor of Arts;

PG Dip. International Relations

Masters in Business Education

Experience: He has over 30 years' experience in the Civil Service. Since joining he served as Third Secretary, Kenya Mission to UNEP, in the Provincial Administration as a District Officer in 7 Districts in Western, Eastern and North Eastern Provinces, as DO Special Duties in Nakuru District; as Ag. District Commissioner, Kitui, and Senior Assistant Secretary in the Ministries of Water Resources & Environment. From 2001, he served as First Secretary in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. He was also the first Head of the ICT Division in the Ministry.



Member

Name: Vainadu Titus Zakayo Ingana

DOB: 27/09/1966

Qualifications: BSc, MSc. Ed

Experience: He is currently serving as acting director of research in the Ministry of Education. He is the Kenyan Focal Point Officer on Science, Technology and Development (ST&D) to the Commission for Science, Technology and Development (CSTD), UNCTAD, Geneva. His task is to spearhead the development of Kenya's Issues Papers on various themes as requested for annually by CSTD/UNCTAD.



Member/Chairperson-Human Resource, Administration and Finance Committee (HRAFC)

Name: Dr. Margaret Mwonjoria Ngayu

DOB: 17/07/1964

Experience: Lecturer in the Department of Urban and Regional Planning (DURP) and a Research Associate at the Centre for Urban Research and Innovations (CURI), University of Nairobi. Registered and Licensed member of the Physical

Planning Registration Board; Lead expert, Environmental Impact Assessment and Environmental Audit; Chair, Board of Management, Shamata Girls High School, Nyandarua.



Member

Name: Irene Karanja

DOB: 15/03/1972

**Qualifications: MSc. Occupational Safety and Health;
BSc. Chemistry**

Experience: Specialist in Occupational Safety and Health (OSH) at Directorate of Occupational Safety and Health Services. She has an experience in the field of OSH for 27 years having started as an enforcement officer and risen through the ranks to the current position of the Director of Occupational Safety and Health Services.



Member

Name: Mr. Eliud Kipkoech Lagat

DOB: 14/09/1972

Qualifications: Bachelor of Technology Automotive Engineering

Experience: Mr. Lagat is Director for Reforms at the Directorate of Criminal Investigation (DCI) and a Commissioner of Police. He was awarded the Distinguished and Outstanding Service Award – Head of State Commendation (HSC) in 2018. He worked at the DCI in various capacities including multi-agency undercover operations, counterterrorism, forensic investigations and bomb disposal. He also trained and participated in various radiation safety and nuclear security activities as a member of the Board.



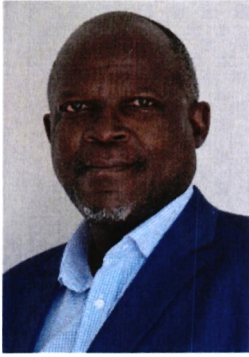
Member

Name: Dr. Margaret Nafula Makelo

DOB: 06/05/1965

Qualifications: PhD In Plant Breeding

Experience: Director of Knowledge Management, Technology Transfer and Capacity Building in the State Department for Crops Development and Agricultural Research, Ministry of Agriculture. Member of the National Technical Advisory Committee of the National Agricultural and Rural Inclusive Project (NARIGP). Alternate Director on the Kenya Animal Genetic Resources Centre Board.



Member

Name: Dr. David Otwoma

DOB: 19/12/1963

Qualifications: BSc Physics

MSc Nuclear Science

PhD In Physics

Experience: Dr. David Otwoma is the immediate former Chairman of the Eastern Africa Association for Radiation Protection. Currently he is the Chief Analyst at the National Commission for Science, Technology and Innovation. He was Secretary (Nuclear) in the Ministry of Energy and Petroleum seconded to the Nuclear Electricity Project (2011-2013), he served as the Chief Science Secretary at the National Council for Science and Technology (2007-2011) and was a Nuclear Safeguards Inspector at the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) in Vienna Austria (1999-2006). 1988-1998 he was Senior Radiation Protection Officer at the Radiation Protection Board from 1988.



Member

Name: Eng Albert Bichage Atambo

DOB: 10/03/1975

Qualifications: Degree in Electrical & Communication Engineering;

PG Cert Applied Radiation Protection

Experience: Eng. Atambo has more than 15 years' experience in managing radiation Emitting Equipment including X-ray Cargo Scanners and Radiation Detection Equipment including Radiation Portal Monitors at Points of Entry gained while working as an engineer at Kenya Revenue Authority.



Member

Name: Dr. Laban M. Thiga

DOB: 14/05/1974

Qualifications: Master of Medicine in Diagnostic Imaging & Radiation Medicine (Mmed Radiology);

Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery (MBCChB)

Experience: Dr. Thiga has practiced as a general physician in various public hospitals before undergoing further specialized residency training in Diagnostic Imaging and Radiation Medicine at the University of Nairobi. He has practiced as a consultant Radiologist and a non-tenured medical imaging instructor in a regional hospital, before eventually taking up a policy and technical

advisory position at the Ministry of Health (MoH) Headquarters.



Member/Chairperson-Licensing and Technical Advisory Committee (LTAC)

Name: Julius Kirima

DOB: 20/11/1962

Qualifications: BSc In Chemistry & Mathematics;

Master of Science in Entrepreneurship;

Pursuing PhD in Entrepreneurship

Experience: Director of Industries, Chemical & Mineral Industries Directorate & Technical Advisor to the Principal Secretary, State Department for Industrialization, Ministry of Industrialization, Trade and Enterprise Development. Chaired the Technical Committee which drafted the Anti- Counterfeit Bill 2008 and 1stAg. Executive Director of the Agency.



Member/Chairperson-Legal, Policy and Strategy Committee (LPSC)

Name: Col. Charity W. Njuguna

DOB: 12/04/1976

Qualifications: Bachelors' Degree in Law;

Masters in Law

Masters in International Conflict Management

Experience: Col. Charity Njuguna currently works at the ministry of defence. She brings to KNRA extensive and solid understanding of the inter - linkages between legal, policy and security issues with a proven ability providing strategic legal advice and legal solutions to institutional/organizational/national challenges. Extensive knowledge of Public International law including an international stint of 3 years at the United Nations Secretariat in New York.



Member/ Chairperson-Audit, Risk and Compliance Committee (ARCC)

Name: Prof. Dickson M. Andala

DOB: 02/04/1979

Qualifications: BSc, MSc, & PhD in Chemistry

Experience: Prof. Dickson Andala currently holds over 15 years' experience in teaching Chemistry, Materials and Nanotechnology research as well as management at higher institutions of learning in Kenya and USA. He is a member of Kenya National Academy of Sciences (KNAS), Materials Research Society of Kenya (MRSK), Kenya Chemical Society (KCS), East African Association for Radiation Protection (EAARP) and Affiliate of African Academy of Sciences (AAS). He is also a board member of the African Materials Research Society (AMRS).



Member

Name: Dr Zeinab Gura Roka

DOB: Date of Birth; 15th August 1979

Dr Gura undertook graduated with Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery in 2005 from University of Nairobi and worked as a medical officer in various hospitals in Kenya before specializing in Medical Epidemiology in 2012. For the last ten years, Dr Gura has worked at strategic and policy levels at the Ministry of Health. She worked at Field Epidemiology Program in the Ministry of Health where she rose to become the head of the program which undertook field epidemiology training, outbreak investigation and provided epidemiology support for various departments in Ministry. She was later appointed as the head of Division of Human Resources for Health where she oversaw health workforce planning and development. She is currently heading the Department of National Health systems strengthening in the Ministry of Health.



Member

Name: Pauline Moranga

Qualification: LLB, PDG Kenya School of Law

Experience: She has worked in various departments in the Office of the Attorney general and brings to the authority vast experience in legislation and governance issues.

3. MANAGEMENT TEAM Detailed Information



Intermediate former Director General (30th June 2022)

Name: Mr. Joseph A W Maina

Qualifications: MSc Nuclear Science



Ag. Director General (4th July 2022)

Name: Dr. Geoege Njoroge

Qualification: Msc,Phd Information and Communication engineering



Director Adminstration and Planning

Name: Esther Kabochi

Qualification: LLB



Ass. Director Finance & Accounts

Name: Anthony Nzau

Qualification: MSc-Supply Chain Management

B. Com-Accounting Option

CPA



Kisumu Office Regional Manager

Name: Edward Mayaka

Qualification: Bsc, Msc-Geographic Information System



Kajiado Office Regional Manager

Name: Calvin Maraganga

Qualification: Bsc, PGD



JKIA Office Regional Manager

Name: Michael Atogo

Qualification: Bsc, Msc-Nuclear Engineering

4.0 BOARD CHAIRMAN'S REPORT

I hereby present the Annual Report and Accounts for Kenya Nuclear Regulatory Authority (KNRA) for the year ended 30 June 2022. In the year under review, the goal of the Authority was to bring to fruition the aspirations of the Kenya Nuclear Regulatory Act (2019) by building on the work and the successes of the Radiation Protection Board as well as the effort of related agencies and nuclear industry stakeholders to enable the country, harness the full potential of nuclear energy for economic development. This strategy was informed by a comprehensive situational assessment of the Authority's internal and environmental realities which considered relevant local and international developments as well as incorporated stakeholder feedback through public participation.

KNRA boasts of a highly talented team and a strong relationship with International Atomic Energy Agency and other key local stakeholders. It also celebrates such milestones as the establishment of a nuclear waste management facility, the development of several draft regulations that once adopted will help operationalize the Act and the approval of its organization structure by SCAC. On the flip side, the lack of adequate physical, human, and financial resources is a major impediment to the full execution of its mandate.

KNRA continues to be the regional focal point/lead agency on regulatory matters and implementation of national obligations in the following:

- i. International Atomic Energy Agency
- ii. Forum for Nuclear Regulatory Bodies in Africa
- iii. UN Security Council Resolution 1540
- iv. UN Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation
- v. The Treaty on Non-proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, among others.

BOARD CHAIRPERSON

MR. STEPHEN KARANJA (DR.)

5.0 REPORT BY THE DIRECTOR GENERAL OF KNRA

It is with great pleasure and honour that we present the Financial Statement for the first time for the Kenya Nuclear Regulatory Authority. The Kenya Nuclear Regulatory Authority (KNRA) is a State Corporation established by the Nuclear Regulatory Act, No.29 of 2019 which commenced on 10th January 2020.

The Nuclear Regulatory Act, 2019 repealed the then Radiation Protection Act, Cap.243 Laws of Kenya and transitioned Board members of the former Radiation Protection Board to be Board members of Kenya Nuclear Regulatory Authority for the remainder of their unexpired term. Term of the Chairman was to expire on 8th February 2022 while that of independent members was expiring on 30th May 2022. Therefore, KNRA is the successor to the former Radiation Protection Board and the line Ministry remains the Ministry of Health.

Under the transitional provisions of the Act, the transitioned Board members of the former Radiation Protection Board were to serve for the remainder of their unexpired term. The term of the Board Chairman expired on 8th February 2022 while that of the independent members expired on 30th May 2022.

In November 2021, and in anticipation of aligning Board membership with the provisions of the Act, the Cabinet Secretary for Health requested all Ministries and Agencies represented in the Board of Management for KNRA, as reflected in the Act, to forward their appointees or representatives. Board membership was subsequently aligned with the provisions of the Act by end of June 2022. However, the Board Chairman, who is appointed by H. E. the President, was yet to be appointed. Independent members of the Board became three in line with the Act. Previously they were two. Independent members are appointed by the Cabinet Secretary – Health.

When the Act came into force, KNRA inherited the assets and liabilities of the former Radiation Protection Board and started receiving and administering grant funds and AIA collections through its own bank accounts as a State Corporation in July 2020.

Among the Assets is the Central Radioactive Waste Processing Facility (CRWPF), located in Oloolua forest in Ngong, Kajiado County. This facility was established to provide safe and secure management, and temporary storage, of radioactive waste generated in Kenya from all socio-economic activities using radioactive materials and nuclear techniques.

The CRWPF also houses a National Reference Centre for Chemical, Biological, Radiological and Nuclear (CBRN) Materials and a Regional CBRN Risk Mitigation Centre of Excellence (CoE) for the Eastern and Central Africa Region. The CRWPF was officially Commissioned by H.E. the President, Uhuru Kenyatta, on 18th March 2022.

KNRA also moved office to the KASNEB Towers II, in Upper Hill, Nairobi and provided office Space for the CoE Regional Secretariat, Eastern and Central Africa (ECA). This is in line with KNRA's partnership with the European Union for provision of office space for the CBRN CoE Secretariat for the ECA region. The CBRN CoE is an initiative of the EU and jointly implemented by the United Nations Interregional Justice and Crime Research Institute (UNICRI). The ECA region has eleven participating countries.

KNRA provides regulatory oversight for the safe, secure and peaceful use of radiation sources and nuclear technology and safeguards society and the environment from the harmful effects. Radiation and nuclear applications are widely used in medicine, agriculture, food security, industry, teaching, research, oil and mineral exploration, telecommunications and nuclear-generated electricity.

In these applications, however, radiation sources and associated technology pose adverse risks to human and environmental health, including effects on future generations. Such materials or technology, in the hands of non-state actors, pose security challenges that must be deterred, detected, responded to and mitigated. Such security challenges are now global and require a harmonized global approach.

Uncontrolled exposure to radiation beyond limits, may lead to birth defects/abnormalities, debilitating health effects such as cancer, fatalities and long-term contamination of the environment – rendering contaminated places uninhabitable for hundreds or thousands of years.

KNRA therefore provides an effective regulatory infrastructure and implements and enforces standards for the safe, secure and peaceful application of radiation- and nuclear-based technology in all national social-economic sectors.

In the execution of its mandate, KNRA provides an effective deterrent and a legal safeguard against malicious actors, illicit traffickers, terrorists and would-be proliferators of weapons of mass destruction (WMDs). Such deterrence and safeguards demonstrate commitment of Kenya Government to contribute to the global regime for Radiation and Nuclear Safety, Nuclear Security, Nuclear Non-Proliferation and ultimately to global peace, stability and development.

Through the Act KNRA is also mandated to fulfil national obligations under relevant International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), and other, international instruments.

The protection of persons and the environment against radiation hazards, mitigation of risks associated with nuclear security and nuclear proliferation and the safe and secure management of radioactive waste, are core regulatory mandates of KNRA in addition to fulfilment of national obligations under relevant international instruments.

Dr. George Njoroge



Ag. DIRECTOR GENERAL

6.0 STATEMENT OF PERFORMANCE AGAINST PREDETERMINED OBJECTIVES FOR FY 2021/2022

The Kenya Nuclear Regulatory Authority (Authority) is a State Corporation established by the Nuclear Regulatory Act, No.29 of 2019 (which repealed the then Radiation Protection Act Cap 243). KNRA is the successor to the former Radiation Protection Board. Parent Ministry remains the Ministry of Health.

In the year under review, the Authority made significant strides in developing regulations for the operationalization of the Nuclear Regulatory Act (2019).

The under-listed draft Regulations were subjected to public participation in the financial year under review; Security of Nuclear Material & Associated Facilities Regulations, Foodstuffs Regulations, Radioactive Waste Management Regulations⁴). Radioactive Consumer Products Regulations, Emergency Preparedness & Response Regulations, Ionizing Radiation Safety Regulations, Physical Protection of Radioactive Material Regulations, and Non-Ionizing Radiation Safety Regulations.



The Authority undertook the commissioning of the the Central Radioactive Waste Processing Facility and National CBRN Reference Center on 18th March 2022 by H.E Hon. Uhuru Kenyatta.

In the same year under review the Authority was inaugurated as the regional secretariat for Eastern and Central Africa Chemical, Biological, Radiological & Nuclear Risk Mitigation center of Excellence (CRBNCoE) regional headquarters in Nairobi KNRA offices.



The authority was able to achieve its objective which included; strengthening nuclear security and safety, safety radiation free environment and quality issues in application of radiation.

Find below-attached table indicating the achievement attained in more detail;

Key output	Key performance indicator	Target 2021/22	Actual Achievement 2021/22
Strengthened nuclear security and safety	Cumulative percentage of enforcement officers trained on nuclear security	5%	5%
	Cumulative percentage of nuclear security detection architecture developed and implemented	3%	5%
	Proportion of category I and II radiation facilities complying with physical protection measures	50%	50%
Safe radiation free environment	Percentage of environmental reports complying with safety guidelines	10%	10%
	Percentage of radioanalysis tests performed on imported goods	50%	50%
	Percentage of radiation workers captured under the national dose register	10%	10%
	Number of radiation dose intercomparison exercises conducted	1	1
Quality assurance in applications of radiation	Percentage of radiation facilities inspected annually	80%	80%
	Percentage of radiation facilities licensed annually	60%	60%

7.0 STATEMENT ON CORPORATE GOVERNANCE AND ETHICS OVERVIEW

The Kenya Nuclear Regulatory Authority Board understands that Corporate Governance is critical for the achievement of the Regulators mission and vision. The Board recognizes that it has overall responsibility for the governance of the Regulator and is committed to providing strategic direction, oversight, the necessary support, and advice to management. The Board is committed to high standards of Corporate Governance and ethical behavior characterized by effective and responsible leadership, accountability, fairness, integrity, transparency, efficiency, and effectiveness. The Board is responsible for the governance of the Regulator and is accountable to the citizens of this country for ensuring that the Regulator complies with the law and maintains the highest standards of corporate governance and ethics.

The Board attaches great importance to the need to conduct the activities and operations of the Regulator with integrity, fairness, and transparency. The Director General is the Secretary to the Board.

Conflict of Interest, Code of Conduct & Ethics

KNRA has fully adopted the Code of Ethics that is enshrined in the Mwongozo, which is the Code of Governance for Government-owned entities. The code of ethics entails, among other things declaration of Conflict of Interest which must be embraced by both the Board and the employees of the organization.

Risk Management

The Regulator's Risk management policy is currently under development by the Audit, Risk, and Compliance Committee.

Compliance with Statutory Requirements

The Regulator strived to make timely remittance of statutory deductions, including; PAYEE, NHIF etc, in order to protect the welfare of its staff and comply with statutory requirements during the year under review.

Statement of Board Members' Responsibility

The Authority's board is ultimately responsible for;

- a) The mission and vision of the Authority;

- b) Promoting the aims and objectives of the Authority;
- c) Setting strategic directions for the Authority;
- d) The appointment and performance management of the Director General;
- e) Oversight of management;
- f) Monitoring Authority's performance against strategic objectives;
- g) Setting and critically monitoring Board policy and risk management;
- h) Extending links and communication between the Authority and the wider Community;

Remuneration of Board members

Board members are paid taxable sitting allowances as approved by the Chief of Staff and Head of the Public Service following guidelines from the State Corporations Advisory Committee. The Chairman is paid honoraria at a rate approved by the Government.

Transport expenses are reimbursed on travel for Council business at the prevailing AA rates. The members are also entitled to outpatient and inpatient medical cover and a personal accident cover as applicable.

Authority's Board Meetings

The meetings of the Board members are held at least once every quarter in a calendar year.

In order to facilitate the smooth running of its affairs, the Authority's board establishes committees with membership and terms of reference as it may deem fit. A calendar of Authority's board and its committees is prepared before the beginning of each financial year.

8.0 MANAGEMENT DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

Operational Performance

Events that Shaped KNRA in 2021/2022

The economic and social disruption caused by the COVID 19 pandemic was devastating to say the least. The pandemic that ravaged the globe caused loss of human life and presented an unprecedented challenge to public health, food systems and the world of work. To KNRA and the health sector at large, the pandemic disrupted the day-to-day activities of institutions due to the lockdown that was witnessed across the globe in 2020 and the beginning of 2021.

As much as the pandemic affected a range of activities in the sector, it was not all gloom and doom for KNRA in year 2021/2022. The institution achieved several milestones and witnessed outstanding strides thus creating fond memories for KNRA.

Some of the highlights in the year included:



1. Postgraduate Course on Radiation Protection

A Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) between KNRA and Multi-Media University (MMU) has been signed and a workplan for the course is in place. The International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) will support the programme which is expected to start in October, 2023. The course will build capacity for Kenya and attract international students who will be a source of revenue for KNRA.

2. Draft Regulations

KNRA has developed Nine (9) sets of Draft Nuclear Regulatory Act Regulations, 2022 as provided for in Section 98 of the NRA to facilitate the effective implementation of the provisions of the NRA Act. The development of these Regulations will guarantee safety and security in the use of radiation and nuclear technologies through implementation of the provisions of NRA, 2019

The Draft Nuclear Regulatory Act Regulations, 2022 are as underlisted: -



A) Foodstuffs Regulations



B) Waste Management



C) Security of Nuclear Materials



D) Radioactive Consumer Products



E) Ionizing Radiation



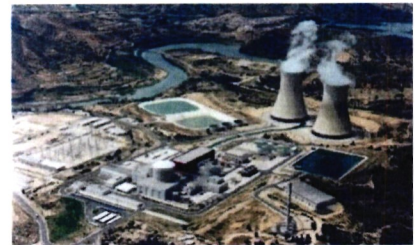
F) Transport of Radioactive Materials



G) Non-Ionizing Radiations

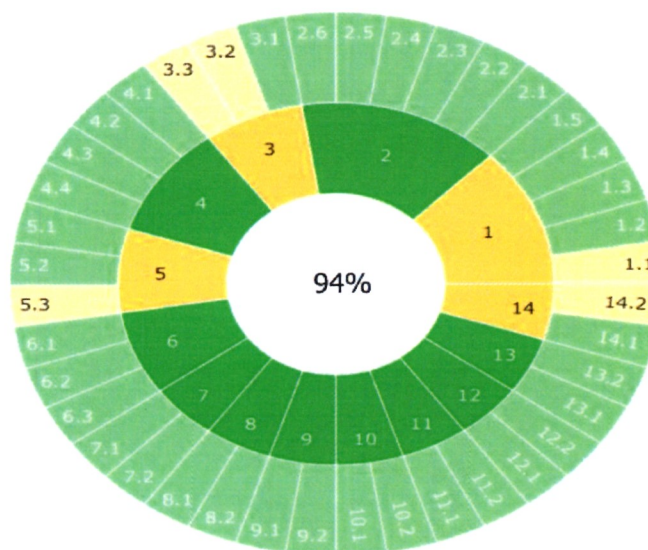


H) Ionizing Radiations



I) Evaluation of Nuclear Sites

3. A/Convection on the Physical Protection on Nuclear Material Scorecard



KNRA CPPNM SCORECARD AS OF 2022

9.0 ENVIRONMENTAL AND SUSTAINABILITY REPORTING

Environmental sustainability is the responsible interaction with the environment to avoid depletion or degradation of natural resources and allow for long-term environmental quality. The practice of environmental sustainability helps to ensure that the needs of today's population are met without jeopardizing the ability of future generations to meet their needs.

Our Approach to Sustainability

The Authority's Strategic Plan takes into consideration Sustainable Development Goals and strategies for its implementation. KNRA uses an integrated approach for planning and reporting on significant sustainable development matters which are embedded in the strategic initiatives and responsibilities assigned. This approach makes it easier for the whole institution to understand, manage and evaluate sustainability related data and performance. Transparency for our Stakeholder is increased through continuous and proactive monitoring and reporting on our progress in delivering towards them.

A summary of our key impact areas on sustainable development according to our strategy and stakeholder expectations are as described in the functions captured in the strategic plan which includes;

According to the Nuclear Regulatory Act, 2019, the functions of the Authority are to:

- a. Ensure the safe, secure and peaceful use of nuclear science and technology;
- b. Provide for the protection of persons, property and the environment against the harmful effects of ionizing radiation through the establishment of a system of regulatory control;
- c. Exercise regulatory control over;
 - i. Siting, design construction, operation, manufacture of component parts and decommissioning of facilities;
 - ii. Nuclear and radioactive materials and facilities; and
 - iii. Such other activities as may, with the prior approval of the National Assembly, be prescribed which the authority may seek to exercise regulatory control over;
- d. Ensure compliance with the conditions of authorization through the implementation of a system of inspections and enforcement;
- e. Co-ordinate the fulfilment of national obligations in respect of nuclear safety, security and safeguards;

- f. Co-operate with any relevant international agency by providing any assistance or information required;
- g. Establish appropriate awareness methods and procedures for informing and consulting the public and other interested parties about the regulatory process and the safety, health and environmental aspect of regulated activities including incidents, accidents and abnormal occurrences; and
- h. Perform any other functions as may be provided for in the Act.

Products and Services of KNRA

- i) Authorization of radiation and nuclear facilities and activities;
- ii) Control over siting, design, construction, operation and decommissioning of nuclear power facilities;
- iii) Establish awareness programs in radiation safety and nuclear security;
- iv) Develop appropriate regulatory laws, standards and guides consistent with international standards;
- v) Review of safety assessment reports;
- vi) Establish a system for the protection of persons and property and the environment against the harmful effects of radiation;
- vii) Implementation of a system of inspections and enforcement of radiation facilities and activities for compliance;
- viii) Co-ordinate the fulfilment of national obligations in respect to nuclear safety, security and safeguards
- ix) Establish a system for emergency preparedness and response to nuclear or radiological accidents and incidents
- x) Develop a strategy for radioactive waste management and spent fuel management
- Xi) Communication and consultation with relevant parties and stakeholders on radiation and nuclear matters.

10.0 STATEMENT OF BOARD MEMBERS RESPONSIBILITIES FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2022

Kenya Nuclear Regulatory Authority is required to prepare statements which give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the regulator at the end of the financial year and of its surplus or deficit for that year. The Board is required to ensure that the regulator maintains proper accounting records which disclose with reasonable accuracy the financial position of the regulator. Board is also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the authority.

Board accepts responsibility for the financial statements, which have been prepared using appropriate accounting policies supported by reasonable and prudent judgments and estimates consistent with previous years and in conformity with International Public Sector Accounting Standards. Board is of the opinion that financial statements give a true and fair view of the state of financial affairs of the regulator as at 30 June 2022.

Board further confirms the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records maintained by the regulator, which have been relied upon in the preparation of the financial statements, as well as on the adequacy of the system of internal financial control.

Nothing has come to the attention of the Board that the regulator will not remain a going concern for at least twelve months from the date of this statement.


Approval of the financial statements

The financial statements were signed on behalf of the board by:



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Name: Mr. Stephen Karanja (Dr.)
Board Chairman

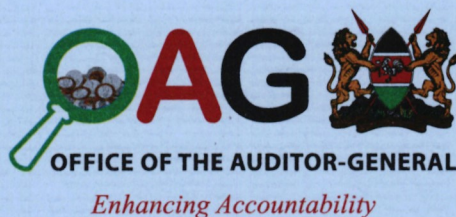


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Name: Dr. George Njoroge
Accounting Officer

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 KENYA NUCLEAR REGULATORY AUTHORITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE, 2022

PREAMBLE

I draw your attention to the contents of my report, which is in three parts:

- A. Report on the Financial Statements that considers whether the financial statements are fairly presented in accordance with the applicable financial reporting framework, accounting standards and the relevant laws and regulations that have a direct effect on the financial statements.
- B. Report on Lawfulness and Effectiveness in Use of Public Resources which considers compliance with applicable laws, regulations, policies, gazette notices, circulars, guidelines and manuals and whether public resources are applied in a prudent, efficient, economic, transparent and accountable manner to ensure Government achieves value for money and that such funds are applied for the intended purpose.
- C. Report on Effectiveness of Internal Controls, Risk Management and Governance which considers how the entity has instituted checks and balances to guide internal operations. This responds to the effectiveness of the governance structure, the risk management environment and the internal controls, developed and implemented by those charged with governance for orderly, efficient and effective operations of the entity.

An unmodified opinion does not necessarily mean that an entity has complied with all relevant laws and regulations, and that its internal controls, risk management and governance systems are properly designed and were working effectively in the financial year under review.

The three parts of the report are aimed at addressing the statutory roles and responsibilities of the Auditor-General as provided by Article 229 of the Constitution, the Public Finance Management Act, 2012 and the Public Audit Act, 2015. The three parts of the report, when read together constitute the report of the Auditor-General.

REPORT ON THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Qualified Opinion

I have audited the accompanying financial statements of Kenya Nuclear Regulatory Authority set out on pages 1 to 20, which comprise of the statement of financial position as at 30 June, 2022, and the statement of financial performance, statement of changes in net assets, statement of cash flows and the 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 Kenya Nuclear Regulatory Authority as at 30 June, 2022, 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 Nuclear Regulatory Act, No.29 of 2019 and the Public Finance Management Act, 2012.

Basis for Qualified Opinion

1. Undisclosed Bank Balances

The statement of financial position reflects cash and bank balances of Kshs.7,387,003 as disclosed in Note 11 to the financial statements. The amount however excludes bank balances of Kshs.286,926 and Kshs.7,097,397 all totalling to Kshs.7,384,323 belonging to the former Radiation Protection Board and held at its Kisumu and Mombasa branches. The amount should have been transferred to and disclosed by the Authority after it succeeded the Board in 2019.

In the circumstances, the accuracy and fair statement of the reported cash and bank balance of Kshs.7,387,003 as at 30 June, 2022 could not be confirmed.

2. Missing Land Ownership Documents

The statement of financial position reflects property, plant and equipment balance of Kshs.631,188,732 as disclosed in Note 13 to the financial statements. The amount includes land valued at Kshs.45,000,000 which was not supported by way of land ownership documents. Management indicated that the title deed was in the possession of the Ministry of Lands since 2014.

In the circumstances, the rightful ownership by the Authority to the land parcel valued at Kshs.45,000,000 could not be confirmed.

3. An Unapproved Expenditure

The statement of comparison of budget and actual amounts reflects final expenditure budget of Kshs.170,740,812 and actual on comparable basis of Kshs.195,773,781 (net of depreciation of Kshs.78,288,150) resulting to an over-expenditure of Kshs.25,032,969 or 15% of the budget which is above the set threshold of 10%.

In the circumstances, the regularity of over expenditure of Kshs.25,032,969 could not be confirmed.

The audit was conducted in accordance with International Standards of Supreme Audit Institutions (ISSAIs). I am independent of the Kenya Nuclear Regulatory Authority 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.

Other Matter

Unresolved Prior Year Matters

In the audit report of the previous year, several issues were raised under the Report on the Financial Statements and Report on Lawfulness and Effectiveness in Use of Public Resources. However, the Management has not resolved the issues or given any explanation for failure to adhere to the provisions of the Public Sector Accounting Standards Board templates.

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. Unapproved Board Expenses

The statement of financial performance reflects board expenses of Kshs.20,942,751 as disclosed in Note 6 to the financial statements. However, the amount exceeded the ceiling set for state corporations of the lower of Kshs.30 million or 5% of operations and maintenance budget of Kshs.235,000,000 being Kshs.11,700,000. This resulted to over-expenditure of Kshs.9,192,751 which was not approved by the Cabinet Secretary as required by Part D(1) of Office of the President Circular Ref: OP/CAB.9/1A dated 11 March, 2020.

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

2. Governance Issues

During the year under review, the following governance issue were noted:

Observation	Law Breached	Risk
1. Failure to develop Strategic Plan, Operational Plans, Organizational Structure and Board Charter	Section 68(2)(g) of the Public Finance Management Act, 2012 which requires the Accounting Officers of a National Government entity to prepare a strategic plan for the entity in conformity with the medium-term fiscal framework and fiscal policy objectives of the National Government.	Failure to ensure that Policies, Practices and Strategic Plans of the Organization are Aligned with Government Directives, National Policies and National Development Goals, including the Kenya Vision 2030.
2. Lack of Internal Audit	Regulations 160 to 162 of the Public Finance Management (National Government) Regulations, 2015 stipulate that a National Government entity shall ensure that it has appropriate arrangements for conducting internal audit according to the guidelines issued by the Public Sector Accounting Standards Board.	The Authority may not benefit from independent assurance that the risk management, governance and internal control processes are operating effectively.
3. Lack of Risk Management Policies	Regulation 165(1)(a) and (b) of the Public Finance Management (National Government) Regulations, 2015 states that the Accounting Officer shall ensure that the National Government develops a) risk management strategies which include fraud prevention mechanism and b) a system of risk management and internal control that builds robust business operations.	The Authority may not have clear roles and responsibilities for managing risks or set out the processes, methods and tools used to manage the risks. Management may also not be properly guided in regard to management of risk to support the achievement of objectives, protect staff and business assets and ensure financial sustainability.
4. Failure to carry out Risk Assessment	Treasury circular No.3/2009 of 23 February, 2009 provided a broad policy framework for developing and implementing customized Risk Management Strategies in public institutions. The circular required all heads of public institutions to develop and implement a Risk Management Framework as a fundamental step towards establishing an accountable and innovative public service.	Management may not have evaluated hazards at the Authority and put measures to eliminate or minimize them by adding control measures, as necessary.
5. Failure to develop required Regulations	Section 98(1) of the Nuclear Regulatory Act No.29 of 2019 requires the Authority, in consultation with the Cabinet Secretary, to make regulations for	The Authority has not put in place regulations to ensure the effective implementation of Nuclear Regulatory Act No.29 of 2019.

Observation	Law Breached	Risk
	the better carrying out of the objects of this Act.	

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

3. Irregular Engagement of Casual Employees

The statement of financial performance reflects personnel expenses of Kshs.17,574,655. As disclosed in Note 4 to the financial statements, the amount includes salaries and wages of Kshs.9,758,676 out of which Kshs.2,415,914 was paid to casual employees some of whom had been engaged for periods exceeding six (6) months without their services being converted to term contracts as required by Section 37(3) of Employment Act, 2007 which states an employee whose contract of service has been converted in accordance with Sub-Section (1), and who works continuously for two months or more from the date of employment as a casual employee shall be entitled to such terms and conditions of service as he would have been entitled to under this Act had he not initially been employed as a casual employee.

In addition, all casual employees were paid equal wages despite performing different roles. This contravenes Regulation 2 of the Wages Citation (General) (Amendment) Order, 2018 which gives a breakdown of the minimum hourly or monthly wage rates for each occupation.

In the circumstances, Management was 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, except for the matters described in the Basis for Conclusion on Effectiveness of Internal Controls, Risk Management and Governance section of my report, I confirm that, nothing else has come to my attention to cause me to believe that internal controls, risk management and overall governance were not effective.

Basis for Conclusion

1. Lack of Debtors Policy

The statement of financial position reflects trade receivables amounting to Kshs.15,826,680. However, Management did not provide the Authority's policy on debtors.

In the circumstances, effectiveness of controls on trade receivables could not be confirmed.

2. Failure to Implement the Approved Staff Establishment Structure

The Authority's Human Resource Policy and Procedures Manual, Organization Structure, Grading and Staff Establishment and Career Guidelines were approved by the State Corporation Advisory Committee in September, 2021. However, the following gaps were noted in the staff establishment:

Staff Category	Approved No. of Positions	No. of Staff	Variance
KNRA Staff (Secondment)	0	3	(3)
Ministry of Health staff	0	34	(34)
Casual Employees	0	14	(14)
Interns	0	14	(14)
Permanent	134	0	134
Total	134	65	69

In the circumstances, the Authority may not be operating optimally and may not be effective in implementing its mandate.

3. Rent Arrears

The statement of financial position reflects trade and other payables balance of Kshs.3,400,824 as disclosed in Note 12 to the financial statements. The amount relates to rent arrears owed to other Government agencies with some dating as far back as 2019/2020 financial year.

In the circumstances, Management did not exercise prudence in management of finances.

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 overall 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 Board of Directors

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 controls, risk management and overall governance.

In preparing the financial statements, Management is responsible for assessing the Board's ability to continue to sustain its 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 Board 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 Board's activities, financial transactions and information reflected in the financial statements are in compliance with the authorities which govern them, and that public money is applied in an effective manner.

The Board of Directors is responsible for overseeing the Board's financial reporting process, reviewing the effectiveness of how Management monitors compliance with relevant legislative and regulatory requirements, ensuring that effective processes and systems are in place to address key roles and responsibilities in relation to overall 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 review is planned and performed to express a conclusion with limited assurance as to 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 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. The nature, timing and extent of the compliance work is limited compared to that designed to express an opinion with reasonable assurance on the financial statements.

Further, in planning and performing the audit of the financial statements and review of compliance, I consider internal control in order to give an assurance on the effectiveness of internal controls, risk management and overall 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 controls may not prevent or detect misstatements and instances of noncompliance. 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 Management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of the Management's use of the applicable 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 Board's ability to continue 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 Board to cease to continue 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 Board to express an opinion on the financial statements.
- Perform such other procedures as I consider necessary in the circumstances.

I communicate with 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

06 March, 2023

12.0 STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2022

REVENUE	NOTE	2021/2022 KSHS	2020/2021 KSHS
Revenue from Non-Exchange Transactions			
Government Recurrent Grants	1	135,000,000	119,579,602
Revenue from Exchange Transactions			
Levies	2	118,563,649	16,379,629
Total Revenue		253,563,649	135,959,231
EXPENSES			
Personnel Costs	3	17,574,655	-
General Expenses	4	89,107,129	33,473,843
Use of Good & services	5	27,335,188	19,763,281
Repair and Maintenance	7	22,569,576	2,756,603
Contracted Services	8	18,244,481	21,009,294
Board Expenses	6	20,942,751	7,245,475
Depreciation	9	78,288,150	
Total Expenses		274,061,931	84,248,496
Surplus/(Deficit) for the year		(20,498,282)	51,710,735

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Accounting Officer
Name: Dr.George Njoroge
Date 02/07/2023

.....
Head of Finance
Name: Mr. Anthony Nzau
Date 02/07/2023

.....
Chairman of The Board
Name: Mr. Stephen
Karanja
Date 02/07/2023

14.0 STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AS AT 30 JUNE 2022

	<u>NOTE</u>	<u>2021/ 2022</u> KSHS	<u>2020/ 2021</u> KSHS
ASSETS			
CURRENT ASSETS			
Inventories	9	12,245,196	1,679,700
Trade and Other Receivables	10	15,826,680	37,777,480
Cash and bank balances	11	7,387,003	16,059,151
Total Current Assets		35,458,879	55,516,331
NON CURRENT ASSETS			
Property, Plant and Equipment	13	631,188,732	634,974,334
Intangible Asset- ERP	15	2,940,000	-
Biological Assets		-	-
Total Non-Current Assets		634,128,732	634,974,334
TOTAL ASSETS		669,587,610	690,490,665
LIABILITIES			
CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Trade and Other Payables	12	3,400,824	3,805,596
Bank overdraft		-	-
Total Current Liabilities		3,400,824	3,805,596
NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES			
		-	-
TOTAL LIABILITIES		3,400,824	3,805,596
NET ASSETS			
Capital Fund		-	-
Revaluation Reserve	14	686,685,069	634,974,334
Accumulated Surplus/(Deficit)	14	(20,498,282)	51,710,735
Total Net Assets		666,186,786	686,685,069
TOTAL NET ASSETS AND LIABILITIES		669,587,610	690,490,665

.....
Accounting Officer
Dr. George Njoroge
Date 04/07/23


.....
Head of Finance
Mr. Anthony Nzau
Date 04/07/23

.....
Chairman of The Board
Mr. Stephen Karanja (Dr.)
Date 04/07/23


15.0 STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN NET ASSETS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2022

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN NET ASSETS
 FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2022

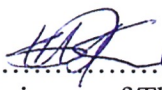
	Capital Fund	Revaluation Reserve	Accumulated Surplus	TOTAL
As at 30th June 2020	-	-	-	-
Additions in the Year 2021	-	634,974,334		634,974,334
Surplus for the Year 2021			51,710,735	51,710,735
As at 30th June 2021	-	634,974,334	51,710,735	686,685,069
Additions in the Year 2022	-	-		-
Surplus for the Year 2022			(20,498,282)	(20,498,282)
As at 30th June 2022	-	634,974,334	31,212,453	666,186,786



 Accounting Officer
 Dr. George Njoroge
 Date 02/02/2023



 Head of Finance
 Mr. Anthony Nzau
 Date 02/02/23




 Chairman of The Board
 Mr. Stephen Karanja (Dr.)
 Date 02/02/2023

16.0 STATEMENT OF CASHFLOWS FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 30 JUNE 2022


	<u>Notes</u>	<u>2021/2022</u>	<u>2020/2021</u>
		KSHS.	KSHS.
Surplus/(Deficit) for the year		(20,498,282)	51,710,736
Adjustment for :			
Depreciation Charge	4	78,288,150	-
Operating Profit before working capital changes		57,789,868	51,710,736
Decrease(increase) in Debtors	10	21,950,800	(37,777,480)
Decrease(increase) in Stocks	9	(10,565,496)	(1,679,700)
Increase(Decrease) in creditors	12	(404,772)	3,805,596
Cash generates from Operations		10,980,532	(35,651,584)
Net cash generated from Operating Activities		68,770,400	16,059,152
<u>CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES</u>			
Purchase of Computers and Equipment	13	(26,363,788)	-
Purchase of Furniture	13	(35,815,900)	-
Purchase of Motor Vehicles	13	(12,309,340)	
Investment in Erp	15	(2,940,000)	
Net cash used in Investing Activities		(77,429,028)	-
<u>CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES</u>			
Net cash flow from financing Activities		-	-
Net Increase (Decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		(8,672,149)	16,059,152
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year		16,059,152	-
Cash and cash equivalents at end of Period	11	7,387,003	16,059,152
<u>SUMMARY OF CASH AND BANK BALANCES</u>			
Cash on hand and balance	11	7,387,003	16,059,152
Bank overdraft		-	-
TOTAL		7,387,003	16,059,152

The Financial Statements set out on pages 1 to 20 were signed on behalf of the Board of Directors by:


.....
Accounting Officer


Dr. George Njoroge

Date 02/07/22


.....
Head of Finance

Mr. Anthony Nzau

Date 02/07/22


.....
Chairman of The Board

Mr. Stephen Karanja (Dr.)

Date 02/07/22

17.0 STATEMENT OF COMPARISON OF BUDGET AND ACTUAL AMOUNTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2022

INCOME	Original Budget	Adjustments	Final Budget	Actual	Performance	%	Note
	2021/2022	2021/2022	2021/2022	2021/2022	2021/2022		
	KSHS	KSHS	KSHS	KSHS	KSHS		
Government Grant - Recurrent	135,000,000	-	135,000,000	135,000,000	-	0%	
Total Recurrent Grant	135,000,000	-	135,000,000	135,000,000		0%	
Levy	100,000,000	-	100,000,000	118,563,649	18,563,649	19%	(a)
Sub Total	100,000,000	-	100,000,000	118,563,649	18,563,649	19%	
Total Income	235,000,000	-	235,000,000	253,563,649	18,563,649	8%	
EXPENDITURE							
General Expenses	76,460,812	-	76,460,812	89,107,129	(12,646,317)	-17%	(b)
Use of Good & services	12,000,000	-	12,000,000	27,335,188	(15,335,188)	-128%	(c)
Repair and Maintenance	17,400,000	-	17,400,000	22,569,576	(5,169,576)	-30%	(d)
Contracted Services	21,100,000	-	21,100,000	18,244,481	2,855,519	14%	
Board Expenses	21,220,000	-	21,220,000	20,942,751	277,249	1%	
Personnel Cost	22,560,000		22,560,000	17,574,655	4,985,345	22%	
Depreciation	0		0	78,288,150			
Total Expenditure	170,740,812	-	170,740,812	274,061,931	(25,032,968)		
Surplus for the year	64,259,188		64,259,188	(20,498,282)			

18.0 NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

1.0 GENERAL INFORMATION

Kenya Nuclear Regulatory Authority (KENRA) is a public entity established under Section 5 of the Nuclear Regulatory Act No. 29 of 2019, which commenced on 10th January 2020, to provide protection of persons, property and the environment against the harmful effects of ionizing and non-ionizing radiation through the establishment of a system of regulatory control.

KNRA is a successor of the former Radiation Protection Board (RPB), which was founded in 1986. Powers and responsibilities of the former RPB are now vested with KENRA under expanded regulatory scope. The Nuclear Regulatory Act No. 29 of 2019 gives KENRA powers to grant, amend and revoke authorisations, and to impose such conditions upon authorisation holders as it deems necessary. The principal activities are

To strengthen the Regulatory Framework for the effective control of radiation sources, radioactive waste management and nuclear technology.

- a) To protect persons, society and the environment from the hazards associated with the use of radiation and nuclear technology.
- b) To strengthen national capability for responding to a radiological or nuclear emergency.
- c) Strengthen national, regional and international partnerships in radiation safety and nuclear security.

1.1 STATEMENT OF COMPLIANCE AND BASIS OF PREPARATION

Kenya Nuclear Regulatory Authority (KENRA) financial statements have been prepared in accordance with and comply with International Public Sector Accounting Standards (IPSAS) accrual basis. The financial statements are presented in Kenya shillings, which is the functional and reporting currency of KENRA. The accounting policies have been applied as per IPSAS in the year under review.

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

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

1.2 ADOPTION OF NEW AND REVISED STANDARDS

Standard	Effective date and impact:
<p>IPSAS 41: Financial Instruments</p>	<p>Applicable: 1st January 2023:</p> <p>The objective of IPSAS 41 is to establish principles for the financial reporting of financial assets and liabilities that will present relevant and useful information to users of financial statements for their assessment of the amounts, timing and uncertainty of an entity’s future cash flows.</p> <p>IPSAS 41 provides users of financial statements with more useful information than IPSAS 29, by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Applying a single classification and measurement model for financial assets that considers the characteristics of the asset’s cash flows and the objective for which the asset is held; • Applying a single forward-looking expected credit loss model that is applicable to all financial instruments subject to impairment testing; and • Applying an improved hedge accounting model that broadens the hedging arrangements in scope of the guidance. The model develops a strong link between an entity’s risk management strategies and the accounting treatment for instruments held as part of the risk management strategy. <p>The regulator has not adopted it yet.</p>
<p>IPSAS 42: Social Benefits</p>	<p>Applicable: 1st January 2023</p> <p>The objective of this Standard is to improve the relevance, faithful representativeness and comparability of the information that a reporting entity provides in its financial statements about social benefits. The information provided should help users of the financial statements and general purpose financial reports assess:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) The nature of such social benefits provided by the entity; (b) The key features of the operation of those social benefit schemes; and (c) The impact of such social benefits provided on the entity’s financial performance, financial position and cash flows.

Standard	Effective date and impact:
	The Regulator has not adopted it yet.
Amendments to Other IPSAS resulting from IPSAS 41, Financial Instruments	<p>Applicable: 1st January 2023:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Amendments to IPSAS 5, to update the guidance related to the components of borrowing costs which were inadvertently omitted when IPSAS 41 was issued. b) Amendments to IPSAS 30, regarding illustrative examples on hedging and credit risk which were inadvertently omitted when IPSAS 41 was issued. c) Amendments to IPSAS 30, to update the guidance for accounting for financial guarantee contracts which were inadvertently omitted when IPSAS 41 was issued. <p>Amendments to IPSAS 33, to update the guidance on classifying financial instruments on initial adoption of accrual basis IPSAS which were inadvertently omitted when IPSAS 41 was issued.</p> <p>The Regulator has not adopted it yet.</p>

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

a) Revenue recognition

i) Revenue from non-exchange transactions – IPSAS 23

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 Kenya Nuclear Regulatory Authority and can be measured reliably.

ii) Revenue from exchange transactions – IPSAS 9

Rendering of services

Kenya Nuclear Regulatory Authority recognizes revenue from rendering of services by reference to the stage of completion when the outcome of the transaction can be estimated reliably.

Sale of goods

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

b) Budget information - IPSAS 24

The annual budget is prepared on the accrual basis, that is, all planned costs and income are presented in a single statement to determine the needs of Kenya Nuclear Regulatory Authority. As a result of the adoption of the accrual basis for budgeting purposes, there is no basis, timing or organization's differences that would require reconciliation between the actual comparable amounts and the amounts presented as a separate additional financial statement in the statement of comparison of budget and actual amounts.

c) Investment property – IPSAS 16

Investment properties are measured initially at cost, including transaction costs. The carrying amount includes the replacement cost of components of an existing investment property at the time that cost is incurred if the recognition criteria are met and excludes the costs of day-to-day maintenance of an investment property.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

Investment property acquired through a non-exchange transaction is measured at its fair value at the date of acquisition. Subsequent to initial recognition, investment properties are measured using the cost model and are depreciated over a 30-year period.

Investment properties are derecognized either when they have been disposed of or when the investment property is permanently withdrawn from use and no future economic benefit or service potential is expected from its disposal. The difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset is recognized in the surplus or deficit in the period of de-recognition.

Transfers are made to or from investment property only when there is a change in use.

d) Property, plant and equipment – IPSAS 17

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, KNRA 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.

Depreciation is calculated on a straight line basis at the following rates:

Description	Annual Rate
- Freehold land	Nil
- Buildings	2%
- Motor vehicles	20%
- Fixtures, furniture & fittings	10%
- Computers and Equipment	30%
- Plant and Machinery	10%

Capital work in progress is not depreciated until such a time as the asset is brought into use.

e) Research and development costs

All research costs are expensed as incurred.

Development costs are capitalized only after technical and commercial feasibility of the resulting product or service have been established.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

f) Financial instruments – IPSAS 29

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. KNRA determines the classification of its financial assets at initial recognition.

g) Impairment of financial assets

KNRA assesses at each reporting date whether there is objective evidence that a financial asset or an entity of financial assets is impaired. A financial asset or an 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 an 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)

h) Financial instruments

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. KNRA 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.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

i) Inventories – IPSAS 12

Inventory is measured at cost upon initial recognition. 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 Kenya Nuclear Regulatory Authority.

j) Provisions – IPSAS 19

Provisions are recognized when KNRA 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 Kenya Nuclear Regulatory Authority expects some or all of a provision to be reimbursed, for example, under an insurance contract, the reimbursement is recognized as a separate asset only when the reimbursement is virtually certain.

The expense relating to any provision is presented in the statement of financial performance net of any reimbursement.

Contingent liabilities

Kenya Nuclear Regulatory Authority 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.

Contingent assets

Kenya Nuclear Regulatory Authority 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 Kenya Nuclear Regulatory Authority in the notes to the financial statements. Contingent assets are assessed continually to ensure that developments are appropriately reflected in the financial statements.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

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.

k) Nature and purpose of reserves

Kenya Nuclear Regulatory Authority creates and maintains reserves in terms of specific requirements as follows

Capital Reserve – this is used to record contribution made by government in form of development grants transfers

Revaluation Reserve – this is used to indicate the re-valued amounts on the plant property and equipment, and any other adjustments on the same.

l) Changes in accounting policies and estimates – IPSAS 3

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

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.

m) Foreign currency transactions – IPSAS 4

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.

n) Borrowing costs – IPSAS 5

Borrowing costs are capitalized against qualifying assets as part of property, plant and equipment.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

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.

o) Related Party Disclosures – IPSAS 20

The regulator 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 regulator, or vice versa. The National Government and Members of Council are regarded as related parties in preparation of these financial statements. National Government transactions have been disclosed under revenue from non- exchange transactions - while Members of board have been disclosed under board expenses in the statement of financial performance.

p) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash at 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 and Mpesa holding account at the end of the financial year.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

q) Comparative figures

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

1. GOVERNMENT GRANTS	2021/2022	2020/2021
	KSHs	KSHs
Recurrent Grants	135,000,000.00	89,684,702.00
Recurrent Grants Receivable	-	29,894,900.00
	135,000,000.00	119,579,602.00
2. LEVIES	2021/2022	2020/2021
	KSHs	KSHs
RSA Verification fees	241,000.00	803,900.00
Radiation Fees		69,675.00
Personal Monitoring Fees	529,900.00	68,300.00
Annual Licence Renewal Fee	7,947,745.00	6,017,951.00
Registration and Annual Licence Fee	1,879,119.00	515,871.00
Cost, insurance, and freight (CIF) Fees	11,688,636	5,546,542.00
Screening & Radio Analytical fees	96,202,448.05	3,239,000.00
Other Income	74,800.00	118,390.00
	118,563,648.50	16,379,629.00

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

3. PERSONNEL EMOLUMENT	2021/2022	2020/2021
	KSHs	KSHs
Salaries and wages	9,758,676.00	-
Passage and baggage	1,608,574.00	-
Housing benefit and other allowances	6,207,405.00	-
	17,574,655.00	-
4. GENERAL EXPENSES	2021/2022	2020/2021
	KSHs	KSHs
Bank Charges	222,043	79,132
Travelling & Accommodation	18,994,923	13,566,330
Cleaning Expenses	4,808,720	1,413,800
Conferences & Seminars	3,043,620	2,923,460
Stationery & Stores	16,816,176	6,340,353
Advertising & publicity	3,224,684	382,115
Telephone Expenses	438,000	700,000
Motor Vehicle Expenses	212,450	389,100
Entertainment	650,000	1,812,000
Internet Expenses	169,808	2,137,345
Electricity Expenses	2,837,763	61,995
Casual wages		830,668
Regional Offices Cost	5,311,939	1,550,000
Training & Research cost	708,500	149,800
Rent & Water	16,259,595	213,045
Personal Emolument	-	653,446
Insurance	776,317	271,255
Printing	428,929	
Structured Cabling	2,390,985	-
Fees and Subscriptions	2,835,666	-
Valuation expenses	2,887,560	-
Depreciation	78,288,150	-
Fuel expenses	4,384,680	-
Foreign Travel Expenses	1,704,771	-
	167,395,280	33,473,843

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

5. USE OF GOODS	2021/2022	2020/2021
	KSHs	KSHs
Inspection & Field Cost	17,642,288	13,469,281
Lab & Consumables	-	6,294,000
Regulation Development cost	9,692,900	-
	27,335,188	19,763,281
6. BOARD EXPENSES	2021/2022	2020/2021
	KSHs	KSHs
Chairman Honoraria	510,000.00	606,000.00
Sitting Allowances	8,556,800.00	4,120,000.00
Travel & Accommodation	10,367,951.00	2,184,000.00
Other Expenses	1,508,000.00	335,475.00
	20,942,751	7,245,475
7. REPAIR AND MAINTENANCE	2021/2022	2020/2021
	KSHs	KSHs
Property	16,577,329.00	2,706,638
Others	5,992,247.00	49,965
	22,569,576	2,756,603
8. CONTRACTED PROFESSIONAL SERVICES	2021/2022	2020/2021
	KSHs	KSHs
Outsourced Services-Cleaning	1,843,500	3,356,250
Outsourced Services-Fumigation	-	2,200,000
Outsourced services-Decontamination	-	2,980,000
Service Level Agreement-Machinery	-	5,450,000
Property Valuation	-	7,023,044
Outsourced Services-Landscaping	9,631,431	-
Outsourced services-Job Description Analysis	3,248,000	-
Strategic Plan Development	1,600,000	-
Outsourced services-Board Evaluation	1,921,550	-
	18,244,481	21,009,294

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

9. INVENTORIES	2021/2022	2020/2021
	KSHs	KSHs
Central stores	12,245,196	1,679,700
	12,245,196	1,679,700
10. TRADE & RECEIVABLES	2021/2022	2020/2021
	KSHs	KSHs
Capitation	-	29,894,900
Other receivables	15,826,680	7,882,580
	15,826,680	37,777,480
11. CASH & BANK	2021/2022	2020/2021
	KSHs	KSHs
Co-operative Bank	6,983,825	15,630,039
Kenya Commercial Bank	403,178	429,113
	7,387,003	16,059,151
12. TRADE PAYABLES	2021/2022	2020/2021
	KSHs	KSHs
	3,400,824	3,805,596

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD 30TH JUNE 2022

Note 13

PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

	WORK IN PROGRESS	LAND	BUILDINGS	COMPUTER & EQUIPMENT	FURNITURE & FITTINGS	PLANT & MACHINERY	MOTOR VEHICLES	TOTAL
Rates			0.02	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.2	
Cost/valuation 30.06.2021	-	45,000,000	12,000,000	25,473,008	8,369,011	532,232,314	11,900,000	634,974,334
Additions in the year				26,363,788	35,815,900		12,309,340	74,489,028
As at 01.07.2022		45,000,000	12,000,000	51,836,796	44,184,911	532,232,314	24,209,340	709,463,361
Depreciation		-	-	-	-	-	-	
Charge for the period 30.06.2022			240,000	15,551,039	4,418,491	53,223,231	4,841,868	78,274,629
Accumulated as at 30.06.2022		-	240,000	15,551,039	4,418,491	53,223,231	4,841,868	78,274,629
NBV(30.06.2022)	-	45,000,000	11,760,000	36,285,757	39,766,420	479,009,083	19,367,472	631,188,732
NBV(30.06.2021)	-	45,000,000	12,000,000	25,473,008	8,369,011	532,232,314	11,900,000	634,974,334

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

14. FUND AND GRANTS			
	Revaluation	Accumulated	TOTAL
	Reserve	Surplus	
As at 30th June 2021	634,974,334	51,710,735	686,685,069
Surplus for the Year		(20,498,283)	(20,498,283)
As at 30th June 2022	634,974,334	31,212,452	666,186,786
15. INTANGIBLE ASSETS	2021/2022	2020/2021	
	KSHs	KSHs	
ERP	2,940,000		

Note 16. Cash & Bank held at Radiation Protection Board Accounts

Kenya Nuclear Regulatory Authority took over operations of the former Radiation Protection Board. The Radiation Protection Board operated bank accounts in Kisumu, Eldoret, Mombasa, and Jomo Kenyatta International Airport which had the following balances at the time of take over.

No	Location	Bank	Account Number	Amount (Kshs)
1	Kisumu	Kenya Commercial Bank	1184150656	286,926
2	Mombasa	Kenya Commercial Bank	1226231519	7,097,397
	Total			7,384,323

19.0 Appendix

Appendix 1: Implementation Status of Auditor-General's Recommendations

The following is the summary of issues raised by the external auditor, and management comments that were provided to the auditor.

Reference No. on the external audit Report	Issue / Observations from Auditor	Management comments	Status: (Resolved / Not Resolved)	Timeframe: (Put a date when you expect the issue to be resolved)
1.	No strategic plan, operational plans, organizational structure	The authority has since received SCAC approved organizational structure. The authority is in the final stages of the strategic plan development.	Resolved	30 th March 2023
2	No audit committee	The authority has since established an audit committee	Resolved	
3	No internal audit	The ministry of health has since deployed an internal auditor on secondment.	Resolved	
4	Lack of risk management policies	The authority is in the process of establishing a risk management policy.	Not resolved	30 th June 2023
5	Failure to carry out risk assessment	The authority will seek to undertake risk assessment analysis	Not resolved	30 th June 2023
6	Failure to have ICT policy	The authority has since developed an ICT policy	Resolved	



Director General

Date 02/02/23